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MEMORANDA

ON

THE INDIAN STATES

1926

VOLUME I.

List of Principal Political Appointments in India.

(The name in italics is that of the headquarters of the officer in each Agency.)

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Baluchistan—Agent to the Governor-General in—(*Quetta*).

CHAGEH—Political Agent—(*Quetta*).

KALAT—Political Agent, and Political Agent in charge of, the Bolan Pass,—(*Mastung*).

LORALAI—Political Agent,—(*Loralai*).

QUETTA-PISHIN—Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,—(*Quetta*).

SIBI—Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,—(*Sibi*).

ZHOB—Political Agent,—(*Fort Sandeman*).

Baroda—Resident at—(*Baroda*).

Bhutan—Political Officer in Sikkim,—(*Gangtok*).

Central India—Agent to the Governor-General in—(*Indore*).

BAGHELKHAND—Political Agent,—(*Sutna*).

BHOPAL—Political Agent,—(*Sehore*).

BUNDELKHAND—Political Agent,—(*Nowgong*).

~~MALWA—Political Agent,—(*Nycenach*).~~

~~Southern States of Central India and Malwa - P.N. Agent (Maunder)~~

~~SOUTHERN STATES—Political Agent,—(*Maunder*).~~

Gwallior—Resident at—(*Gwallior*).

Hyderabad—Resident at—(*Hyderabad Deccan*).

Kashmir—Resident in—(*Srinagar**).

GILGIT—Political Agent,—(*Gilgit*).

Madras States—Agent to the Governor-General—(*Trivandrum*).

~~BANGANAPALLE—Political Agent for—(*Collector of Kurnool*).~~

~~PUDUKKOTTAI—Political Agent for—(*Collector of Trichinopoly*).~~

~~SANDUR—Political Agent for—(*Collector of Bellary*).~~

~~TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN—Resident in—(*Trivandrum*).~~

* Sialkot in the winter.

- Mysore—Resident in—and Chief Commissioner of Coorg,—(*Bangalore*).
- North-West Frontier Province—Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General,—(*Peshawar*).
- DIR, SWAT, AND CHITRAL—Political Agent,—(*Malakand*).
- KHYBER—Political Agent,—(*Peshawar*).
- KURRAM—Political Agent,—(*Parachinar*).
- WAZIRISTAN—Resident in,—(*Tonk*).
- TOCHI—Political Agent,—(*Miranshah*).
- Punjab States—Agent to the Governor-General,—(*Lahore*).
- Rajputana—Agent to the Governor-General in, and Chief Commissioner of, Ajmer Merwara,—(*Abu*).
- EASTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Political Agent,—(*Bharatpur*).
- HARAOTI, TONK AND SHAHPURA—Political Agent,—(*Deoli*).
- JAIPUR—Resident at,—(*Jaipur*).
- ~~KOTAR AND JEHLAWAR—Political Agent,—(*Kotah*).~~
- MEWAR—Resident in,—(*Udaipur*).
- SOUTHERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Political Agent,—(*Neemuch*).
- WESTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Resident,—(*Jodhpur*).
- Sikkim—Political Officer in,—(*Gangtok*).
- Tibet—
- GYANTSE—British Trade Agent at,—(*Gyantse*).
- YATUNG—British Trade Agent at,—(*Chumbi*).
- Western India—Agent to the Governor-General in the States of—(*Rajkot*).
- BANAS KANTHA—Political Agent,—(*Palanpur*).
- EASTERN KATHIAWAR STATES—Political Agent,—(*Wadhwan*).
- WESTERN KATHIAWAR STATES—Political Agent,—(*Rajkot Civil Station*).

IN ASSAM.

- Khasi States—Political Officer for the—(Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, *Shillong*).
- Manipur—Political Agent and Superintendent,—(*Manipur*).

IN BENGAL.

- Cooch Behar—Political Agent for—(Commissioner, Rajshahi—*Jalpaiguri*).
- Tripura—Political Agent for—(Magistrate of Tippera—*Comilla*).

IN BIHAR AND ORISSA.

- Orissa Feudatory States—Political Agent and Commissioner for the—(*Sambalpur*).

IN BOMBAY.

- Akalkot**—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Sholapur*).
Aundh and Phaltan—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Satara*).
Bhor—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Poona*).
Cambay—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Kaira*).
Janjira—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Kolaba—Alibag*).
Jath—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Bijapur*).
Jawhar—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Thana*).
Khairpur—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Sukkur*).
Resident, Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country States—
(Kolhapur).
Mahli Kantha—Political Agent,—(*Sadra*).
Rewa Kantha—Political Agent,—(*Godhra*).
Savantvadi—Political Agent,—(*Savantvadi*).
Savanur—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Dharwar*).
Sind Tribal Territory—Political Agent,—(Commissioner, *Sind*).
Sa'at—Political Agent in—(Collector of *Surat*).
 In Political charge of the States of **Bandsa, Dharampur, and Sachin.**
Surgana—Political Agent for—(Collector of *Nasik*).

IN BURMA.

- Shan States, Northern**—Superintendent of the—(*Lashio*).
Shan States, Southern—Superintendent and Political Officer,—(*Taunggyi*).

IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

P. C. P.

- Chhattisgarh Feudatories**—Political Agent for the—(*Raipur*).

IN THE PUNJAB.

- Frontier Tribes, Dera Ghazi Khan**—Political Agent,—(Deputy Commissioner, *D. G. Khan*).
Frontier Tribes, Multan—Political Agent,—(Commissioner, *Multan*).
Dujana
Kalsia } Political Agent for—(Commissioner, *Ambala*).
Pataudi
Simla Hill States—Superintendent,—(Deputy Commissioner, *Simla*).
Tibet—Gartok—British Trade Agent at—(*Gartok*).

IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

- Rampur**—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Rohilkhand—*Bareilly*).
Tehri—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Kumaon—*Naini Tal*).
Benares—Political Agent for—(Commissioner of Benares—*Benares*).

Serial No.	Name of State	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kalat . .	His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of—(Brahui) (Sunni Muhammadan)	1864	1893	73,278 Including Kharan.	328,281	Rs. 4,22,000 20,50,000 15,28,000
2	Las Bela . .	Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Jam of—(Muhammadan).	December 1895.	March 1921 .	7,132	50,600	3,50,000 0,80,000 5,30,000

* These figures are approximate.

KALAT.

The Khanate of Kalat which formerly was a semi-independent State under the suzerainty of Kabul is now an Indian State included in the Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, such as the Marri and Bugti country, whose connection with Kalat is now of the most shadowy kind, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province, although portions of the State, viz., Quetta, Bolan, Nushki and Nasirabad tahsils have been handed over to Government for subsidies and quit rents. The Kalat State is divided into purely tribal areas paying no revenue to the State and Niabats which are regularly administered through a Wazir, at present a retired officer of the Political Department of the Government of India. The province of Mekran is administered by an Assistant to the Wazir, styled 'Naib Wazir, Mekran.' The Naib Wazir, an officer lent to the State by the Baluchistan Administration, is responsible to the Wazir for the internal administration of the Province.

2. According to the Mastung Treaty of 1876, all disputes among the Brahuīs themselves and between them and the Khan or his revenue paying subjects are dealt with by the Political Agent, Kalat.

3. The present Khan, Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., who was born in about 1864, succeeded his father Mir Khudadad Khan, on the latter's abdication in 1893. Mir Khudadad Khan died on 20th May 1909.

4. Mir Khudadad Khan left a very large family but the only surviving sons by well-born mothers and regular wives are:—

The present Khan,
Nawab Bahadur Mir Azim Jan,
Mir Sikandar Khan,
Mir Muhammad Ibrahim Jan.

5. The present Khan has no issue by a wife of position but has several children by low born or slave mothers.

6. In 1913 the Khan agreed to the institution of a State Treasury with its headquarters at Mastung and subsidiary sub-treasuries at various Niabats of

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma-nent.	Perso-nal.	Local.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	Rs. 12,45,000 12,65,000 12,50,000 67	..	..	..	..	15 168	84 89 68	..	..	19	21	..
2	Rs. 2,45,000 2,70,000 3,47,500	..	..	..	..	11	118	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

the State and in Mekran; and in 1917 he agreed to the establishment of an Audit Office with headquarters at Mastung which works under the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, and audits the Wazarat accounts of Kalat, Mekran, and Las Bela, to whom the cost is debited *pro rata*. The income shown is inclusive of 2,81,500 which are paid to the Khan in the form of subsidy and quit rents by the British Government.

The country which only a few years ago was absolutely devoid of any regular means of communications has now got fair weather roads linking Quetta with Pasni on the Arabian Sea and with Mand and Parom on the Persian border.

7. The Chief's residence is at Kalat, where his palace fort, the Miri, is famous for its picturesque strength.

8. The Khan of Kalat is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

9. *Kharan*, which was formerly entered as a State, is a division of Kalat under a Chief who takes his place in the Kalat Confederacy among the Chiefs of Sarawan. The Fort of Kharan, with its village of about 100 mat huts around it, lies $78\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Nushki and is the headquarters of the Nausherwani Chief.

10. The Nausherwanis, though but extremely few in number, are the dominant tribe and all other minor Baluch tribes in the country, as the Rakshanis and the Mashkel Rekis, are subject to them and pay them revenue.

11. The Nausherwanis claim to be descended from the ancient Kianian dynasty, but they cannot trace their origin further back than three generations beyond Ibrahim Khan, who took service with Sultan Shah Hussain of Persia in A.D. 1697. Ibrahim's grandfather's name was Nausherwan, and it is from this ancestor that the tribe doubtless takes its designation. Migrating eastwards the tribe first came to Garmsel and a few of them are still to be found on the Helmand.

12. In 1886 Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., succeeded his father Azad Khan in the Chiefship. The former, who was born in 1855, died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan. Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan was murdered on the 19th April 1911 by his own sepoys at the instigation of his relative Amir Khan. Mir Habibulla Khan, the eldest son of the late Chief, was appointed Sardar in the place of his father. The delimitation of the Perso-Baluch border has set at rest Nausherwani claims in Eastern Persia, while the recent delimitation of the Kharan-Chagai border and its acceptance

by the late Sardar Muhammad Yaqub Khan has settled the limits of their possessions on the north. Towards Makran-Kharan the Kharan boundary has now also been defined and the encroachments the Nausherwanis were disposed to indulge in in this direction have now ceased. Their Panjgur possessions (the village of Khudabadan and parts of Tasp and Siri Kauran) are no longer under dispute.

13. Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan drew the Rs. 6,000 a year during his lifetime which was given to his grandfather Azad Khan in 1884, when the latter finally acknowledged himself a subject of Kalat by taking his seat in Durbar among the Sarawan Brahui Chiefs. He also received a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 a year in return for the protection of that portion of the Indo-European Telegraph line which passes through his territory. The same subsidies have been continued to the new Chief.

14. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Nawab Habibullah Khan was born in 1897. His Shahgassi Adviser Mouladad Khan is an old man, who has held the appointment of Shahgassi to the State since the closing years of Sardar Azad Khan.

15. Kharan is divided into 15 Niabats of which 5 are major and 10 minor. Each Niabat is under the charge of a Naib of its own who holds his appointment from the Chief.

16. Sardar Mir Habibullah Khan is married to a daughter of Mir Sultan Jan Nowsherwani, to whom a son was born on the 1st December 1914 and named Mir Azad Khan. His second wife is a daughter of Mir Abdul Karim Gitchki of Kalatuk, married in October 1922.

17. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on the Sardar on the 1st of January 1919, and that of Nawab on the 5th June 1920.

LAS BELA.

1. Las Bela is under the suzerainty of Kalat. Its Capital Bela lies 115 miles north west of Karachi.

2. The ruling family claims descent from Abdul Munaf of the Kureshi tribe of Arabia.

3. Jam Mir Khan, the grandfather of Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded his father about the year 1840, was constantly at feud with the Khan of Kalat, and in the end was obliged to leave his State and take refuge at Karachi. At the request of the Khan he was kept in the fort at Hyderabad and thence sent to Poona, his son Jam Ali Khan being allowed to remain behind at Hyderabad. In 1874, the latter escaped to Las Bela, where he came to terms with the Khan of Kalat and undertook the charge of affairs. In 1877 Jam Mir Khan was pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarrelled with his son, who was deported from Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi until the death of his father in 1888. The succession was disputed, but eventually Jam Ali Khan was recognised as the rightful heir and appointed to the Jamship of Las Bela in January 1889. Jam Ali Khan rendered loyal and valuable services in the Zhob and Kej expeditions under the late Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, in recognition of which he was made a C.I.E. and K.C.I.E., and was granted a salute of nine guns.

4. Sir Robert Sandeman died of pneumonia at Bela in the beginning of 1892, where his remains were interred and a tomb erected. A large garden

surrounds the tomb and is maintained by the State and Government at considerable expense.

5. Jam Mir Kamal Khan, the father of the present Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, was born in 1872 and was recognised as Jam on the death of his father, Jam Ali Khan, on the 14th January 1896.

The affairs of the State necessitated the interference of Government and in compliance with the Jam's own request a Wazir was appointed to assist in carrying on the State affairs. This official continues up to the present day and is appointed by Government.

Jam Kamal Khan was granted the title of C.I.E. and enjoyed a personal salute of 9 guns.

6. Owing to old age and ill-health Jam Kamal Khan abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, in March 1921. He did not however survive long after the abdication and died on 26th June 1921. Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan was formally installed by the Agent to the Governor-General at a public durbar held at Bela on the 27th January 1922, and received full ^{hereditary} powers at a durbar held in Las Bela on 29th April 1925.

7. The present Jam was born in December 1895. He was married in 1910 to the daughter of Mir Nadir Shah Gitchki of Tump by whom he has one son born in 1920. His wife died in December 1920 from consumption. In July 1922, he married a niece of Mir Jangi Khan of Kathar, a notable of the State, and related to the Jam on his mother's side. The Jam has a half brother Ghulam Dastgir born in 1906. In March 1924 he married as his second wife a daughter of Sumar Khan Jokhra of Malir in Karachi district, the two families being already related.

8. The revenue of the State is small compared with its area owing to the general barren nature of the country and the large number of muafis which were granted many years ago, also to the lack of assistance given to the cultivators.

9. The land is mostly *Khushek-Abba*.

10. Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have passed through the State when invading India. This is said to be evidenced by old ruins found in the country.

11. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

12. Great improvements in the administration of the State have been effected during the years 1915-16 and 1916-17; a small but useful reserve of about 3½ lacs has been invested in Government Paper. A fair road linking up the capital of the State with Karachi has been completed. This road still needs much improvement, and steady work is being done on it, each year.

Another fair weather road linking up the capital of the State with Quetta through the Mengal country and *via* Kalat and Mastung was completed in 1923-24.

BARODA.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Popula- tion.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baroda	His Highness Farrand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglish in Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of—(Maratha).	11th March 1863.	27th May 1875.	8135.2	2,126,522	Rs. 1,16,97,596 9,12,97,596

* Average of previous five years.

BARODA.

The Gaekwar family first rose to prominence about 1720-21, when Damaji Rao Gaekwar was appointed by Raja Shahu of Satara to the post of second-in-command of his army with the title of "Shamsher Bahadur" or "Valiant Sword." Equally distinguished was his nephew and successor, Pilaji Rao, who was Lieutenant, or Mutalik, of the Maratha forces, with the additional title of "Sena Khas Khel" or "Chief of the Private Troops," and who laid the foundation of the family's dominions in Gujarat, with Baroda for the capital. Pilaji's son, Damaji, continued the conquest of Gujarat with the assistance of the Peshwa Balaji Rao till in A.D. 1755 the Moghul Government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted. The death of Damaji in 1768 was the signal for family dissensions fomented by the Peshwa. The disorder brought the State into connection with the British Government, as their support was enlisted by Damaji's son, Fatehsing Rao, with the result that an offensive and defensive treaty was concluded in 1772. Fatehsing Rao died in 1789. The third Prince in succession from him, Anand Rao Gaekwar, entered into fresh treaties in 1802 and 1805 with the British Government, whereby definite relations were established and, among other provisions, the maintenance of a subsidiary force was agreed to, for which territories yielding Rs. 11,70,000 were ceded by the Darbar. In 1815 the connection between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa was severed, and in 1817 a supplementary treaty was concluded for the cession to the British Government of all the rights that the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peshwa's territories in Gujarat, the consolidation of the British territories and the Gaekwar's by the exchange of certain districts, the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with the British in time of

* This force was disbanded in 1895 in consideration of an annual money payment of Rs. 3,75,000 by the Darbar. war, an increase of the subsidiary force, the maintenance of a contingent of 3,000* horse at the disposal of the British Government and the mutual surrender of criminals. Anand Rao Gaekwar died in 1819, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sayaji Rao, who in 1820 entered into a further convention with the British, whereby he agreed to send no troops into Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha and to make no demands on his tributaries except through the medium of the British Government, who, on their part, engaged to procure payment of the tribute free of expense to the Gaekwar. In 1847 Sayaji Rao died and was succeeded in turn by his sons, Ganpat Rao and Khande Rao. During the Mutiny of 1857 Khande Rao remained loyal to the British Government, and in reward was relieved of the payment of

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						SALE OF GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma-nent.	Perso-nal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. 1,91,06,052	1,500	3,275	..	..	†1,072	†1,548	21	..	..

* Average of previous five years.

† Not yet organized.

Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, for which the Darbar had been liable on account of a body of cavalry known as the Gujarat Irregular Horse. He was also created a G.C.S.I. in 1862.

2. Khande Rao died in 1870, leaving no son, and was succeeded by his younger brother Malhar Rao, who ruled till 1875, when he was deposed for gross misgovernment. For his successor, Maharani Jamna Bai, as the widow of Khande Rao and in consideration of the latter's services during the Mutiny, was invited to adopt a son. The choice lay between three brothers, descendants of Pilaji Rao through his younger son Pratap Rao. The second of the three was adopted and is the present Gaekwar. His Highness was installed under the style of Maharaja Sayaji Rao on the 27th May 1875, being then in his 13th year.

3. On the Maharaja's accession Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., at that time Diwan of Indore was appointed Minister and Mr. F. A. Elliot of the Bombay Civil Service was engaged as tutor to His Highness. Under Sir Madhava Rao's régime all Departments of the State were reformed. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers in 1881. Sir Madhava Rao retired in 1883.

4. In November 1875, His late Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, honoured Baroda with a visit in the course of his Indian tour and was the guest of the Gaekwar. On the 1st January 1877 the Maharaja was present at the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi, and on that occasion was invested with the title of "Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia" or "Favoured Son of the British Empire." He was created G.C.S.I. in 1887 and G.C.I.E. in 1919 and he attended the Coronation Durbars held at Delhi in 1903 and 1911. His Highness has had the honour of being received in England by Their Majesties Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and the present King-Emperor, and of being visited at Baroda by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1921, and by Their Excellencies Lords Dufferin, Elgin, Minto, and Chelmsford during their Vice-royalties.

5. The Maharaja first married in 1880 Laxmibai Saheba of Tanjore, who died in 1885. The only son of this marriage, Yuvraj Fatehsinh Rao, died in September 1908 at the age of 25, leaving two daughters and one son Pratapsinh Rao, who is the heir apparent and was born on 29th June 1908. The elder daughter married His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur on the 1st April 1918, while the younger married the Chief of Sawantwadi on the 30th April

1922. Educated for some time at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and subsequently in England, Pratahsinh Rao is now studying privately at Baroda. In 1886 His Highness married Gajrabai Saheba of the Ghatge family of Dewas, by whom he has one surviving son, Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashil Rao, and one daughter, Maharaj Kumari Indira Raja who married the late Maharaja of Cooh Behar in 1913. Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashil Rao, the youngest son of His Highness, was born in 1893 and educated at Eastbourne and in the Mayo College at Ajmer. He held a King's commission in the Indian Army which he resigned in 1921. A son was born to him on 17th July 1924, and a second son on 10th September 1925. The eldest son by the second marriage, Maharaj Kumar Jaisinh Rao died in Germany on the 27th August 1923, leaving no children, and the second son Maharaj Kumar Shivaji Rao died on the 24th November 1919, leaving two sons, Udaysinh born on the 9th January 1915 and Khande Rao on the 29th August 1916 and one daughter on the 1st December 1917.

6. The Government of the State is conducted on modern lines. The executive head of the administration directly responsible to the Maharaja is the Diwan or Minister, assisted by an Executive Council of which he is President, their respective powers being regulated by rules laid down by the Maharaja from time to time. With the Minister is occasionally associated an Amatya or Joint Revenue Minister, to relieve him, within certain limits, of the control of the Revenue and allied Departments; and there is a Deputy Minister or Naib Diwan to whom the Minister delegates powers at his discretion or under the orders of the Maharaja. When the Amatya's post is not held by any officer, another Naib Diwan is generally appointed.

7. The various Departments in turn are organised as in British India, there being a Sar Suba or Revenue Commissioner, a Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, Chief Engineers for Public Works (Buildings, Communications and Irrigation) and for Railways, a Conservator of Forests, a Commissioner of Education, etc. For general administrative purposes the State is divided into five Prants (Districts) and 47 Mahals which are in the charge of Subas and Wahiwardars respectively. The Police organization is similar, the corresponding officials being the Police Naib Subas and Foujdars, while in most of the other Departments the District is the usual unit of charge. The ryotwari system is in force generally throughout the State, and the revenue assessment is conducted on the lines of the Bombay Settlement. An alienation enquiry was begun in 1889 and has been carried out throughout the State.

8. On the judicial side the Varisht (or High) Court is composed of three judges, and there are District and Subordinate Courts constituted as in British India, except that since 1904 the Subordinate Courts have been vested with criminal as well as civil powers, and executive officers have been almost entirely relieved of Magisterial duties.

9. Reciprocity exists between the Civil and Revenue Courts of British India and of Baroda for the direct service of processes and the execution of decrees of Civil Courts. Similarly there is a system of direct co-operation between the Police of the State and of neighbouring Administrations and of direct correspondence in certain matters between Revenue officers in the Bombay Presidency and Darbar officials of similar status.

10. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there is a Legislative Council comprising non-official members, both nominated and elected. This latter element has also been introduced since 1904 in the State's system of Local Boards, of which the village Panchayat forms the basis. Such Panchayats have been founded for villages, or groups of villages, having a population of 1,000, the Patel being president with the village accountant and schoolmaster as *ex-officio* members, and the rest of the members being partly

officially appointed and partly elected. The Mahal and District Boards have been constituted on similar lines, and all are invested with defined powers of local administration for which funds have been placed at their control. Thus, village Panchayats receive a fixed share of the Local Cess collections of their villages from which they are expected to meet all ordinary village wants, and they discharge petty judicial duties.

11. Education is another popular movement in the State. In 1893 compulsory and free primary education was tentatively introduced by the Baroda Government in one District and since August 1906 has been made universal. In addition to the Baroda College there are several High Schools, Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and numerous Vernacular Schools throughout the State. There is also a well equipped technical school at Baroda, and various industrial schools in the Districts.

12. Other measures which may be noticed are the abolition in 1887 of all transit duties in the State, and the discontinuance in 1909 of all Customs duties with the exception of the sea customs in the Maharaja's possessions in Kathiawar and the duties imposed under Treaty obligations with the British Government. The State has also transferred to the local municipalities any octroi duties levied in their areas. In 1901 the Maharaja arranged with the Government of India to withdraw the local (Babashahi) currency and to substitute British Indian silver coinage as the currency of the State for a term of not less than 50 years. His Highness devotes particular attention to the development of Railways in his territory; the State already owns more than 600 miles of open lines, and additional lines are at present under construction. Commercial enterprise receives every encouragement from the Maharaja's Government, and there are numerous joint stock companies in the State, including the Bank of Baroda founded in 1908 with a capital of 20 lacs. A distillery has also been established as a private undertaking at Baroda and has the contract for the supply of liquor under the Central distillery system, which is in force throughout the State. For the benefit of the agricultural population experimental farms have been established at selected centres and are doing valuable work. Attention is being devoted to the establishment of agricultural banks and co-operative credit societies, which number more than 500. There is a Central Library at Baroda and more than 600 District, Town and Village libraries in the State, and the system of sending travelling libraries into the District is in force.

13. The Maharaja has himself travelled extensively in Europe which he has visited on more than 14 occasions. He travelled in America in 1906 and 1910; in the latter year he also visited Japan. Many of the State Officers have studied abroad; and in addition to the grant of State scholarships for study in Europe and America, His Highness has inaugurated a system of educational tours for selected officials and students.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bhutan.	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Wangchuk, 4th C.I.E., H.C.S.I., Maharaja of— (Buddhist).	1861 . . .	December 1907	18,000	300,000 (by rough estimate).	Not known, perhaps about Rs. 4,00,000

BHÜTAN.

1. Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between the 89th and 92nd degrees of east longitude and for 90 miles north and south mostly between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude.

2. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa. About the middle of the seventeenth century some Tibetan soldiers were sent from Kham, the eastern province of Tibet, by orders of the Lhasa Government to look at the country. A fight ensued, the Tek-pas gave way and retreated to the plains with the exception of a few who remained in a menial capacity with the Bhutanese. The Kham-ba soldiers settled in the country and formed a colony without organisation or Government.

3. A travelling Lama, Shap-trung Lha-pa, who subsequently visited the country acquired such influence that he was eventually made ruler under the title of Dharma Raja. Afterwards he was driven out of the country by another Lama, who was not bound by vow of celibacy, called Dup-gein, who became the Dharma Raja. Dup-gein on his accession to the Dharma Rajaship separated from his family and took vows of celibacy. His descendants who are still distinguished as the clan of Chö-je, the chief family of Lamas in Bhutan, are exempted from all taxation and payment of revenue and are entitled to special marks of distinction in Bhutan. Dup-gein before his death stated that, if his body were preserved, he would appear again. His body is to the present day kept in the fort of Punakha in a silver tomb. His incarnation reappeared at Lhasa three years after his death and was duly installed as the Dharma Raja. This Dharma Raja, considering that temporal and spiritual powers were incompatible, confined himself entirely to the latter and appointed a minister to wield the former. This minister by degrees became the temporal Ruler of Bhutan with the title of Deb Raja.

4. Early in the eighteenth century the Bhutanese invaded Sikkim and held the country for five or six years and eventually annexing the Dumsong Fort and the tract of country which is now the Kalimpong Sub-Division of the Darjeeling District.

5. The British Government first came into contact with Bhutan in 1773, when an expedition was sent to relieve the Raja of Cooch Behar from Bhutanese encroachments. By a Treaty of peace concluded in 1774, the Bhutanese agreed to pay a tribute of 5 Tungan horses to the British Government for the possession of the Chitchacotta province, to deliver up the Raja of Cooch Behar

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Perso- nal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Not known	9,950	..	..	15	..	..

and never to make any incursions into British territory or molest the ryots in any way.

6. From this time till 1826, when the British occupied Assam, there was little intercourse with Bhutan. After the occupation of Assam in consequence of a series of aggressions on British territory by the Bhutanese, the British Government decided to annex the Duars, or passes at the foot of the Bhutan hills. The seven Assam Duars, comprising about 1,600 square miles of country, were annexed in 1841 and a sum of £10,000 is paid annually to Bhutan as compensation.

7. Further aggressions on the portion of the country lying along the Bengal section of the Duars, resulted in Sir Ashley Eden's Mission of 1863. The Mission was grossly insulted and a dishonourable treaty extorted from the British Envoy. The Military operations which followed resulted in the defeat of the Bhutanese and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1865, under which the Bhutan Durbar formally ceded the eighteen Duars of Bengal and Assam and agreed to liberate all kidnapped British subjects, the British Government paying in return an annual subsidy, commencing at £25,000 and rising to £50,000 subject to good behaviour on the part of Bhutan.

8. With the exception of a raid in 1880 near Buxa and some outrages committed in the Kamrup district in Assam in 1889, which led to the temporary withholding of the annual subsidy and the establishment of a police outpost at Kakolabari, nothing of importance has since occurred and the relations of Government with Bhutan up to the present time have remained friendly. In 1892, the delimitation of the old boundary between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

9. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was appointed Political Agent for Bhutan in January 1896.

10. The subsidy was formerly paid at Buxa to the representative of the Bhutan Durbar by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, but in 1904 it was paid at Phari, in Tibet, under the supervision of Colonel Younghusband, C.I.E. (now Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E.), the British Commissioner, Tibet Frontier Matters, instead of at Buxa. Since then it has been paid by the Political Officer in Sikkim. One Bhutanese resides as Agent at Buxa and another at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district. To both these Agents allowances are paid by the British Government.

11. The late Deb Raja, Pang San-gye Dor-je Yam-pe Lo-pen, a nominee of the Tongsa Penlop, died in December 1902 and was succeeded in 1904 by Cho-le Tul-ku, another nominee of the Tongsa Penlop.

12. During the latter part of 1903, the Tongsa Penlop was invited by the Government of Bengal to meet the Commissioner of Rajshahi. When correspondence was proceeding with him on the subject, the management of the political affairs of the Bhutan State was transferred to Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, under the direct control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. A friendly meeting took place at Phari, in Tibet, between Colonel Younghusband and the Thim-bu Jong-pen, who was sent by the Tongsa Penlop, and the co-operation of the Bhutan Darbar was secured in making a survey of a direct route to the Chumbi Valley through Bhutan from India.

13. In 1904, Ugyen Wangchuk, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British Mission to Lhasa. To mark the appreciation of the British Government of the friendly attitude of the Bhutanese, the King-Emperor was pleased to make the Tongsa Penlop, a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. Mr. J. C. White, C.I.E., the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was, in consequence, deputed to Punaka in March 1905 to present to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, the Insignia of the Order. Mr. White's Mission was accorded a most hospitable welcome. After the close of the Tibet Mission the political relations between the Government of India and the Bhutan Darbar were placed in the hands of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

14. In December 1905, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk visited Calcutta as the special representative of the Dharma and the Deb Rajas and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 27th December 1905. His Excellency paid him a return visit on the 28th December 1905. A salute of 15 guns was fired in his honour. On the 2nd January 1906, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness paid him a return visit on the 5th January 1906.

15. In 1907, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was elected hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan and was installed on the *guddi* on the 17th December 1907. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was present. The Tongsa Penlop has not, however, obtained absolute power as the Paro Penlop and other leading feudal Chiefs still retained considerable powers. A salute of 15 guns was granted to the Maharaja in July 1911, as an hereditary distinction.

16. The Maharaja's family is as follows:—

By his first wife who died in 1903, two daughters and one grandson named Chhirpanjoo, who was born in 1900. Chhirpanjoo (Tsering Paljor) appointed Paro Penlop by the Maharaja of Bhutan on the 15th October 1911.

By his second wife who died in March 1922, two sons, namely, Jigme Wangchuk, born in 1906, and Jigme-Dorji, born in 1911.

Jigme Wangchuk, His Highness's eldest son and heir, was appointed Tongsa Penlop in April 1923. He is very friendly and speaks Hindustani and a little English.

16 17. From December 1909 to February 1910 the late Political Officer, Sir Charles Bell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., made an extended tour through Western Bhutan and negotiated the Treaty, by which the external relations of Bhutan are placed under the control of the British Government and the subsidy is increased from half a lakh of rupees annually to one lakh. Sir Charles Bell's Mission was received with the utmost cordiality by all classes of the population from the Maharaja downwards.

17 18. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

¹⁸ 19. His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., visited Delhi in December 1911 and tendered his homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Majesty the King-Emperor invested him with the Insignia of the K.C.S.I. during the Coronation Durbar held in December 1911. He was made a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921. Major F. M. Bailey, C.I.E., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed in July 1922 to present His Highness with the Insignia of the Order. *vide sup* *vide annex n^o 2* (2)

²¹ 20. The fighting strength of the Bhutanese, according to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, is 9,950. This force consists of the followers of all the Bhutanese Chiefs. Besides a few modern sporting rifles, matchlocks, bows, arrows and swords they possess 400 ·303 rifles and 100 ·303 carbines.

²² 21. The trade of Bhutan with British India is as yet small and it is probable that a considerable quantity of such trade as there is escapes registration. The total registered trade from 1911-12 is as follows:—

	R
1911-1912	49,74,560
1912-1913	26,42,463
1913-1914	38,47,435
1914-1915	40,19,015
1915-1916	27,27,818

	Imports into Bhutan.	Exports to British India	Total.
1916-1917 .	10,48,863	13,35,093	23,83,956
1917-1918 .	14,78,116	19,57,285	34,35,401
1918-1919 .	6,78,801	9,12,339	15,91,140
1919-1920 .	3,39,896	5,24,500	8,64,396
1920-1921 .	7,63,951	11,78,139	19,42,090
1921-1922 .	4,26,960	8,54,360	12,81,320
1922-1923 .	8,71,969	14,26,315	22,98,284
1923-1924 .	4,16,058	9,66,346	13,82,404
1924-1925 .	2,18,188	7,55,371	9,73,559

²³ 22. The highest British authority by whom ¹⁶ ~~Sir Ugyen Wangchuk~~ ^{Maharaja} ~~G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.~~, has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, your sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

²⁴ 23. The attitude of the Bhutan Darbar when the European war broke out was one of loyal devotion towards the British Government. His Highness the Maharaja gave a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Indian War Relief Fund and also placed the whole resources of his State at the service of Government.

²⁵ 24. Education on European lines has been introduced in the State since 1914. A few boys passed Matriculation Examination in 1924, and they are being trained technically in different lines for work in the State.

²⁶ 25. His Highness keeps an Agent at Kalimpong, Trasho Tobgay Dorji, who is also Assistant to the Political Officer, Sikkim, for Bhutanese affairs. He is married to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baraundha (Pathar Kachhar)	Raja Gaya Pershad Singh, Raja of— (Rajput).	1865 . .	9th July 1909.	218	15,912	Rs. 45,000 40,000
2	Bhaisaunda .	Chaubey Govind Prasad, Jagirdar of— (Brahman).	1st December 1884.	4th November 1916.	32	4,390	20,000
3	Jaso . .	Diwan Ram Pratap Singh, Diwan of— (Bundela Rajput).	7th March 1910.	30th November 1918.	72	7,221	41,500
4	Kamta Rajaula.	Rao Ram Prasad, Rao of— (Kayasth).	1870 . .	1st January 1892.	13	1,055	8,000
5	Kothi . .	Raja Bhadur Sitaraman Pratap Singh, Raja of— (Baghel Rajput).	26th July 1892	8th August 1914.	109	20,087	0 75,000
6	Malhar . .	Raja Brijnath Singh, Raja of— (Kachhira Rajput).	22nd February 1896.	16th December 1911.	407	66,540	50 3,40,000
7	Nagod (Unchehra).	Mahendra Raja Narasindal Singh, Raja of— (Parhar Rajput).	5 th Feb. 1916 8th December 1912.	26 th Feb. 1926 8th November 1922.	501	68,166	2,54,000 2,42,000
8	Pahra (Chaubey).	Diwan Bahadur Chaubey Radha Charan, Jagirdar of— (Brahman).	17th October 1856.	4th January 1898.	27	8,188	10,029
9	Patdeo . .	Chaubey Shiva Prasad Jagirdar of— (Brahman).	1st March 1908.	3rd October 1923.	28	9,038	49,000 45,000
10	Rewa . . (K.C.S.D.)	His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of— (Baghel Rajput).	12th March 1903.	21st October 1918.	13,000	14,01,524 14,01,674	65,00,000 55,70,000
11	Sohawal . .	Raja Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., Raja of— (Baghel Rajput).	7th August 1878.	23rd November 1899.	218	38,078 41,828	1,01,300
12	Tarson . .	Chaubey Brij Gopal, Jagirdar of— (Brahman).	21st September 1864.	1st February 1895.	10.5	3,420	21,000

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal title.

‡ Hereditary title is Raja Bahadur.

BARAUNDHA (PATHAR KACHHAR).

1. The ruling family is very ancient and belongs to the Raghuvansi division of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Gaurichand, a Chief of Baraundha, who died in 1549 A.D. A former Chief, Raghubar Dayal Singh, received the title of "Raja Bahadur" at the Imperial Assemblage in January 1877 and also a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. The salute was made hereditary in the following year. Raja Bahadur Raghubar Dayal Singh died without heirs, real or adopted, in 1885, and Raja Thakur Prashad Singh was selected for succession to the *gadi* from a collateral branch. He was born in 1847 and died on the 8th July 1909. He was succeeded by his son Gaya Pershad Singh, who has no son.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received at a private Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Per- sonal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.											
1	25,000	..	..	..	..	14	94	..	..	9	..	..
2	19,800	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
3	32,500	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
5	70,000	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	..
6	2,46,900	..	..	..	..	12	54	..	..	9	..	..
7	2,38,300	..	..	..	..	11	5	..	..	9	..	..
8	18,639	..	..	..	..	6	70	..	..	..	..	..
9	41,000	242	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..
10	48,000	..	..	513	2,204	..	..	..	..	17	..	..
11	99,400	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*These figures are approximate.

· BHAI SAUNDA.

For history see "Paldeo."

The estate was held from 1885 to 1916 by Rao Bahadur Chaubey Chhatarsal Prasad who, dying childless, was succeeded by his next brother, Chaubey Bharat Prasad, on the 8th January 1916. On the latter's death on the 4th November 1916, the estate passed to the third brother, Chaubey Govind Prasad, the present Jagirdar. He was born in 1884 and was associated in the management of the estate during the life-time of his two elder brothers. The Jagirdar has one surviving son who was born on the 18th October 1913, two sons of whom the elder was born on the 18th October 1913 & the younger on the 17th April 1926.

JASO.

1. The family belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs. In 1807, Jaso was considered subordinate to Ajaigarh; but after a protracted enquiry a separate *sanad* was granted to the Jagirdar in 1817.

2. The present Diwan, Dewan Ram Pratap Singh, succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the death of his father in November 1918. ~~He is receiving his education at the Duly College, Indore.~~ ^{additional vce. hq. x-x}

3. The title of Diwan has been recognised by the Government of India as a territorial designation of the Jagirdar who will now be addressed as Diwan Ram Pratap Singh, Diwan of Jaso.

KAMTA RAJAULA.

1. The Jagir was originally granted in 1812 to Rao Gopal Lal Kayasth, family vakil of the Kalinjar Chaubes. (See history of the Paldeo Jagir.)

2. The present Rao is Rao Ram Prasad. His eldest son, Babu Radha Krisna, was born in 1891.

3. The title of Rao has been recognised by the Government of India as a territorial title of the Chief of Kamta Rajaula and he will, in future, be addressed as Rao Ram Prasad, Rao of Kamta Rajaula.

KOTHI.

1. The ruling family are Rajput Baghels and were formerly subordinate to Panna; but received a separate *sanad* in 1810. The Chief of Kothi received the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1878.

2. The present Raja Bahadur ^{Deodhar} Sitaraman Pratap Singh succeeded his father in August 1914. He has ^{two} sons, the elder (born in 1912) and the younger in 1916.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India: but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

MAIHAR.

1. The State was originally a dependency of Panna but, after the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed as Ruler of Maihar in 1806 on executing a deed of allegiance to the British Government.

2. Thakur Raghubir Singh succeeded his father in 1852, and was invested with the management of his State in 1865. In 1869 the title of "Raja" was conferred upon him and his heirs in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in 1863 in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for railway purposes. On the 1st January 1877 the Chief was granted a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction; this was converted into a permanent salute in the following year. Raja Raghubir Singh died in March 1908 and was succeeded by his eldest son Jadubir Singh, who was born in August 1864. Jadubir Singh

died in July 1910 and was succeeded by his brother, Randhir Singh, who was murdered in Maihar on 15th December 1911. Raja Randhir Singh left three sons, the eldest of whom, Brijnath Singh, is the present Raja. Raja Brijnath Singh was educated at the Daly College and was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Dhrol, a State in Kathiawar in the Bombay Presidency, in February 1915 and in 1920 to the daughter of the Thakur of Semlia in the Sailana State. Raja Randhir Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. He has a son and heir, Rajkumar Govind Singh Ji, born on 21st March 1924. Kumar Brijdeo Singh is the brother of the Raja and was educated at the Daly College, Indore. The Government of India have granted the Chief and his successors, subject to certain conditions, authority to dispose of the trial of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by subjects of the State or others not being Europeans, European-British subjects, Americans or Government servants.

3. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

NAGOD (UNCHEHRA).

1. The ruling family belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs, and is said to have been settled in Nagod previous to the arrival of the Baghels in Rewa. The Rajas of Nagod were originally tributaries of the Ruler of Panna: but received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1809.

2. The present Raja's grandfather, Raghavendra Singh, rendered good service in the mutiny and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated State of Bijeraghogarh.

3. Raja Narharindra Singh was born on the 8th December 1912 and is a minor. The late Raja formally adopted from a Parihar family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Lal Bhargavendra Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer, and who has, since August 1917, exercised Magisterial powers. He has ceased to exercise Magisterial powers from 16th November 1924, but is a member of the Council without portfolio. During the minority of the Raja the State is being administered by an Advisory Council with the Political Agent as Administrator. He with his younger brother, Kumar Mahendra Singh is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore.

4. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

PAHRA (CHAUBE).

For ancestry and family history see "Paldeo." The present Jagirdar, Chaube Radha Charan, succeeded to the Jagir by adoption from the Taraon branch of the family. He received the personal title of Diwan Bahadur on the 12th December 1911 as a Coronation Durbar honour. The Jagirdar was present at the Durbar. Radha Charan was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong. He had two sons, the elder of whom was born in 1884 and died on the 4th November 1918, leaving two small children, of whom the elder was born on 29th January 1907 and the second child has since died.

The elder son's name is Chaube Lakshmi Prasad and he is being educated at the Nagod School.

PALDEO.

1. Paldeo is the first among the Chaube Jagirs. The ancestors of the Chaube Jagirdars were Chaube Brahmans and Killadars or governors of the fortress of Kalinjar, under the Panna Darbar, against whose authority they successfully rebelled.

2. In 1806, Dariao Singh, the then Killadar, was confirmed in possession of Kalinjar by the British Government; but his conduct was so unsatisfactory and the disunion among the members of his family so violent, that in 1812 they were made to exchange Kalinjar for the lands which they now hold, and a separate *sanad* was given to each of the seven members of the family, two shares being included in the *sanad* of Chhatarsal on his own account and that of his mother Ari, and one also to the family wakil whose descendants hold the Kamta Jagir.

3. It is a rule of succession among the Chaube Jagirdars that, when heirs fail to any of them, his Jagir is divided among the surviving branches. In this way three shares have already been absorbed, while one has been confiscated for misconduct, so that five remain.

4. The Jagirdar Chaube Jagat Raj having died was succeeded to the *gaddi* by his grandson Chaube Shiva Prasad on the 3rd October 1923. ~~The present Jagirdar being a minor is being educated in the Nargong Cantonment High School.~~ The Jagir is under management and is being administered by the Political Agent in Baghelkhand.

REWA.

1. The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujarat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its destruction by Akbar in 1597, when Rewa became the chief town.

2. Rewa is the first among the Baghelkhand States. The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813.

3. For his services in 1857, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Prince's grandfather, on his guaranteeing that he would respect the rights of the zamindars of Amarkantak.

4. The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1868.

5. The present Ruler, Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur, ^{K.C.S.I.} succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Vankat Raman Singh, G.C.S.I., on the 31st October 1918 and according to local history is the 31th of his line. He married a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 25th June 1919. His Highness contracted a second marriage in February 1925, with the sister of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Madan Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishangarh. The present Ruler has a son named Maharaj Kumar Martand Singh born on 15th March 1923.

6. The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 31st October 1922 at the Residency, Indore, by His Excellency the Viceroy. ^{Gu¹ 1st January 1925}

7. The present Maharaja was a page to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

8. The Maharaja's sister is married to the heir-apparent of Bikaner.

SOHAWAL.

1. The ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and connected with the Baghels of Rewa, of which State Sohawal formerly formed a part. About the middle of the sixteenth century, when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son, Fatch Singh, threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards Sohawal became subordinate to Panna in Bundelkhand; but, on the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government, a separate *sanad* was granted to the Chief of Sohawal in 1809.

2. The father of the present Chief received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction in 1879. The present Chief, Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction on the 9th November 1901. This title was made hereditary from the 12th December 1911 as a Coronation Durbar honour. The Chief was invited to the Durbar but was excused from attendance for financial reasons. The C.I.E. was conferred on the Raja on the 1st January 1916. His eldest son, Kunwar Jogendra Bahadur Singh, was born in 1899. ~~His second son, Kumar Birendra Singh, is at present being educated at the Hindu University, Benares. Kashi - - - - Benares.~~

3. The chief is entitled to a return visit from the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

TARAON.

1. For history see "Paldeo."

2. The present Jagirdar is Chaube Brij Gopal. He is well disposed but of weak mind and has recently been pronounced insane. As he displayed homicidal tendencies he was confined in the lunatic asylum at Nagpur and the Jagir placed under management in August 1911. The Jagirdar has two sons, of whom the elder was born in 1905.

3. The elder son's name is Chaubey Ganga Prasad. He was educated at the Anglo Vernacular Middle School, Nagod, and was invested with enhanced judicial and administrative powers in November 1925.

Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Popula- tion.	Average annual revenue.*
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Basoda (Hydergarh).	Nawab Hyder Ali Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	1st January 1834.	12th June 1899.	40 25	4,237	Rs. 46,000 61,800
Bhopal	Her Highness Nawab Sultan Johan Begum, G.C.I.E., G.B.N., Begum of — (Afghan).	9th July 1856 9 th Sept. 1894	17th June 1901 17 th May 1926.	6,902	692,448	56,00,000 62,10,000
Khilschipur	Rao Bahadur Durjan Lal Singh, Rao Bahadur of — (Khichi Rajput).	26th August 1897.	19th January 1908.	272.9	40,043	2,92,000 3,74,000
Korwai	Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	1st December 1901.	2nd October 1906.	142 3	10,851	2,60,000 2,64,000 2,50,000
Muhammadgarh.	Nawab Muhammad Siddiq Kull Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	26th December 1890.	1st February 1910.	29	2,647	25,000 26,000
Nar Singhgarh	His Highness Raja Vikram Singh, Raja of — (Umar Rajput).	21st September 1909.	23rd April 1924.	734	101,426	9,91,000 9,24,000
Pathari	Nawab Abdul Rahim Khan, O.B.E., Nawab of — (Pathan).	1872 . . .	3 rd July 1913 1915 . . .	29 60	3,866	50,000 60,000
Rajgarh	His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (Umar Rajput).	17th January 1892.	10th January 1916.	962.2*	114,972	8,75,000 8,74,000

† Hereditary title.

* These figures are approximate.

BASODA (HYDERGARH).

1. The Chiefship, which was originally a part of Korwai, was formed in 1753 by a grant of country to Ahsanullah Khan, second son of Diler Khan. The Chiefship is feudatory to Gwalior, though it pays no tribute to that Durbar.

2. The present Chief is Nawab Hyder Ali Khan. The Nawab was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present, as a spectator, at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on the 2nd February 1922.

3. The Nawab has three sons, of whom the eldest Muhammad Ayub Ali Khan was born in 1877.

BHOPAL.

1. Bhopal is the principal Muhammadan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan of the Mirazi Khel clan, who came to India in 1709, during the reign of Ferrukhsir, and obtained possession of the Bairasia pargana in Malwa. He

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.								
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		SALUTE IN GUNS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.											
1	34,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	41,83,388	1,61,290-5-0	..	..	..	150	591	136 1st Line Cavalry	861†	19	..	21
3	1,31,177	11,124-3-6		6	..	..	125	..	..	9	..	..
4	50,000	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	21,670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	6,56,766	..	(a) 58,576-0-11	40	106	..	151	..	..	11	..	..
7	27,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	6,75,060	..	(b) 61,718	31	103	..	59	..	..	11	..	..

*These figures are approximate.

(a) To Indore.

(b) To Gwalior.

† 748 Pioneers.

was nominated superintendent of the district of Bairasia, and took advantage of the revolutions which followed the death of the Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1740 A.D. and was succeeded by his legitimate minor son, Sultan Muhammad Khan; but the latter was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Muhammad, an elder but illegitimate son, whose cause was espoused by the Nizam. Yar Muhammad Khan had four sons, by the eldest of whom, Fiaz Muhammad Khan, he was succeeded.

2. At this time Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwara.

3. Yasin Muhammad succeeded his brother, Faiz Muhammad Khan, and was succeeded by his brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan.

4. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaris and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonsale, Raja of Nagpur. At this time Wazir Muhammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Sharif Muhammad Khan, who, when a mere youth, had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion against the power of

the minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Marathas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State.

5. Towards the close of 1813 Bhopal was besieged by the united armies of the Maharaja Scindia and Raghuji Bhonslé; but Wazir Muhammad made a gallant defence during a siege of nine months and the Marathas were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

6. Wazir Muhammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Muhammad, who was married to Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghaus Muhammad.

7. At the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817, the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal which Nazar Muhammad gladly accepted. A formal treaty was concluded in 1818, by which the State was guaranteed. Nazar Muhammad agreed to furnish a contingent and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services.

8. Nazar Muhammad Khan was accidentally killed by his brother-in-law Faujdar Khan. He left one daughter, the Sikandar Begam, who was married to Jahangir Muhammad Khan. Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, leaving one daughter, the Shah Jahan Begam, as the lawful successor to the *masnad* of Bhopal.

9. The Shah Jahan Begam voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's lifetime, and accordingly the Sikandar Begam was proclaimed Ruler of Bhopal in 1859. Sikandar Begam was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutiny of 1857, she received in 1860 a grant of the pargana of Bairasia and in 1861 she was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

10. In 1862 the Government of India granted a *Sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

11. Sikandar Begam died in 1868 and Shah Jahan Begam then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begam, was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir.

12. In 1877 the Order of the Imperial Crown was conferred on Her Highness the Shah Jahan Begam.

13. On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in 1891, Her Highness the Begam and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present *nazars* at interviews with the Viceroy.

14. Nawab Shah Jahan Begam died in June 1901 and Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam was immediately recognised by the Government of India as Ruler of Bhopal in succession to her mother.

15. Sultan Jahan Begam married in February 1875 Mian Ahmad Ali Khan, known as the Sultan Dulha, who died in January 1902. Her Highness has had three sons—Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan, Nawab Haji Hafiz Muhammad Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I., and Nawabzada Haji Muhammad Hamidulla Khan, C.S.I., C.V.O., B.A., Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan, K.C.S.I., the heir apparent, was born in 1876 and has left two sons; the first of whom, Muhammad Habibullah Khan, was born in December 1903, and the second, Muhammad Rafiqullah Khan, in May 1905.

16. Her Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in June 1904 and a G.C.S.I. in January 1910. For services in connection with the war Her Highness was made a G.B.I. on the 1st January 1918.

17. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested Her Highness with the insignia of G.C.I.E. during his visit to Indore in November 1905. Her Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at Indore in November 1905, and was also among the Princes assembled to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in January 1907.

18. His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India conferred on Her Highness the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 at which Her Highness was present. His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) visited Bhopal in December 1912. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Bhopal on the 4th February 1922 and was received by Her Highness the Begum at the Railway Station with full ceremonial. His Royal Highness was also the guest of Nawab Sir Nasrulla Khan in his house at age 25—aria for big game shooting. His Royal Highness left Bhopal on the In thebruary 1922. His Excellency the Viceroy (~~Lord Reading~~) visited id "and in February 1923, ~~4 in March 1923~~.

19. The Begam's eldest son, Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan, received the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 14th June 1912. On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war he was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army and was appointed Colonel of the 9th Bhopal Infantry (now the 4-16th Punjab Regiment). He was made a K.C.S.I. in June 1920. He died on the 3rd September 1924. ~~He was made a~~ May 1924.

20. Her second son Nawab Obaidulla Khan was appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1906 and received the honorary rank of Captain in the Army in January 1909, that of Major on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 and that of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th October 1921. He was made a C.S.I. in June 1912. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with war, he was re-appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. He died on the 24th March 1924. ~~Her third son Nawabzada Hamidulla Khan was in recognition of services rendered in connection with the great war made a C.S.I. in January 1921, and on the 17th March 1922, was made a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. He was also gazetted an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy on the 4th July 1922.~~

21. In the summer of 1911 Her Highness the Begam, accompanied by her two younger sons, paid a visit to England and attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George V; and, after making an extended tour in Europe, returned to India *via* Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt.

22. In September 1925 Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal accompanied by her son Nawabzada Hamidulla Khan and grandsons Sahibzadas Saiduzzakhan and Rashiduzzafar Khan proceeded to England. They returned to India ~~in 1926.~~

~~in 1926.~~ ~~Her Highness~~ ~~1926.~~

KHILCHIPUR.

1. The Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1544. The head of the family accorded allegiance to the Garatha rulers, and became tributary to Maharaja Scindia in the year 1790. In 1819 the British Government at the instance of the Gwalior Durbar decided the succession of Sher Singh. *Raja*

2. The present Ruler, ~~Rao Bahadur~~ Durjan Sal Singh, succeeded as a minor in January 1908. He was educated at the Daly College and after going through a course of administrative training in the Central Provinces was

invested with ruling powers on the 23rd February 1918. In 1916 he married a daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana and has a son and heir born on the 6th March 1918, Kumar Yashodar Singh, who is being educated at the ^{Delhi College, Delhi} ^{Delhi College, Delhi}.

3. The title of "~~Rao Bahadur~~" was conferred on the Chief of Kilchipur in April 1873 as a hereditary distinction by the Government of India.

4. The State pays a tribute of Bundi Hali Rs13,500, equivalent to Rs11,134-3-6 in British currency, to the British Government under the existing stipulation with the Gwalior Durbar. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

5. ^{Raja} ~~Rao~~ Durjan Sal Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. In July 1918 the ~~Rao Bahadur~~ was formally received by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford) at Bhopal. He visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on the 2nd February 1922.

6. The Chief has been granted by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, hereditary power to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

KURWAI.

1. The State was founded by an Afghan, named Muhammad Diler Khan, of the Feroz Khel. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia, and afterwards, about 1726 A.D., that of the Raja of Basoda. On the death of the Chief of Kurwai, he seized the State.

2. Kurwai, during the decline of the Moghal Empire, obtained power and dominion equal, if not superior in extent, to that of Bhopal; but suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Marathas and Pindaris. In 1818 the Chief applied to the British authorities for protection against the oppression of the Maharaja Scindia's local officials in the neighbouring districts, and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory.

3. Owing to its heavy indebtedness, the State was taken under management on behalf of Nawab Munawar Ali Khan in 1896. Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896: his younger brother, Yakub Ali Khan, succeeded to the State and married his brother's widow in 1897. Yakub Ali Khan died in October 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born in December 1901. The Nawab was educated at the Daly College, Indore, till it was converted into the Training School for Indian Cadets in August 1918 when he joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the entrance examination of April 1919 and at the same time passed the Diploma Examination of the Chiefs' Colleges. He left for England in August 1919. He was at Sandhurst for 2 years, and on passing out, obtained the King's Commission Worcester-shire regiment. He resigned his commission in 1922. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was present at the Durbar, held by His Royal Highness, at the Daly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on the 2nd

February 1922. Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan was ^{formerly} invested with administrative powers on 9th April 1923. During his minority the State is managed by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

4. The State pays ₹220, Government currency, a year as *tanka* to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera.

5. -- On 18th June 1926, ----- *vide sup.*

MUHAMMADGARH.

1. The State was originally part of Kurwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief in 1753. It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government.

2. The administration of the State was made over to Nawab Siddiq Kuli Khan on the 15th November 1912. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present, as a spectator, at the Durbar, held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922.

3. A son and heir was born to the Nawab on the 21st December 1926,

NARSINGHGARH.

1. Parasram, the founder of the Rajput State of Narsinghgarh, succeeded his father, Ajab Singh, in 1668 as minister to the Rawat of Rajgarh. In 1681 he compelled the Rawat to divide his territory with him: Narsinghgarh thus became a separate Chiefship.

2. In 1819 Chain Singh succeeded his father, Sobhag Singh, fifth in descent from Parasram who had become imbecile. Sobhag Singh recovered and was again entrusted with the rule as Chief of Narsinghgarh. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, he attacked the British forces near that place and was killed in the engagement. After his death in 1827, Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in March 1873, when his grandson, Partab Singh, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion the Maharaja Holkar demanded succession *nazarana*, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

3. Partab Singh died without issue in April 1890 and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh. Mahtab Singh died in November 1895.

4. The next Ruler was His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singh, K.C.I.E. (a cousin of the former Chief). He was educated first at the Daly College, Indore, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and also received training for a year in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In May 1907 he married a daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana. He was invested with ruling powers in March 1909, and was granted the title K.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1916.

5. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler and his heirs by the Government of India in May 1872, and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time in 1911, when His Excellency invited His late Highness to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, at which he was present. On the 20th March 1911 a *sanad* was granted by the Government of India to His Highness Raja Arjun Singh empowering him to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Narsinghgarh subject to the proviso that all sentences of death and transportation or of imprisonment for life should be subject to the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The Chief and his successors have been granted powers by

the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, to dispose of trials of all cases of criminal offences committed within the State. In consequence of continued illness the late Raja constituted a Council of Regency to administer the State, the Rani of Narsingharh being Regent. The Council consists of 5 members of which the Political Agent in Bhopal is the President. The Dewan is the Vice-President, the other two members being in charge of the General and Judicial branches. The 5th is a consultative member. His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singh, died on the 22nd April 1924, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Vikram Singh, who was born on the 21st September 1902, and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Owing to the latter's minority, the State continues to be administered by the Council of Regency, Her Highness Rani Shiv Kunwar, remaining Regent.

Her Highness was appointed Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1924.

6. Narsingharh pays a tribute of Rs5,000 Salim Shahi to the Maharaja Holkar.

7. The Chief receives a *tanka* of Hali Rs1,200 from the Maharaja Scindia and another of Rs5,102 from Dewas.

8. *vide sup.*

PATHARI.

1. The Nawab of Pathari is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the district of Rahatgarh, of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Scindia. But in 1839 the estate was restored to Hyder Muhammad Khan through the mediation of the British Government. Nawab Abdul Karim Khan died in July 1913 and was succeeded by his son Abdul Rahim Khan. He was made O.B.E. in June 1919. The latter has four sons, the eldest of whom, Mian Shareh Muhammad Khan, was born in 1896. The estate pays no tribute to any State. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present as a spectator, at the Durbar, held by His Royal Highness, at the Doly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922.

2. Owing to heavy debts the estate was taken under management in 1895. It was handed to the Nawab on the 9th July 1915.

RAJGARH.

1. The power of the Umats, a branch of the Parmara Rajputs, was established in the district known as Umatwara in the seventeenth century by two cousins, named Mohan Singh and Parasram, who assumed the titles of "Rawat" and "Diwan" and made a division of their possessions. The ancestors of the family, who were proprietors of large herds of camels, came from Mewar in A.D. 1442. Out of the division above-mentioned, which took place in 1681, arose the separate States Rajgarh and Narsingharh.

2. On the Mahratta conquest of Malwa about 1770, the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States and the Rawat became tributary to the Maharaja Scindia. In 1818 the Raja of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh who succeeded to the *gadi* by the assassination of his brother.

3. On the establishment of the British authority in Central India, the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement

for the payment of the tribute due to the Maharaja Scindia. Another agreement was mediated between the Rawat and the Puars of Dewas under which the Raja receives an annual sum of Bhopali Rs.5,102 from Dewas.

4. In 1831, Rawat Nawal Singh committed suicide and was succeeded by his nephew Moti Singh. In 1871, Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Muhammadan religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Waseh Khan. He received the title of "Nawab" from the British Government in 1872, and died in October 1880. He was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh, who died in November 1882, and was succeeded by his son Balbahadur Singh. Balbahadur Singh died in January 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle Bane Singh, on whose death in January 1916, the *gadi* passed to his son. In 1916 the Raja married the daughter of a Jagirdar of Saud Khankra (Palitana State in Kathiawar), and in 1920 he also married the daughter of the Thakur of Garh (Bhopal Agency) who is the maternal uncle of the Raja of Narsinghgarh. *His Highness --- of Nepal --- vide sup.*

5. In November 1885, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Indore, the hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Prince in substitution for "Rawat"; and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

6. On the 20th March 1911 a *sanad* was granted by the Government of India to His Highness late Raja Sir Bane Singh, K.C.I.E., empowering him to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Rajgarh subject to the proviso that all sentences of death and transportation or of imprisonment for life should be subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

7. The Raja pays a tribute of 85,000 Chandori rupees to the Maharaja Scindia and also 1,050 Kota rupees to the Jhalawar Chief. He receives from the Maharaja Scindia Hali rupees 3,187 annually.

8. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905 and also at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911.

9. For services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1918. His Highness the Raja visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was present at the Durbar, held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College, for the reception of Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on 2nd February 1922.

10. On the 27th February 1920 a *sanad* was granted by the Government of India conferring upon His Highness Raja Sir Bir Indra Singh, K.C.I.E., full powers in criminal cases as enjoyed by his father the late Raja Bane Singh. The Chief and his successors have been granted powers by the Government of India, subject to certain conditions, to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

11. The Raja has no male issue.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square mcs.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ajigarh .	His Highness Maharaja Sawal Bhupal Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	13th November 1866.	7th June 1919	802	84,796	Rs. 5,00,000 60,000 70,000 1,00,000
2	Alipura .	Rao Harpal Singh, Rao of — (Parihar Rajput).	12th August 1882.	26th March 1922.	73	14,680	64
3	Banka Pahari .	Dewan Balloo Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	1898 . .	4th June 1915.	5	1,613	0,000
4	Baoni . .	His Highness A'zam-ul-Umara Iftikhar-ud-Daulah 'Amad-ul-Mulk, Sahib-i-Jah Bibin Sardar Nawab Muhammad Mushiq-ul-Husn Khan, Sardar Jung, Nawab of — (Pathan).	7th February 1896.	29th October 1911.	121	19,734	1,25,000 1,45,000
5	Beri . .	Rao Lokendra Singh, Rao of — (Pannar Rajput).	29th August 1891.	8th June 1904	32	4,021	45,000 40,000
6	Bhat . .	Rao Bir Singh Ji Deo, Rao of — (Bundela Rajput).	16th May 1902.	23th January 1908.	10	4,780	35,000 30,000
7	Bijawar .	His Highness Maharaja Sawl Sri Sanant Singh Bahadur, R.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	22th November 1877.	26th June 1900.	913	111,723	54 3,04,000
8	Bijva . .	Dewan Mhammat Singh, Jagirdar of (Bundela Rajput).	1894 . .	23rd March 1909.	8	1,451	8,000 7,000
9	Charkhari .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Bpahdur-ul-Mulk, Arimardan Singh Ji Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	29th December 1903.	6th October 1920.	880	123,403	8,26 6,00,000
10	Chhatargarh .	His Highness Maharaja Swachhansali Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	29th August 1866.	4th November 1867.	1,130	166,349	7,00,000
11	Datta . .	His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur, R.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	21st June 1886.	5th August 1907.	911	1,48,639	13,00,000
12	Dhurnal .	Dewan Jural Parshad Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput) with two other head Pathi lars.	1806 . .	10th November 1910.	15	1,880	4,000 30,000
13	Garaul .	Dewan Bahadur Chandraman Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	2nd 1853.	20th December 1893.	30	4,817	35,000 80,000
14	Gawalgarh .	Manjit Birhipal Singh, Jagirdar of — (Brahman Jodhis).	1886 . .	3rd April 1904.	71	9,480	55,000 40,000
15	Jawal . .	Rao Man Pratap Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	18th May 1878.	8th April 1892.	20	3,642	20,000 10,000
16	Jawal . .	Dewan Lalpal Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	21st October 1916.	1st December 1917.	45	6,162	30,000 21,000
17	Nalgawan .	Kanwar Mahawati Singh, Jagirdar of — (Brahman Jodhis).	1878 . .	6th March 1903.	12	2,113	10,000 20,000

* The figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.								
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		SALUT IN GUNS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Per- sonal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 5,20,598	7,014	..	25	120	..	127	..	..	11	..	..
2	48,100	..	..	6	52	..	150	..	..	..	..	..
3	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1,42,642	..	..	5	37	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
5	29, 50	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..
6	25,159	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2,98,000	..	..	..	..	32	133	..	..	11	..	..
8	6,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5,27,693	8,584	..	25	234	11	335	..	..	11	..	..
10	5,65,000	..	..	22	87	..	216	..	..	11	..	..
11	15,07,265	..	15,000	68	387	39	604	..	302	15	..	..
12	3,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	35,035	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	40,937	..	..	..	..	2	30	..	..	..	..	..
15	16,065	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	21,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	21,946	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Orchha	His Highness Saratmud-i-Raj Bahadur-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Bahadur Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	3rd July 1854.	15th March 1874.	2,079	284,948	19,00,000 /Rs.
15	Panna	His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, B.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	31st January 1894.	20th June 1902.	2,396	197,600	50 9,42,000
20	Samthar	His Highness Maharaja & Sir Sir Singh Deo Bahadur, B.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (<i>Bargujar</i>).	26th August 1861.	17th June 1896.	180	33,216	3,50,000
21	Savla	Raja Mahipal Singh, Raja of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	11th September 1898.	11th September 1898.	35	6,081	1,00,000 66,000
22	Toti Panchpur.	Rao Bahadur Shivan Arjun Singh, Jachidar of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	1870	7th February 1880.	36	6,680	20,000 40,000

* These figures are approximate.

† Hereditary title is "Raja."

‡ Personal title.

GENERAL.

1. Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Gaharwar tribe, whom other Rajputs do not admit as being true Rajputs, is the origin of the Bundelas. Jesonda, the seventh in descent from the general ancestor of the Gaharwar, in consequence of great sacrificial rites performed at Bindlisoni, gave the title of "Bundela" to his issue. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas about A.D. 1200. Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the parent State of Bundelkhand. The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Empire by reason of their great military genius. Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jahan's army. His son, Subkaran, was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan, and another Orchha Chief, Dilpat, fell at Jajau.

2. Most of the eastern or sanad States were formed by Chhatarsal's division amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent stock which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees.

3. Orchha, Datia, and Samthar, the western States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by *sanad*.

AJAIGARH.

1. In 1765, Gunman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakhat Bali, grandson of Jagat Raj, was driven from his possession by Ali Bahadur and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of Rs. 2 a day from his conqueror.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.								
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STAFF FORCES.		SAVINGS IN GUNS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18	Rs. 7,50,000	..	..	130	300	..	..	..	..	15	17	..
19	8,94,084	9,955	..	50	269	..	..	..	153	11	..	..
20	3,31,000	..	..	..	..	200	300	..	..	11	..	..
21	66,100	..	..	..	..	2	42	..	..	..	..	..
22	28,000	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, he received a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. In 1807 he received a *sanad* restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discontinued in August 1808.

2. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Sir Ranjor Singh, K.C.I.E., on the 7th June 1919. The hereditary title of Sawai was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877.

3. His Highness has a son named Punya Pratap Singh born in August 1884.

4. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the chief, was granted in the year 1925.

ALIPURA.

1. The lands composing this ^{State} were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

2. The present Jagirdar is Rao Harpal Singh who succeeded his father Raja Chhatrapati, C.S.I., in March 1922. He has three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Kunwar Raghuraj Singh, was born on the 3rd March 1901. He passed post diploma examination from the Mayo College, Ajmer. A son, named Yashwant Singh, was born to him on the 31st August 1925. The Rao is a representative member of the Chamber of Princes. In 1923 the Govt. of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as Rao of Alipura.

BANKA PAHARI.

1. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Baldeo Singh, succeeded his father, Diwan Mehrban Singh on the latter's death on the 4th June 1915. This Jagir has

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ajalgarh .	His Highness Maharaja-Sawal Bhupal Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	13th November 1866.	7th June 1919	802	84,790
2	Alipura .	Rao Harpal Singh, Rao of — (<i>Parihar Rajput</i>).	12th August 1882.	26th March 1922.	73	14,580
3	Banka Pahari	Diwan Baldeo Singh, Jagirdar of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	1888 . .	4th June 1915.	5	1,613
4	Baoni . .	His Highness A'zam-ul-Umara Iftikhar-ud-Daulah Farid-ul-Mulk Sahib-I-Jah Miran Sardar Nawab Mohammad Mushtaq-ul-Hassan Khan, Safdar Jung, Nawab of — (<i>Pathan</i>).	7th February 1896.	23rd October 1911.	121	19,734
5	Beri . .	Rao Lokendra Singh, Rao of — (<i>Pannar Rajput</i>).	20th August 1891.	8th June 1904	32	4,621
6	Bihat . .	Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, Rao of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	16th May 1902.	25th January 1908.	16	4,786
7	Bijawar .	His Highness Maharaja Sawi Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	25th November 1877.	26th June 1900.	973	111,723
8	Bijna . .	Diwan Himmmat Singh, Jagirdar of (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	1804 . .	23rd March 1909.	8	1,451
9	Charkhari .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk, Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	29th December 1903.	6th October 1920.	880	123,403
10	Chhatarpur .	His Highness Maharaja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	29th August 1866.	4th November 1867.	1,130	166,549
11	Datia . .	His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	21st June 1886.	5th August 1907.	911	1,48,659
12	Dhurwal .	Diwan Jugal Parshad Singh, Jagirdar of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>) with two other Head Patidars.	1896 . .	10th November 1910.	15	1,880
13	Garauli .	Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, Jagirdar of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	2nd April 1883.	20th December 1883.	39	4,817
14	Gaurihar .	Pandit Pirthipal Singh, Jagirdar of — (<i>Brahman Jiholia</i>).	1886 . .	3rd April 1904.	71	9,486
15	Jigul . .	Rao Bhan Pratap Singh alias Patch Singh, Rao of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	18th May 1878.	8th April 1892.	20	3,642
16	Lugasi . .	Diwan Bhupal Singh, Jagirdar of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	31st October 1910.	1st December 1917.	45	6,182
17	Nalgaawan Rehal.	Kunwar Vishwanath Singh, Jagirdar of — (<i>Ahir</i>).	1878 . .	8th March 1908.	12	2,113

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.								
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		SALUT IN GUNS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Per- sonal.	Local.
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 5,20,598	7,014	..	25	120	..	127	..	..	11	..	..
2	48,100	..	..	6	52	..	150	..	..	..	..	..
3	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1,42,642	..	..	5	37	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
5	29,50	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..
6	25,159	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2,98,000	..	..	..	..	32	133	..	..	11	..	..
8	6,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5,27,693	8,584	..	25	234	11	335	..	..	11	..	..
10	5,65,900	..	..	22	87	..	216	..	..	11	..	..
11	15,07,265	..	15,000	68	357	39	604	..	302	15	..	..
12	3,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	35,035	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	40,937	..	..	..	..	2	30	..	..	..	..	..
15	16,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	21,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	21,946	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Orchha	His Highness Saramad-I-Raja Bahadur Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Savai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	3rd July 1854.	15th March 1874.	2,079	244,940
19	Panna	His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Ydyendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	31st January 1894.	20th June 1902.	2,596	197,600
20	Samthar	His Highness Maharaja † Sir Sir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (<i>Margujar</i>).	26th August 1864.	17th June 1896.	180	33,216
21	Sarila	Raja Mahipal Singh, Raja of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	11th September 1898.	11th September 1898.	35	6,041
22	Toil Fatehpur.	Rao Bahadur § Diwan Arjun Singh, Jagirdar of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	1870	7th February 1880.	36	6,580

• These figures are approximate.

† Hereditary title is "Raja."

§ Personal

GENERAL.

1. Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Ga tribe, whom other Rajputs do not admit as being true Rajputs, is the one of the Bundelas. Jesonda, the seventh in descent from the general ancestor, the Gaharwar, in consequence of great sacrificial rites performed at Bir gave the title of "Bundela" to his issue. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas about A.D. 1200. Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the parent State of Bundelkhand. The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Government by reason of their great military genius. Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jahan's army. His son, Subkaran, was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan, and another Orchha Chief, Dil Singh, was at Jajau.

2. Most of the eastern or sanad States were formed by Chhatarsal's amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent State, which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees.

3. Orchha, Datia, and Samthar, the western States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by *sanad*.

AJAIGARH.

1. In 1765, Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Bundelkhand, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakhat Bali, grandson of Raja, was driven from his possession by Ali Bahadur and reduced to such a state of poverty that he was glad to accept a stipend of Rs. 2 a day from his conqueror.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.								
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STAFF FOR ES.		SALETTE IN GUNS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18	Rs. 7,50,000	..	..	130	500	..	..	..	..	15	17	..
19	8,94,081	9,955	..	57	269	..	..	..	133	11	✓	..
20	3,33,000	..	..	..	..	200	300	..	..	11	..	..
21	66,100	..	..	..	..	2	42	..	..	..	..	..
22	28,000	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, he received a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. In 1807 he received a *sanad* restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discontinued in August 1808.

2. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Sir Ranjor Singh, K.C.I.E., on the 7th June 1919. The hereditary title of Sawai was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877.

3. His Highness has a son named Punya Pratap Singh born in August 1884.

4. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the chief, was granted in the year 1925.

ALIPURA.

1. The lands composing this State were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

2. The present Jagirdar is Rao Harpal Singh who succeeded his father Raja Chhatrapati, C.S.I., in March 1922. He has three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Kunwar Raghuraj Singh, was born on the 3rd March 1901. He passed post diploma examination from the Mayo College, Ajmer. A son, named Yashwant Singh, was born to him on the 31st August 1925. The Rao is a representative member of the Chamber of Princes. In 1923 the Govt. of India decided that the Jagirdar should be designated as Rao of Alipura.

BANKA PAHARI.

1. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Baldeo Singh, succeeded his father, Diwan Mehrban Singh on the latter's death on the 4th June 1915. This Jagir has

been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British Jails.

2. He has ^{four} three sons. The eldest Kunwar Bir Singh^{Deo} was born on the 2nd October 1912.

BAONI

1. Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand.

2. The Baoni family claims its descent from Nizam-ul-Umrao of Hyderabad. The State was granted by the Peshwa, and the British Government executed a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's grant.

3. The late Nawab, His Highness Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan Bahadur, succeeded to the *masnad* on the 2nd August 1894. On the 1st January 1903, the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was partially placed in the Nawab's hands.

4. Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan died on the 27th October 1911 and was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Mushtaq-ul-Hassan who after completing his education at the Daly College at Indore was invested with full ruling powers of the 7th February 1918. He was married to the daughter of the Nawab of Kunjpura in the Karnal District of the Punjab in March 1917. The revised complementary titles of the Nawab which have been recognised as hereditary by the Government of India are "A'zam-ul-Umara," "Iftikhar-ud-Daula," "I'mad-ul-Mulk," "Sahib-i-Jah," "Mihin Sardar," "Safdar-Jung."

5. Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Daulatpur Darbar. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Jhansi in October 1901. The late Nawab attended the Darbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

6. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

7. ~~The Nawab has no son.~~ A son and heir was born to the Nawab on the 27th April 1927.

BERI.

1. The ruling family is descended from Jagat Raj (a son of Chhatrasal) in the female line. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, only Umri being left in the possession of the ancestors of the Chief. In lieu of these villages other villages were given to Jugal Prasad. In consideration of the services of a former Jagirdar, Vishwanath Singh, during the mutiny of 1857, the *nazarana*, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been claimed on the succession of Bijai Singh, was remitted. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 with the Maharaja of Bijawar.

2. Raghuraj Singh, who had succeeded in October 1892, died on the 7th June 1904, leaving two sons and two widows. The succession of his eldest son Rao Lokendra Singh was recognised by the Government of India. The minor Jagirdar was married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Bijawar on 12th July 1910. A son named Yadvendra Singh was born to him on the 27th June 1918. On the 25th May 1915, the Jagirdar was invested with full powers of administration in his Jagir. In 1923, the Gov. Genl. decided that the Jagirdar should in future be deputed to the Gov. Genl. decided that the Jagirdar

BIHAT.

1. The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from Hirde Shah, son of Chhatrasal: on the British occupation of Bundelkhand the usual *sanads* were granted.

2. The present Jagirdar, Rao Bir Singh Ju deo, was born on 16th May 1902. He succeeded his father in January 1908 and was granted full administrative powers on 15th January 1925.

3. In May 1918 he married the daughter of Kunwar Shobha Singh, maternal uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Panna. ;

Page 35, Bihat.—

Insert a fresh paragraph after 4 " 5. In 1923, the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as ' Rao of Bihat ' ', and renumber paragraph " 5 " as " 6 ".

BIJAWAR.

1. The ruling family is descended from Birsing Deo, an illegitimate son of Jagat Raj, son of Chhatrasal. In 1811 a *sanad* was granted to Ratan Singh, who was required to subscribe to a deed of allegiance. The title of " Maharaja Bahadur " was conceded on the 2nd October 1866, and that of " Sawai " on the 1st January 1877. Both titles are hereditary.

2. The present Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., is the second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha. He was adopted by the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh whom he succeeded in June 1900. The administration of the State was made over to the Maharaja in January 1903 under certain conditions. The Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers on the 17th October 1904.

3. Visits were exchanged between the Maharaja and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877. The Maharaja paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Orchha in October 1902. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. In December 1911, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which His Highness was present, Maharaja Sawant Singh received the K.C.I.E. His Highness married a second wife on the 10th March 1913, the daughter of Dewan Gajraj Singh, a Jagirdar of the Datia State belonging to the family of Rao Pahar Singh of Karaiya, brother-in-law of his late Highness Maharaja Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur of Datia. His Highness has no son.

4. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

BIJNA.

1. This Jagir is divided into two shares.

2. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Himmat Singh, who was born on the 18th November 1896, succeeded his grandfather, Diwan Makund Singh, on 3rd March 1909. He was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. He has 1 sonsborn on the 6th April 1919, and two daughters.

CHARKHARI.

1. The State dates from 1765 when Khuman Singh, a great-grandson of Chhatarsal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. Bijai Bahadur, son and successor of Khuman Singh, was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1804.

2. Raja Ratan Singh received, as a reward for his services in 1857, a Jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a *khilat*, and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. On the 1st January 1877 the hereditary title of "Sipahdar-ul-Mulk" was conferred on the Chief.

3. Maharaja Sir Malkhan Singh, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was adopted by Raja Ratan Singh's widow.

4. The Government of India recognized the succession of Malkhan Singh, and the State was kept under the supervision of a British officer during the Prince's minority. Maharajadhiraja Malkhan Singh died without issue on the 15th June 1908, and was succeeded by his father, Rao Bahadur Fujhar Singh Ju Deo, who received the title of K.C.I.E., at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present. In commemoration of this memorable Durbar His Highness remitted *nazarana* which was hitherto paid to the State by Jagirdars and Muafidars on succession. Maharaja Fujhar Singh died without issue on the 4th June 1914 and was succeeded by his younger brother Diwan Ganga Singh. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, who was adopted from the Jigni family, succeeded to the Gadi on the 6th October 1920, and was granted full administrative powers on the 6th December 1924. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency. Rao Bhan Pratap Singh of Jigni, His Highness' real father, was the Regent.

5. Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877.

6. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended Judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

7. On 13th May 1923, His Highness was married to the daughter of Thakur Hamir Singh Ji of Virpur in Kathiawar but the Maharani died on the 21st October 1923. His Highness was married in February 1925 to the daughter of His Highness Maharajadhiraja Bahadur.

CHHATARPUR.

1. The ruling family is descended from Kuar Sone Shah, who was a servant of the Panna Chief. During the troubles which ensued on the introduction of the Maratha power, Kuar Sone Shah usurped a large tract of country for himself.

2. The British Government established Sone Shah in the *Raj* of Chhatarpur. A *sanad* was granted in 1806.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja^{Su} Vishwanath Singh Bahadur^{K.C.I.E.} succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in November 1867. In August 1887, the Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers. In 1869 the State gave land for the Nowgong Cantonment, for which it receives yearly Rs. 3,249-10-3. In 1894 His Highness was empowered under certain conditions to exercise criminal jurisdiction in heinous offences within his State. The

hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness on the 3rd June 1919. A son named Bhagwant Singh ^{alias} Bhiswant Singh was born to His Highness in August 1921. ^{He was betrothed to the daughter of His Highness at Maharaja's Palace on 9th Aug. 1928.}

4. Visits were exchanged between the Maharaja and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

5. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

DATIA.

1. Bhugwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received Datia and Baroni from his father in 1626. The first treaty with this State was concluded with Raja Parichhat on the 15th March 1804. After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1818, a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Chief to the British Government, and a new treaty was made with him. His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1845, succeeded his adoptive father, Bijai Bahadur, in 1857. His Highness was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877, and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. His Excellency paid a visit to Datia in October 1902. Maharaja Sir Bhawani Singh was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. On the 1st January 1906 his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. Maharaja Bhawani Singh died in August 1907, and was succeeded by his son, the present Ruler (His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadur, who has ^{two} sons named Balbhadra Singh, born on 3rd August 1907. He was married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Balrampur on the 6th March 1924. The Senior Maharani died on 16th June 1925. A daughter was born to him on the 6th January 1926. The Raja Bahadur is at present in Nowgong where he is receiving training in Treasury and Judicial work and is under the general supervision of the Political Agent. ^{receiving administrative training under the supervision of Mr. Chief Secretary, Government of India. He has a daughter born in January 1926.}

2. In 1879 the Maharaja entered into an agreement with the Government of India to stop the manufacture of salt in the town of Datia and to limit the outturn in certain parganas to 16,500 maunds annually. In consideration of the loss the Darbar would sustain by this agreement it was arranged that the State should receive Rs. 10,000 a year.

3. In 1882 the Darbar ceded land for the Betwa canal, receiving payment for the area required.

4. In 1904 the Maharaja agreed to cease coining Raja Shahi rupees: but the old currency has not yet been wholly withdrawn. Maharaja Govind Singh was deprived of all powers in 1911 and the administration of the State was vested in the Diwan under the supervision of the Political Agent.

5. His Highness, accompanied by his Guardian, Captain J. W. H. Tyndall, and Medical Officer, Captain W. E. Brierly, went on a shooting trip to Uganda in British East Africa in November 1912 and returned therefrom at the end of April 1913.

6. In August 1914 His Highness was restored to powers under certain conditions.

7. For services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1918. In September 1926 H. H. was appointed

DHURWAI.

1. The Jagir is divided into three shares.
2. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Jugal Parshad Singh, was born in 1896; succeeded his father Dewan Ranjor Singh in November 1910; was educated in the Cantonment High School, Nowgong, from 1912 to 1916; married in the latter year a niece of Dewan Sheo Raj Singh, brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar. This lady died on 31st October, 1921, and he remarried on 11th May 1923, the daughter of a Thakur of Uhora in the Orchha State. The Jagirdar was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. These powers were withdrawn in 1921.
3. A son ~~Hei~~ was born to the Jagirdar on 3rd April 1926.

GARAULI.

1. The family claims descent from Gopal Singh, who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. Gopal Singh eventually submitted on condition of full pardon and a provision in land. A *sanad* was given to Gopal Singh on the 24th February 1812, in the original copy of which the hereditary title of the Chief is given as "Diwan Bahadur."
2. The present Chief, Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, and has a daughter (born in August 1906) and a son (~~born in January 1910~~) named Raghuraj Singh who is reading in the ~~Daly~~ College. A second daughter was born to the Jagirdar on the 23rd December 1916. The Jagirdar's eldest son, who was born in November 1902, died in July 1905.
3. The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

GAURIHAR.

1. This family is descended from Raja Ram, who was Governor of a fort in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Maharajas of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times Raja Ram rebelled against his master. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand Raja Ram was at the head of a band of professed plunderers and for long disturbed the peace of the country. The resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned a reward of Rs. 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued, he was induced to surrender on promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs. A *sanad* was granted in November 1807.
2. For his services during the mutiny, Sawai Rajdar Rudra Singh, former Jagirdar, received the title of "Rao Bahadur" with a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000.
3. The present Jagirdar, Prithpal Singh, succeeded his father Rao Bahadur Shamle Prasad in April 1904. He has two sons named Avadhendra Pratap Singh and Devindra Pratap Singh born in 1902 and 1907 respectively and a daughter born in 1911. The eldest son Avadhendra Pratap Singh is studying at Nowgong, under the supervision of the Head Master of the Government High School. He has 2 sons. (3)
4. In August 1911, the Jagirdar was granted full administrative powers but these were withdrawn in December 1913 and the Jagir was placed under

the supervision of the Political Agent. The Jagirdar's powers were restored in April 1915 with certain restrictions which were withdrawn on the 1st July 1918. Certain restrictions were again laid on the administrative powers of the Jagirdar in December 1920. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

HASHT-BHAYA JAGIRS.

1. These Jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State. The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh, great-grandson of Bir Singh Deo, one of the Rajas of Orchha who possessed the Jagir of Baragaon. The name of the Hasht-bhaya Jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his Jagir of Baragaon into eight shares—Kari, Pasai, Taraoli, Chirgaon, Dhurwai, Bigna, Tori Fatehpur, and Banka Pahari—among his eight sons. The Jagir of Kari became at an early date merged in the other shares, Taraoli reverted to Orchha, and Pasai was incorporated in the Jhansi District and is now British territory. Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar; so that of the original eight shares into which the Jagir of Baragaon was divided there remain now only four holdings, *viz.*, Banka Pahari Bijua, Dhurwai, and Tori Fatehpur.

2. In 1821 it was decided that these Jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government; but that the Jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Maharaja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family.

JIGNI.

1. The Jigni family claims descent from Rao Padam Singh, one of the sons of Chhatrasal. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Pirthi Singh, grandson of Padam Singh, was in possession of fourteen villages. These were attached in consequence of his contumacy; but, after two years, six of the villages were restored to him by a *sanad* granted in 1810.

2. Pirthi Singh was succeeded by Bhopal Singh, who died heirless.

3. The adoption of Lachman Singh was recognised by the Government of India. He died in April 1892.

4. Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fateh Singh, the present Jagirdar, was adopted from the Charkhari family. Bhan Pratap Singh was granted administrative powers on 19th April 1901.

5. The title of "Rao" attaches to the Chiefship.

6. The Jagirdar has a son by name Arimardan Singh, born in December 1903, and three daughters born in 1906, 1907 and 1916, respectively. Arimardan Singh was adopted into Charkhari and is now Maharaja of that State.

7. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, with the Maharaja of Charkhari.

LUGASI.

1. This family is descended from Hirde Shah of Panna.

2. As a reward for his services during the mutiny, Sardar Singh, a former Jagirdar, was given the personal title of "Rao Bahadur," a Jagir of Rs. 2,000 and a *khilat* worth Rs. 10,000.

3. The Jagirdar, Dewan Chhatrapati Singh, died on the 30th November 1917, and was succeeded by his infant son Bhupal Singh, born on the 31st October 1916. The ^{young} Jagirdar is studying at the Duley College, Indore, receiving his education at the Duley College, Indore.

NAIGAWAN REBAL.

1. The family is descended from Iachhman Singh, one of the bandit leaders of Bundelkhand, who was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a *sanad* for five villages. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir was held merely on a life tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of the then Jagirdar. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, the right of adoption was conceded and, on the Jagirdar's death in 1867, the succession of his widow Larai Dulaiya was sanctioned. In 1893 the adoption of Vishwanath Singh, a son of the Jagirdar's step grand-daughter, was sanctioned. Vishwanath Singh was also recognized successor of Larai Dulaiya who relinquished her powers in March 1909 and died on the 6th August 1909. The Jagirdar enjoys the title of "Kunwar." He has no son.

ORCHHA.

Orchha or Tikamgarh is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. The Mahrattas, however, severed from Orchha the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

2. In 1501, Rudra Pratap founded Orchha and Bir Singh Deo (1605—1626), fourth succession from him, was the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jujhar Singh (1626—1635), rebelled and was dispossessed of his kingdom, the Orchha State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1647 when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

3. When the British entered Bundelkhand, a treaty of friendship¹ and defensive alliance was concluded with Raja Bikramajit Mahindra, eleven² succession from Pahar Singh, on the 23rd December 1812.

4. The present Chief is His Highness Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who succeeded to the *gadi* in March 1874 on the death of his brother Hamir Singh.

5. The late Maharaja rendered loyal services during the mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which a tribute of Rs. 3,000, which was paid for the Jagir of Taraoli, was remitted, and the *istimrari* revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was at the same time remitted.

6. The titles of "Maharaja Mahindra Bahadur," "Sawai" and "Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Bundelkhand" are hereditary: the last two were granted by the British Government on the 24th May 1882 and 29th June 1886, respectively.

7. The eldest son of the Maharaja Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh died in December 1920, leaving four sons, the eldest of whom (Bir Singh) was born in 1898.

8. The second son of the Maharaja, Sawant Singh, was adopted by His Highness the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh of Bijawar and is now the Ruler of that State.

9. The Maharaja was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877 and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. The Viceroy paid a visit to Orchha in October 1902. His Highness was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and at the Durbar held at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1905.

10. He was created a G.C.I.E., on the 23rd May 1900 and a G.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1906.

Pages 40-41, Orchha—

In lines 2 of paragraphs 8 and 12 substitute "Vir Singh" for "Bir Singh."

and His Excellency the Viceroy respectively.

PANNA.

1. The Rulers of Panna are descended from the Orchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, brother of Madhukar Shah, Raja of Orchha, became the recognised leader of the Bundelas. His son Chhatarsal acquired much territory east of the Dhasan and founded Panna. On his death, his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son, Hirde Shah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna. A *sanad* was conferred upon Raja Kishore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Shah, in 1807, on his subscribing to a deed of allegiance.

2. Panna is the senior *sanad* State in Bundelkhand.

3. As a reward for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857, Nirpat Singh, a former Ruler, received a *khilat* of Rs. 20,000.

4. The hereditary title of "Bahadur" was conceded to the Maharaja on 2nd October 1866. In 1875 the title of "Mahindra," which was granted in 1869 as a personal distinction, was made hereditary in recognition of the loyalty of the Maharaja to the British Crown.

5. Madho Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in March 1898, was deposed for his complicity in the poisoning of his uncle, Rao Raja Klhuman Singh, and interned at Bellary in the Madras Presidency, with a suitable allowance for his support. The Government of India selected as his successor Yadvendra Singh, son of the murdered Rao Raja. Yadvendra Singh was educated in the Mayo College at Ajmer. During his minority the State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent until the 4th February 1915, on which date the Maharaja was invested with full ruling powers. He was married on the 2nd December 1912 to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and has two sons, the elder Raja Bahadur Narendra Singh born on the 29th May 1915 and the younger Maharaj-Kumar Pushpendra Singh born on the 25th October 1916, and five daughters. Her Highness the Nawharani received the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class on the 3rd June 1916. *She died on 23rd May 1927. N.H. was married in May 1928 to King of H.P.*

6. Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877.

7. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

8. A *sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921. He was made a K.C.I.E., on the 2nd January 1922.

SAMTHAR.

1. In about 1735, Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to None Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kiladar of Samthar fort; a Jagir of five villages being later on granted to his son Devi Singh. The present State developed from this Jagir. Samthar is the only Gujar State in Bundelkhand.

2. When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government; but no definite arrangement was made till 1817 when a treaty was concluded with him.

3. In 1879 an agreement was made with the Raja by which he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit, and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply, free of cost, of 500 maunds. In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Raja, who now receives Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply, and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn.

4. In 1882 the Durbar ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal and was paid compensation.

* Family title "Raja."
The title of "Maharaja" was conferred on 1st January 1-98 as a personal distinction.

5. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja* Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur. On the 3rd June 1915 the Maharaja was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

6. The Maharaja has one son, named Radha Charan Singh, born in May 1914 and one daughter born in April 1901.

7. Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877. The Maharaja was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was awarded the gold Kaiser-i-Hind medal on the 1st of January 1907. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

SARILA.

1. The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, a grandson of Raja Chhatrasal.

2. At the time of British occupation of Bundelkhand, the Chief was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem was granted him; and finally certain villages were conferred upon him by *sanad* in 1807 and the pension was resumed.

3. The present Chief, Raja Mahipal Singh, was born posthumously and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898. After completing his education at the Daly,

College, he was married in February 1919 to the daughter of the Thakur of Basela in the Hamirpur district and was invested with ruling powers on the 5th November in the same year. A son and heir was born to him Raja on 25th January 1927.

4 - 10/11/27.

TORI FATEHPUR.

1. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Arjun Singh, was adopted from the Bijna family. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

2. The management of the Jagir was entrusted to the Jagirdar in October 1895, and he was granted the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1907. He has a son named Raghuraj Singh who was born on 28th January 1895. He has also 2 grandsons and a grand-daughter.

CENTRAL INDIA—INDORE AGENCY.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of accession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Indore . . (Yeshwant)	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraja (Raj) Itajeshwar Sawal Shri Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur. (Maratha). Maharaja of — (Maratha).	6th Novem-ber 1890. 6 th Sept 1908	31st January 1903. 26 th Feb'y 1916	9,519	11,51,578	Rs. 4,25,22,000 1,14,00,000
2	Bal . .	Jaswant Singh (Bhilala) .	1890 . .	30th January 1894.	..	..	493
3	Bilauda .	Thakur Dule Singh, Thakur of — (Chauhan Khichi Rajput).	2nd April 1897.	11th May 1917.	Included in the entry supra for Indore.		7,300
4	Dhavra Gan-jara.	Four shareholders (Bhil) .	..	..	..	..	559
5	Hirapur .	Rao Jaswant Singh, Rao of — (Korku).	21st June 1891.	10th Decem-ber 1900.	Included in the entry supra for Indore.		10,000
6	Kayatha .	Thakur Shodean Singh, Thakur of — (Chauhan Khichi Rajput).	9th June 1846	1894 . .	..	..	8,000
7	Men . .	Three shareholders (Bhil) .	..	..	..	..	508
8	Naulana .	Thakur Pirthi Singh, Thakur of — (Chauhan Khichi Raj-put).	1878 . .	24th August 1881.	Included in the en-try supra for Indore.		8,000
9	Sheogarh .	Thakur Ranjit Singh, Thakur of — (Chauhan Khichi Raj-put).	..	13th Decem-ber 1910.			7,000

* These figures are approximate.

INDORE.

The relations of the State with the British Government are defined by various documents of which the most important is the treaty of Mandsaur. By this treaty the British Government undertook to protect the State, to mediate its difference with other States and to place with the Maharaja an accredited minister of the Government. The Maharaja Holkar on his part engaged to abstain from direct communication with other States; to limit his military establishment; to entertain no Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government; and to afford every facility towards the purchase and transport of supplies for the Auxiliary Force to be maintained for his protection.

2. The Maharaja has been granted a *Sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

3. Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar G.C.S.I., abdicated in January 1903, and was succeeded by his only son Tukoji Rao Holkar the present Ruler who was then 12 years of age. After completing his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in February 1909, but owing to indifferent health was obliged to return to Indore after only a short period of training.

4. In 1895, the Maharaja married an Indore lady by whom he has two children, viz., Bala Saheb Yeshwant Rao his son and heir who was born on the 6th September 1908 and a daughter born in 1909. The son received education in England for a few years under the care of a Tutor and Guardian and returned to India in 1928. He was married to the daughter of the Chief

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALT & GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Trains & C r. a.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 1,33,84,000 1,03,00,000	..	23,932	587	1,001	696	3,575	200	266	19	21	21
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	11,221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

of Kagal in Kolhapur State in February 1924. About the end of 1913, His Highness contracted a second marriage with a lady named Indirabai, the daughter of a Bombay gentleman of the name of Talcherkar.

5. His Highness visited England for the first time, while still a minor, in April 1910, accompanied by His Guardian Mr. Clogstoun, for the purpose of recruiting his health. He returned to Indore in October of the following year.

The Maharaja visited England again in April 1913 for six months on the same reason and again in April 1921. During his first visit the Maharaja attended the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King George V in June 1911. Maharaja Tukojirao also attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911. His Highness was made Donat of the Order of the Most Exalted of St. John of Jerusalem in England in January 1912.

6. The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1911.

7. For services in connection with the war, His Highness ^{the Maharaja} was made G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1918, and was given a personal salute of 21 guns on the 1st January 1921.

8. In February 1922 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Indore and was His Highness' Guest.

9. In October 1922 Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading visited Indore and were His Highness' Guests.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Dahad</i> 1	Rhojakeri . .	Rao Dalpat Singh, Thakur of —.	..	9th September 1912.	6	1,461	16,7000
2	Bilaud . .	Saiyed Ghulam Abbas, of —	1878 . .	August 1884	4.58	340	2,880 13,526
3	Borkhera (Jaora).	Thakur Mor Singh, of — .	4th February 1908.	12th March 1914.	7.14	833	27,874 1,677
4	Borkhera (Dewas).	Thakur Fateh Singh, Thakur of — (<i>Rathor Rajput</i>).	..	..	2.2	215	2,600 6,114
<i>Dahad</i> 5	Chapaner . .	Thakur Bharon Singh, Thakur of — (<i>Parawat Doria Rajput</i>).	10th July 1883.	6th July 1897.	3.5	606	4,500 9,97,869
6	Dewas (Senior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (<i>Maratha</i>).	1st January 1888.	13th October 1899.	449	77,003	44,00,600
7	Dewas (Junior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (<i>Maratha</i>).	10th August 1877.	23rd May 1892.	419	66,998	6,18,545 6,40,000
<i>Dahad</i> 8	Gundarkhera . .	Thakur Gunwant Singh, Thakur of — (<i>Sadawat Doria Rajput</i>).	30th March 1910.	4th July 1922.	10	620	1,677 0,720
9	Jaora . .	M.-Col. His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Halkhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saadat Jang, K.C.I.E., Nawab of — (<i>Pathan</i>).	17th January 1883.	6th March 1895.	601	85,778	11,67,000
<i>Dahad</i> 10	Jawasta . .	Rawat Ghore Singh, Rawat of — (<i>Sisodia Rajput</i>).	1900 . .	4th August 1921.	4	512	4,852 6,659
11	Kherwasa . .	Thakur Partab Singh, Thakur of — (<i>Rathor Rajput</i>).	1881 . .	1897 . .	3.45	506	8,921
12	Khojankhera . .	Thakur Dhul Singh, Thakur of — (<i>Solanki Rajput</i>).	About 1898	9th March 1907.	5	410	579 0,000
<i>Dahad</i> 13	Mandawal . .	Rawat Ratan Singh, Rawat of — (<i>Parawat Doria Rajput</i>).	6th November 1893.	2nd November 1910.	12.60	2,505	26,780 10,000
<i>of sev.</i> 14	Paritli Pip-loda.	1. Pandit Dhondu Gopal, alias Nana-Sahib (<i>Deccani Brahmin</i>). 2. Narayan Rao Janardan (<i>Deccani Brahmin</i>).	2nd October 1893. 1890 . .	13th February 1900. 6th April 1886	9.7	4,406	57,741 14,000
15	Pathari . .	Rawat Unkar Singh, Rawat of — (<i>Charda Rajput</i>).	18th December 1884.	11th April 1894.		1,527	10,302
16	Piploda . .	Rawat Mangal Singh, Rawat of — (<i>Doria Rajput</i>).	7th September 1893.	5th November 1919.	35	9,706	14,178 1,11,000
17	Ratlam . .	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Saajan Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of — (<i>Rathor Rajput</i>).	13th January 1880.	29th January 1893.	693	85,489	967,968 7,60,000
18	Sada Kheri (Sheogari).	Thakur Raj Singh, Thakur of — (<i>Rathor Rajput</i>).	1897 . .	8th April 1920.	60	5,043	42,000
19	Sallana . .	His Highness Raja Dileep Singh, Raja of — (<i>Rathor Rajput</i>).	20th March 1893.	14th July 1919.	236	27,163	61,657 3,25,000
20	Sarwan . .	Thakur Mahendra Singh, Thakur of — (<i>Rathor Rajput</i>).	6th November 1909.	24th April 1921.	75	5,545	57,250 50,925

* These figures are approximate.

* This is a British estate consisting of 10½ villages held by several Thakurates. Its area is 25 square miles and population 4,489.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAUCE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Perso- nal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	13,271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	16,124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5,836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2,556	..	1,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	9,34,768	14,237	..	..	..	46 (Lancers)	Inf. 105 Art. 22	..	..	15	..	..
9	10,86,000	14,237	..	..	..	50	Inf. 115 Art. 22	..	..	15	..	..
10	6,18,545	14,237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5,55,000	14,237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	9,677	..	2,473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	9,277	..	2,473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	11,62,000	1,37,127	..	24	78	44	Inf. 125 Art. 16	..	..	13	..	..
15	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	6,669	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	7,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	6,386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	26,845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	11,291	..	2,887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	57,432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	14,109	..	2,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	57,849	..	15,345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	56,000	..	15,345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	7,34,845	84,000	..	..	..	41	Inf. 117 Art. 3	5†	..	13	..	15
26	4,33,007	84,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	1,95,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	2,91,000	42,000	..	..	..	23	Inf. 53 Art. —	..	..	11	..	..
30	58,434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	58,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate

† Despatch riders.

Serial No.	Name of State or Esate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Shujota .	Thakur Ruj Singh, Thakur of — (<i>Solanki Rajput</i>).	8th August 1885.	16th May 1901.	5.7	395	Rs 34,224-17-10
22	Sidri .	Thakur Gordha Singh, Thakur of — (<i>Aima Mahajan</i>).	1870 . .	1892 . .	1	272	4,000
23	Sirsi .	Thakur Shambhu Singh, Thakur of — (<i>Rathor Rajput</i>).	1881 . .	15th April 1922.	16	911	14,220-14-000
24	Sitamau .	His Highness Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (<i>Rathor Rajput</i>).	2nd January 1880.	11th May 1900.	201	26,500	259,141-2-34,000
25	Tal .	Rawat Shambhu Singh, Rawat of — (<i>Daria Rajput</i>).	24th April 1907.	3rd March 1917.	10	1,520	349-10,224-25,407
26	Uparwara .	Thakur Krishna Singh, Thakur of — (<i>Solanki Rajput</i>).	1908 . .	8th August 1910.	7.10	974	17,799-2-000
27	Uplal .	Thakur Dhersa Singh, Thakur of — (<i>Solanki Rajput</i>).	27th March 1883.	28th December 1891.	65	110	2,000

* These figures are approximate.

DEWAS (SENIOR AND JUNIOR BRANCHES).

1. The founders of the State were the two brothers of the Puar (Pramar) Rajput tribe, Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao (cousins of Udaji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar house), who came to Malwa about 1730 A.D., with Peshwa Baji Rao I, and received, under the general distribution of the country that was then made, the parganas of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alote, Gadgucha, Ringnod and Bagode, and shares in several other parganas. The Puars, who by intermarriage with Mahrattas have lost their position as Rajputs, hold the highest rank among the Mahrattas. The two brothers divided the land granted to them between themselves, thus constituting the Senior and Junior Branches of the State. For a long time the affairs of both branches were administered jointly through one Minister.

2. In 1841, however, the joint management ceased, and the two branches became separate in all respects.

3. The twin States entered into direct treaty relations with the British Government by the Treaty of 1818. The Princes of both branches are generally speaking equal in rank, power and authority. The two branches each pay to the British Government ₹16,000 *Hali* (equal to ₹14,237-4-7 British) annually for the maintenance of a military contingent.

4. In 1862 the Rulers of Dewas received *sanads* granting them the right of adoption.

Senior Branch.

1. Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao, who adopted Krishnaji Rao II who died in October 1899, and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, the elder son of his elder brother. Kesho Rao, who was installed with the title of Tukoji Rao III, was educated at the Daly College, Indore,

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SERVICE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	Rs. 17,127	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	3,735	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	14,653	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	160,784 2,23,74	..	55,000	..	..	15	Inf. 123 Art.	..	..	11	..	..
25	21,810 2,28,28	..	1,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	18,772 24,140	..	1,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1,881 2,200	..	401 Sahib Shahi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has married the daughter of the Maharaja of Kolhapur and has a son Yuvaraj Shri Vikrama Sinha Rao Nana Sahib Maharaj, who was born on 4th April 1910, *and was married to the daughter of the Chief*

2. The Prince is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was made a K.C.S.I.

4. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction.

Junior Branch.

1. The present Maharaja of Dewas, Junior Branch, is His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar. He succeeded his uncle, Narayan Rao Dada Saheb Puar, by adoption.

2. After he had completed his education at the Daly College, Indore, His Highness was invested with ruling powers, subject to the general financial control of the Agency, which has now been withdrawn.

3. The Prince is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. His Highness received the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the first class on the 14th June 1912, and was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1917.

5. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction.

JAORA.

1. Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by the Maharaja Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse.

2. Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son, Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements of the management of the State were made by the British Government; but as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar.

3. In 1823, the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 horse, 500 foot, and 4 guns. In 1842, this arrangement was commuted for a yearly contribution of Hali Rs. 1,85,810. The contribution was reduced to Hali Rs. 1,61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857.

4. In 1862, the Government of India granted a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan Law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. In 1865, the Nawab received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles "Ihtisham-ud-Daula" and "Firoz Jang" as personal distinctions.

5. Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in April 1865 and the succession of his son Muhammad Ismail Khan was recognised. Muhammad Ismail Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, to whom, according to precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. In 1874, Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State, Hazrat Nur Khan, C.S.I., his father's chief adviser, remaining as Minister. In January 1883, a son, named Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was born to Muhammad Ismail Khan and was recognised by Government as his successor. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, who was made Honorary Major in the Army in 1881, died in March 1895, and his son, Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, under the title of "Fakhrud-Daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang." It is a custom in the Jaora family for each Chief to assume a distinctive title on his accession subject to the approval of the Government of India. The title selected by the present Nawab was "Fakhr-ud-Daula" "Saulat Jang." In accordance with precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. The claim of the Indore Durbar to depute an Agent and present a *khilat* was rejected by the Government of India, and the representative of the Indore Durbar was allowed to attend the installation ceremony as a spectator only. During the minority of Iftikhar Ali Khan, the administration of the State was conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., who was appointed Minister during the life-time of Nawab Ismail Khan. Yar Muhammad Khan, who died in February 1909, was the eldest son of Hazrat Nur Khan, and was closely related to the ruling family. Under his administration the State prospered, and in 1899, before Malwa was visited by famine, there was a credit balance of over six lakhs in the State. But owing to a succession of bad years and other causes the State was compelled to raise

loans for famine and administrative purposes with the result that its total liabilities amounted to several lakhs of rupees. The State is, however, now totally free from debt.

6. His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan who was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European guardian and tutor, and who served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, was invested with ruling powers in his State in April 1906 subject to certain conditions which were withdrawn in 1910. The Nawab's son and heir Sahibzada Muhammad Zulfikar Ali Khan, who was born on 6th September 1910, died on the 23rd November 1914. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. He was made a K.C.I.E., and promoted to the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 12th December 1911. His Highness was further promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. on the 24th October 1921.

7. On the 4th July 1916, twin sons were born to His Highness the Nawab by his second wife. The elder twin has been named Osman Ali Khan and the younger Murtaza Ali Khan. Osman Ali Khan has been recognized as the heir-apparent. Sahibzada Murtaza Ali Khan joined the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on the 1st September 1921.

PIPLODA.

1. The Piploda family are Doria Rajputs, who emigrated several centuries ago from Giral in Junagarh. In 1820, the settlement of this Estate was made by Sir John Malcolm with Pirthi Singh. By it a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs 28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jaora according to Article XII of the Mandsaur Treaty. The Thakur receives annually Rs 138 as *tanka* on six villages from the Senior Branch of Dewas, and Rs 115 on five villages in Gargucha from the Junior Branch. He further receives a sum of Rs 1,000 as *dami* from Tal and Mandawal.

2. The settlement of 1820 put the Thakur on the same footing as other mediatized Chiefs, but in 1844, under the authority of Sir Claude Wade, then Resident at Indore, a new engagement was entered into between the Thakur and the Nawab of Jaora, which placed the Thakur in greater dependence on the Nawab, and admitted the latter's rights to control arrangements for the suppression of crime in the Thakur's villages. This engagement was not brought to the notice of the Government of India until 1864, when, although the opinion was expressed that Sir Claude Wade should not have approved the agreement without sanction, it was resolved that, so long as no dispute should arise between parties on the subject, no interference should be made with the arrangements which had then lasted for 22 years. The Thakur of Piploda, like all other mediatized Thakurs in Malwa, refers all important criminal cases to the Political Agent.

3. On the representation of the Thakur, the Government of India decided that the Jaora Durbar had no right to collect the sayar revenues in the estate, and that the Thakur should himself collect these dues, paying a half share to Jaora through the Political Agent. Thakur Pirthi Singh, with whom the original settlement of 1820 was made, was succeeded in turn by his son Umaid Singh, and his grandson, Unkar Singh. Dule Singh died in October 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Kesri Singh. Kesri Singh died on the 4th November 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thakur Mangal Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

A son was born to Thakur Mangal Singh on the 25th April 1913, named Ratan Singh. A second son was born to the Thakur on the 7th February 1922,

and named kunwar Durganarain Singh. The Joara Piploda Status Case was decided by the Government of India in 1924 whereby Piploda was declared to be a State independent of Jaora and the Chief has been permitted to use his hereditary title of "Rawat."

RATLAM.

1. Under the engagement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Partab Singh, Raja of Ratlam, and Daulat Rao Scindia, the former agreed to pay the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute Salim Shahi Rs4,000, while the latter undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the treaty of 1844 with the Maharaja Scindia in part payment for the Gwalior contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860.

2. The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, was considered the principal Rajput leader in western Malwa and, in consequence received voluntary alliance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. Partab Singh died in 1824, was succeeded by his son, Balwant Singh, whose right to succeed had been fruitlessly disputed, by Raja Partab Singh's senior Rani. Balwant Singh's rule lasted until August 1857. He rendered good services during the mutinies, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a *khilat* of Rs3,000 and the thanks of Government.

3. Bhairon Singh died in January 1864, leaving a son, Ranjit Singh, aged two years, who was recognised by the Government of India as heir to the State. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Raja and the Thakur of Sarwan.

4. Under the careful management of Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., the debts of the State which at the period of his deputation to Ratlam exceeded ten lakhs of rupees were paid off and, in addition to the payment of the ordinary charges of the State, six lakhs of rupees were spent on roads and other useful public works.

5. Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., stayed on as Minister till January 1881, when he retired on a pension of Rs600 per mensem. Raja Ranjit Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1887.

6. The Raja of Ratlam was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

7. Raja Ranjit Singh died in January 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Sajjan Singh.

8. His Highness was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901-03. In 1911, he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Army. In April 1915, he proceeded on active service to France. He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 3rd June 1916.

9. Raja Sajjan Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 25th June 1909. He was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

10. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war His Highness was granted a permanent salute of 13 guns and the rank of Honorary Colonel in the Army; and also received the "Croix d'officier of the Legion d'Honneur" from the French Government.

11. In April 1920 in recognition of the enlightened administration of the State the Government of India granted to His Highness unrestricted criminal jurisdiction over his own subjects.

12. On the 1st January 1921 His Highness was granted a permanent local salute of 15 guns, and also the title of Maharaja, and on the 17th March 1922, His Highness was appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian

Page 53, Ratlam.—

At the end of paragraph 13 *add* "The Maharani died on the 14th January 1927. A son and heir to His Highness was born on the 9th November 1927".

Add a fresh paragraph—

* "14. His Highness was selected Adviser to the Army in India Polo Team and Member of the Selection Committee. He went with the Team to America *via* England and stayed abroad for about six months". x

1. Sailana pays an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs42,000 to the Government of India under the same conditions as Ratlam, of which State it originally formed a part. On the death of Kesri Singh, Raja of Ratlam, in 1709, his eldest son, Man Singh, succeeded to the lands forming the present State of Ratlam, and his second son, Jai Singh, succeeded to Sailana, which he made into an independent State in 1730. The tribute is paid to the British Government under the treaty with the Maharaja Scindia of 12th December 1860 having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent.

2. Raja Lachman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who, having no son, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son, Takht Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor. The district was administered by the British Government in the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the Regency received *khilats*. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859, being then ten years of age.

3. In 1884 the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Semlia, whom he had adopted.

4. Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his adoptive father in October 1895. The Raja of Ratlam advanced some claims in connection with *Talwarbundi* on the occasion of the installation, but they were disallowed. The *nazarana* on this occasion was fixed, as a special case, at Rs48,000, being half the net revenue after deducting the amount of *khilat*. His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., died on the 13th July 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Raja Dalip Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The privileges of exchanging *khairats* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on the late Chief in 1911. A son was born to His Highness Raja Dalip on 5th October 1918, named Digvijaya Singh, and a second son on 20th February 1921 and is named Laxman Singh.

and named kunwar Durganarain Singh. The Joara Piploda Status Case was decided by the Government of India in 1924 whereby Piploda was declared to be a State independent of Jaora and the Chief has been permitted to use his hereditary title of "Rawat."

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13. On the 20th August 1922, His Highness the Maharaja contracted a marriage at Bombay with a daughter of the well known Soda Rajput family of Jamnagar, to whom a daughter was born on 16th June 1923. ^{The Maharani was born on 14th January 1927. A son and heir to His Highness was born on 14th November 1927.}
 14. ————— vide sup. ————
 15. —————

SAILANA.

1. Sailana pays an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs 42,000 to the Government of India under the same conditions as Ratlam, of which State it originally formed a part. On the death of Kesri Singh, Raja of Ratlam, in 1709, his eldest son, Man Singh, succeeded to the lands forming the present State of Ratlam, and his second son, Jai Singh, succeeded to Sailana, which he made into an independent State in 1730. The tribute is paid to the British Government under the treaty with the Maharaja Scindia of 12th December 1860 having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent.

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5. Hereditary extended judicial powers were conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

SITAMAU.

1. This State was founded by Raja Kesho Das, a grandson of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam, who, in 1695, received a *sanad* from Aurangzeb. A tribute of Salim Shahi Rs60,000 from this State was guaranteed to the Maharaja Scindia by an agreement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Salim Shahi Rs5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by the Maharaja Scindia on the occasion of the Raja's son waiting on him at Gwalior. Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 and received a *khilat* valued at Rs2,000.

2. Raja Raj Singh, who was an able ruler, died in 1867; his eldest son having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson, Bhawani Singh, was recognised and sanctioned by the British Government. Bhawani Singh died in May 1885 and was succeeded by his second cousin, Bahadur Singh, elder son of Thakur Takht Singh, of Chiklia. On this occasion the Maharaja Scindia claimed to receive *nazarana*; but it was held that Sitamau, being a mediatised State of the first class, was liable to the payment of *nazarana* to the Government of India alone, and that one year's revenue was properly leviable under the rules on the occasion of Bahadur Singh's succession. In consideration, however, of the property of the State, a *nazarana* of half-year's net income was taken; and a *khilat* of the value of Rs8,875 was bestowed on the Raja, on his formal installation, in the form of a deduction from the *nazarana*.

3. Raja Bahadur Singh died in April 1899 and, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his younger brother, Sadul Singh, the Thakur of Chiklia, who died of cholera in May 1900 after a short rule of a few months.

4. With Raja Sadul Singh's death the line of the ruling family became extinct. The Government of India were pleased to continue the State and, after consideration of the claims of several applicants to the *gadi*, selected Bapu Ram Singh, the brother of the Thakur of Kachhi Baroda, as having by birth the strongest claim and being by reason of his age and qualifications well suited to rule. In consideration of the poverty of the State and its being seriously affected by famine, and in view of the heavy tribute which it pays to the Maharaja Scindia, the Government of India were pleased to remit half the amount of *nazarana* due.

5. Raja Ram Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His Highness in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E. on the 12th December 1911 in honour of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which he was present. His Highness has three sons of whom the first, Rajkumar Raghubir Singh, was born on the 22nd February 1908, the second Govind Singh on the 10th August 1911, and the third Raghunath Singh on the 6th December 1912.

6. Hereditary extended judicial powers were conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	All Rajpur .	His Highness Raja Pratab Singh, C.I.E., Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	1881 . .	17th August 1890.	836	69,364	55,690
2	Bakhtgarh .	Thakur Rai Singh, Thakur of — (Punwar Rajput).	1892 . .	30th May 1912.	66	10,418	74,192
3	Barwani .	Captain His Highness Rana Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., Rana of — (Sirohia Rajput).	26th December 1888.	14th December 1894.	1,173	120,150	10,31,495
4	Bhalsola (Dotria).	Thakur Unkar Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput)	1880 . .	13th July 1892.	18	3,205	24,777
5	Bharudpura .	Bhumia Mukat Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1882 . .	14th March 1895.	32	2,405	15,525
6	Chhota Barkhera.	Bhumia Bhafron Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1880 . .	7th March 1901.	28	2,562	25,547
7	Dhar .	Honorary Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Puar Maratha).	24-11-1880th September 1888.	28th July 1898.	1,783	230,333	16,58,800
8	Garhi (Bhalsakho).	Bhumia Raghunath Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1880 . .	25th February 1892.	4	947	5,432
9	Jamnia .	Bhumia Raghunath Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1890 . .	31st October 1924.	31	3154	33,511
10	Jhabna .	His Highness Raja Udal Singh, Raja of — (Rathor Rajput).	1876 . .	26th April 1893.	1,336	123,632	349,497
11	Jobat .	Rana Bhim Singh, Rana of — (Rathor Rajput).	10th November 1915.	23th May 1917.	140	15,570	1,03,232
12	K a c h h i Baroda.	Thakur Beni Madho Singh, Thakur of — (Rathor Rajput).	4th October 1904.	13th June 1906.	34-53	3,638	54,781
13	Kali Baori .	Bhumia Smuer Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	13th November 1903.	18th June 1909.	11	2,744	16,210
14	Kathiwara .	Thakur Onkar Singh, Thakur of — (Jadaon Rajput).	1892 . .	8th June 1903.	90	5,200	47,603
15	Kotideh .	Bhumia Mohan Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1886 . .	15th November 1901.	6	522	3,393
16	Mathwar .	Rana Bakhat Singh, Rana of — (Punwar Rajput).	1871 . .	15th August 1901.	120	1,905	2,701
17	Mota Barkhera.	Bhumia Nain Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	7th November 1907.	4th June 1912.	51	7,258	10,997
18	Multhan .	Maharaj Bharat Singh, Maharaj of — (Rathor Rajput).	1893 . .	26th August 1901.	99-21	10,061	11,677
19	Nimkhera .	Bhumia Ganga Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1911 . .	27th March 1922.	90	6,840	52,055
20	Rajgarh .	Bhumia Ratan Singh, Bhumia of — (Bhilala).	1871 . .	4th December 1900.	30	856	61,018
21	Ratanmal .	Thakur Dasmath Singh, Thakur of — (Punwar Rajput).	1894 . .	29th April 1899.	31	1,703	91,000

* These figures are approximate.

† The excess is due to the expenses incurred in connection with two

‡ The excess is due on account of purchases

§ The excess due on account of

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN GRXS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Perma- nal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 5,43,896 50,834	Rs. ..	Rs. 10,000	..	80	23	232 5}	34	80	11	..	..
2	68,652 4,086	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	6,73,181 6,78,256	..	..	..	..	28	7	..	..	11	..	..
4	23,079 24,608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	13,913 4,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	25,616 18,608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	14,36,000 14,57,518	..	..	69	171	47	33	60	..	15	..	..
8	229 5,419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	33,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	16,853 3,00,550	..	..	..	..	27	231 21}	..	..	11	..	..
11	1,09,762 4,03,808	..	..	..	..	4	62	..	..	..	..	..
12	54,354 66,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	16,612 27,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	42,339 48,847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	380 8,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	11,360 10,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	53,738 52,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	78,000 58,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	57,577 61,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	10,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	26,957 18,474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*These figures are approximate.

marriages in ruling family in 1911-22. The excess due to scarcity in 1920-21, of Government Promissory Notes.
 death of Bhummika's grandmother.

ALI RAJPUR.

1. The early history of the State is very uncertain; but it appears to have been founded by Anand Deo Rathor about 1440. When the British power was established in Malwa, this State was under the control of an adventurer named Musafir Makrani. This man was recognised as Manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh, posthumous son of Partab Singh, who had died prior to the British settlement of Malwa. An engagement was mediated in 1818 between Musafir Makrani and the Dhar Darbar under which customs duties in Ali Rajpur were made over to Dhar in lieu of payment of tribute. This arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory, and with a view to promote commerce with Gujerat, it was arranged, through the mediation of the British Government, that the State should pay to the British Government for Dhar the sum of Rs10,000 Hali currency. The tribute having been thus alienated from Dhar, all supremacy of that State over Ali Rajpur ceased.

2. In March 1862, Jaswant Singh died leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted as to whether this partition should be admitted, and it was at last decided by Government that the will should be set aside and that Gangadeo, the eldest son, should be recognised as heir. In 1881 owing to the lax administration of the Diwan, and more particularly because of his interference with the hereditary customs of the Bhil Patels and Tarvis, the Bhil population was in a very discontented state. Thakur Jit Singh, who had objected to the nomination by the Government of India of Bijai Singh as Raja, took advantage of this discontent and induced the Bhil and Bhilala leaders, together with many Makranis, to rise against the Darbar. The towns of Nanpur, Bhabra, and Chaktala were looted and Ali Rajpur itself was threatened; but with the assistance of the Malwa Bhil Corps the disturbance was put down and the leaders were shot or captured.

3. Bijai Singh died in August 1890 before he was invested with powers. His cousin, Partab Singh, the present Ruler, was selected by the Government of India to succeed him. He was educated at the Daly College at Indore.

4. The Raja was entrusted with full administrative powers in July 1909. In June 1915 he was granted by Sanad the criminal powers of a Sessions Judge with the reservation that sentences of death, transportation or imprisonment for life should be subject to confirmation by the Agent to the Governor-General.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but is not entitled to be visited by His Excellency. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The salute of the present Ruler Raja Partab Singh, C.I.E., was raised to 11 guns on the 1st January 1921.

6. The Ruler was granted the hereditary title of "Raja" on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present. He was made a C. I. E. on the 3rd June 1915.

7. His Highness Raja Partab Singh married first (1900) a daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh of Kathiawara and secondly (1902) a daughter of the late Maharawal Chandra Singh, uncle of the present Raja of Chota Udepur in the Rewa Kantha Agency. He has a son and heir Fateh Singh, born on the 22nd August 1904, and two daughters born on the 11th November 1904; and 14th June 1911. Rajkumar Fateh Singh was married with the daughter

of H. H. the Raja of Baria on 7th May 1922. On the 17th March 1923 a son and heir apparent was born to the heir-apparent Raj-kumar Fateh Singh.

8. In April 1921 the authority to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences and to rest the same powers in one or more qualified judges of the State were granted to the Raja and his successors.

BARWANI.

1. The Ranas of this State are Sisodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family who separated from the parent stock about the fourteenth century. Their country was originally of considerable extent; but was devastated by the Mahrattas and, at the time of Sir John Malcolm's settlement of Malwa, only a strip of the Satpura range with the low lands on either side remained to them. They were not, however, tributaries to any of the Malwa Chiefs.

2. Owing to the incapacity of the Rana, the State was under British management from 1861 to 1873 and from 1880 to 1886, when full administrative authority was conceded to Rana Indrajit Singh, on the distinct understanding that the measure was tentative and that, should it fail, it would be necessary to revert to the former arrangement. Indrajit Singh died in December 1894 and was succeeded by his son, the present Rana Ranjit Singh.

3. Rana Ranjit Singh completed his studies in the Mayo College in May 1907. He passed the Post Diploma examination and was head of the College when he left. The Rana received powers of administration in January 1910. Previous to this the administration of the State was carried on by a Superintendent directly under the orders of the Political Agent. Thakur Bharat Singh, cousin of the Rana, became Superintendent in 1909. The Rana exercises criminal and civil powers in the State subject to the conditions that all heinous offences are reported to the Political Agent who ordinarily tries murder and other cases of exceptional importance in his own court, but has a discretionary power of making over to the Durbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable. The proceedings in such cases are subject to revision by the Political Agent. All sentences of death require confirmation by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General. In April 1921 authority to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences and to vest the same powers in one or more qualified judges of the State were granted to the Rana and his successors. On the investment of Rana Ranjit Singh with administrative powers Thakur Bharat Singh, cousin of the Rana who was carrying on the duties of Superintendent during the minority of the Rana, was appointed Dewan of the State. The revenue, which in 1892 was only two lakhs of rupees, now exceeds seven lakhs. Barwani has a considerable forest area which forms an increasingly valuable source of revenue for the State.

4. The Rana is entitled to be received by the Viceroy but not to be visited by him. The salute of Rana Ranjit Singh was raised from 9 to 11 guns as a personal distinction on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which the Rana was present. In April 1915 he received the Honorary rank of captain and proceeded to France to take command of an Ambulance train subscribed for by the Rulers in the Agency. He returned to India on the 8th September 1915.

5. Rana Ranjit Singh has a step-brother named Dasrath Singh. His Highness married the daughter of the late Thakur Saheb of Palitana in June 1907. On the 14th May 1920, the Rana married as second Rani the daughter

of His Highness the Maharaja of Idar. In February 1921, a daughter was born to the second Rani (Idar) and also a son and heir-apparent was born on the 19th July 1922, and second son on the 24th November 1928.

6. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war His Highness was made a K.C.I.E. and was granted the permanent rank of Honorary Captain in the Army. On the 1st January 1921 his personal salute of 11 guns was made permanent.

DHAR.

1. In the early part of the last century the State suffered severely at the hands of the Maharaja Scindia and the Maharaja Holkar, and it was only rescued from extinction by the British settlement of Malwa. By the treaty of 1819, the State was taken under the protection of the British Government, and several districts which had been lost were recovered and restored to it. ~~The State mutinied in 1857 and was confiscated, but was subsequently restored to the late Ruler, Anand Rao Puar, who was entrusted with the administration in 1864, and died in July 1898. The present Ruler, Udaji Rao Puar, who is an adopted son of the late Maharaja, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European tutor. He was made a K.C.S.I. on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present. For services in connection with the war he was made a K.B.E., on the 4th December 1917, and on the 1st January 1918, he was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction. On the 17th March 1922, he was appointed K.C.V.O. on the occasion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' visit to India. He was also appointed Aid-de-Camp to H.R.H. He was appointed Honorary Major in the army on 24th May 1922 and on the 21st February 1925, he was promoted to Honorary Lt. Colonelship.~~

2. His Highness married the eldest sister of the Sar Desai of Savantwadi in the Bombay Presidency. His Highness has no male issue but has four daughters born respectively on the 15th November 1908, the 20th February 1910, the 9th March 1911 and the 15th April 1918. He has a brother named Situramji Sahib and a nephew by name Dharyashil Rao. His Highness' eldest daughter was married to Shrimant Rao Jagdeo Raja Anand Rao Jadhava Sahib Raja of Devlgaon in Hyderabad (Deccan) on the 28th April 1923, and that the second to Shrimant Kumar Jai Singh Rao Sahib second son of Shrimant Raje Raghuji Rao Bhonsale, Raje Bahadur of Deor (Nagpur, Central Provinces) on the 11th May 1923.

3. The Maharaja received powers to administer his State in December 1907.

4. Lord Northbrook visited Dhar in 1875. Lord Curzon visited Dhar in November 1902; Lord Hardinge visited Dhar and Mandu in November 1912 and Lord Chelmsford in August 1918. ~~The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.~~

5. 3. 6. In 1886 the Government of India acknowledged the jurisdiction (civil and criminal) of the Ruler of Dhar over the guaranteed Thakurs within his State in all cases where such jurisdiction could be fairly proved to have become an established prescriptive right.

5. 4. 6. In 1904 agreements in connection with the long standing dispute between the Durbar and the four guaranteed Thakurs (Multhan, Kachhi Baroda,

Dotria, and Bakhtgarh) regarding the collection of sayar revenues were arrived at. In 1920 on the settlement by the Government of India of certain appeals the suzerainty of the Dhar Durbar over the Guaranteed Thakurs and Bhumias was fully recognized and the control of these Estates was handed over to the Durbar, the office of the Superintendent, Minor Estates, who had hitherto under the control of the Political Agent, Southern States, superintended such Estates as were under management, was abolished.

6 & 7. The Durbar adopted the British rupee as the sole legal tender of the State in 1894.

7 & 8. The State has abolished customs duties and inaugurated in lieu thereof town or octroi duty.

8 & 9. The Puar family, originally an off-shoot of the great Rajput clan, was one of the most distinguished in early Mahratta history. Anand Rao Puar is generally considered as the founder of the principality, which, with the right to receive tribute from certain Rajput Chiefs, was assigned to him by the first Baji Rao Peshwa (circa 1725-30).

JHABUA.

1. Jhabua, prior to the settlement of Malwa, was tributary to Maharaja Holkar. The family are Rathor Rajputs descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur, and have been established in this part of Central India for about three centuries.

2. There are some seventeen families of rank (Umraos) in the State who pay ₹15,000 as tribute to the Maharaja Holkar and ₹5,000 to their own Chief.

3. In 1871, an exchange of land was effected between Jhabua and Indore as to the parganas of Thandla and Pitlawad, in which formerly joint jurisdiction was exercised. Under this arrangement, Thandla remained with Jhabua and Pitlawad with Indore. As compensation for the share of customs duty formerly accruing to Indore in these territories, Jhabua pays annually to Indore the sum of Salim Shahi ₹1,278. A further sum of ₹1,400 is also paid to equalise the revenue of some of the transferred villages.

4. The present Ruler, Raja Udai Singh, was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh from the Khawasa family, a tributary of Jhabua. He was granted full powers in his State in 1898. The Raja married the sister of the Raja of Sunth in May 1907, the daughter of the Thakur of Dhariawad in February 1912, and the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in March 1912. He has no male issue. The Chief was invited to attend the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 but his attendance was excused for financial reasons.

5. The Raja's jurisdiction is limited and all cases of heinous offences are reported to the Political Agent, who tries all more important cases in his Court but has the discretionary power of making over to the Durbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable.

6. His Highness is entitled to be received in separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, but is not entitled to a return visit. The Raja was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

7. The powers of the Raja were curtailed in 1900 but were restored to him in 1918 on condition that the approval of the Political Agent must be obtained to any change in the appointment of Dewan.

~~8. Mr. K. M. Phatak, B.A., has been appointed as Diwan by His Highness the Raja with effect from the 24th May 1924.~~

Mr. Gulabchand Bhade is in power Dewan of the State.

JOBAT.

Rana Indrajit Singh abdicated the Chiefship in 1916 and in May 1917 His Excellency the Viceroy selected Bhim Singh, the second son of the Thakur of Borjhar, to succeed to the State.

2. The minor Rana, Bhim Singh was born on the 10th November 1915. In July 1923, the Rana joined the Daly College, Indore. The State is being managed by a Superintendent, under the Supervision of the Political Agent.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gwalior	His Highness Maharaja Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqbal, Rani Ashaban, Wali Shikoh Mohatas-ham-i-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraja Hissam-us-Saltanat; George Jayaji Rao Scindia, Aliah Shahzad, Shinnath, Musur-i-Zaman, Fidar-i-Hazrat-i-Mulk-i-Muazzam-i-Rah-and-Darja-i-Inglistan, Maharaja of—(Maharatta).	26th June 1916.	3th June 1925	26,342	2,195,473	Rs. 21,000,000
2	Khanadkhana	† Raja Khalaq Singh, Rao of—(Baidia Rajpu).	26th November 1892.	1st November 1909.	64	11,610	25,000

* These figures are approximate.

† National; hereditary title is "Rao."

‡ The title of "Hissam-us-Saltanat" was conferred on 1st January 1877. The other complimentary titles were assumed by Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia after the mutiny and were approved by the Government of India in 1862.

GWALIOR.

The present Ruler of Gwalior, His Highness Maharaja George Jayaji Rao Scindia, succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, in June 1925. The Ruler is a minor and the administration of the State is conducted by a Council presided over by Her Highness the Senior Maharani, the step mother to His Highness the Maharaja. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Transport.	Perma- nent.	Per- sonal.	Local.
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 16,000,000	..	..	..	2,295	1,160	1,385	2,960	4,572†	21	..	..
2	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

† This includes 470 officers and men of the Transport Corps.

KHANIADHANA.

1. Khaniadhana is an off-shoot of the Orchha State originally granted by the Orchha Chief Udat Singh, to his son, Amar Singh, about the year 1724. After the dismemberment of Orchha by the Marathas, it became one of their dependents and subsequently a dependent of the British Government when Jhansi lapsed to the latter.

2. The present Chief is Raja Khalak Singh. He was married in 1910 to the daughter of Thakur Pahar Singh of Sania, uncle of the present Maharaja of Chhatarpur but she died in August 1914 and the Raja again married on the 30th November 1914. In January 1912 a son was born to the Raja. He was granted the title of "Raja" as a personal honour on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 at which he was present. He was invested with ruling powers in May 1914.

Owing to indebtedness, the Estate ^{was} temporarily under superintendence, till the 30th June 1927, after which the administration powers were restored to the Raja.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of Birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hyderabad	Lieutenant-General His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Nizafdar-ul-Mulk wal Mamalik-Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula. Nawab Mir Mir Usman Ali Khan, Bahadur, Fateh Jang, Faithful Ally of the British Government. G.C.S.I., G.B.L., Nizam of (Sunni Muhammadan).	6th April 1856.	29th August 1911.	82,654	12,471,770†	H. R. Rs. 6,51,94,692 Mir "

* Average for five years ending 1332 Farsi (31st October 1923).

† Census 1921.

HYDERABAD.

1. The State was founded by Mir Kamr-ud-din Ali Khan, better known by his titles of Chin Killij Khan Fath Jang. Nizam-ul-Mulk, and Asaf Jah. He was the son of Aurangzeb's General, Ghazi-ud-din Khan Firuz Jang, who traced his descent through Shaikh Alam and Shaikh Shahab-ud-din, Sahrawardi, to Abu Bakr, the second Khalifa.

2. Nizam-ul-Mulk was first appointed Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and by 1724 he had made himself virtually independent of the Mughal Emperor at Delhi. On his death in 1748 the succession to the *masnad* was fiercely contested by his sons, the English and French Settlements of Madras and Pondicherry espousing in turn the cause of the rival claimants. Eventually in 1751, by the influence of M. Bussy, Salabut Jang, the third son, emerged successful from the struggle. Though French influence predominated at his court he was compelled to surrender Masulipatam to the English Company and to permit no French settlement in his dominions. In his wars with the Mahrattas he was unsuccessful, but in 1761, after the shock which the Mahratta power received at Panipat, he was able to regain most of the territory he had lost. In the same year he was deposed by his younger brother Nizam Ali Khan. Nizam Ali's long reign was a period of great importance to Hyderabad. In 1765, in conjunction with the Peshwa, he attacked and defeated Janoji Bhonsla, who was compelled to restore to him three-fourths of the districts which he had received in 1763. Three years later the Nizam concluded a treaty with the East India Company by which the latter agreed to pay an annual *peshkash* of Rs. 9,00,000 for the Northern Sarkars which had been granted to them by a farman, and to provide a body of troops to assist him and his successors. ~~In 1767 the Nizam allied himself with Haidar Ali against the Company, but was compelled early in the next year to conclude a treaty of peace by which the agreement regarding the tenure of the Northern Sarkars and the provision of troops by the Company was revised. He again prepared for war in 1779 when the intervention of the Supreme Government led to the restoration to him of the Sarkars and to a stipulation that the troops which the Company was liable by treaty to be called on to supply should not be used against any Chief in alliance with the Company.~~ In 1795 Nizam Ali unsuccessfully attacked the Mahratta confederacy at Kharda and was forced to surrender territories, including the fort of Daulatabad, valued at Rs. 35,00,000

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.				
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry	Perma- nent.	Person- al.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20.
H. S. Rs. 1,33,04,237	914	4,978	12,000		1,088	..	21	..	..

* Average for five years ending 1332 Fasli (5th October 1923).

a year and to pay a sum of three crores of rupees. The prohibition against the use of the Subsidiary Force on this occasion led to its withdrawal at the Nizam's request and to the organization by him of a force under French officers. British influence was restored in 1798, when Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of alliance determining the permanent strength of the subsidiary force and stipulating that the French troops in the Nizam's service should be disbanded and no more foreigners employed. In 1799 the Nizam aided the Company in the war with Tipu Sultan, on the successful termination of which the partition treaty of Mysore was signed. In 1800, a new subsidiary treaty was concluded by which the strength of the subsidiary force was permanently increased and the Nizam agreed to supply a contingent of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horses to act with the subsidiary force in case of war. The death of Nizam Ali and the succession of his eldest surviving son, Sikandar Jah, occurred on the 7th August 1803, three days after the outbreak of the second Mahratta war. Before the end of the year the war was concluded, and the treaty of Deogaon assigned to the Nizam the whole of Berar west of the Warda, except the hill forts which were acquired in 1822, and all the districts held by Scindhia to the south of the Ajanta hills. The contingent supplied by the Nizam in the war had proved inefficient and was subsequently reorganized under the command of British officers. The force thus created was known at first as the Russell Brigade, then, until 1853, as the Nizam's Contingent and thence forward until 1903, when it was absorbed into the Indian Army, as the Hyderabad Contingent. The Contingent acquitted itself well in the third Mahratta war, which broke out in 1817, and at the close of which the treaty of 1822 was concluded. Under this treaty the Nizam received a quittance of all demands, past and future, on account of *chauth*, and acquired, by exchange of territory, a well-defined frontier. At this time the Resident, Mr. C. T. (afterwards Sir Charles and subsequently Lord) Metcalfe, with a view to the better administration of the State, appointed European officers to supervise the collection of the revenue and the control of the police in the districts. In 1824 the Nizam was enabled, by the capitalisation of the demand for *peschkash* for the Northern Sarkars, which was arranged by Mr. Metcalfe, to settle the just claims of the banking firm of William Palmer & Co. Their more exorbitant demands, for which the State could not be held liable, were repudiated, with the result that the firm failed.

3. Sikandar Jah died on the 21st May 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Nasir-ud-Daula, on whose accession the Resident, under

instructions from the Governor-General withdrew from all interference in the internal administration of the State. By 1852 the pay of the Contingent had fallen heavily into arrears, and the officers and men were reduced to such straits that it was found necessary to relieve them by direct payments from the British treasury, debited against the Darbar. The financial embarrassment of the State, and its consequent inability to meet its obligations, had long been causes of complaint, and the Governor-General ultimately resolved to demand territorial security for the payment of the Contingent. By the treaty of 1853 the province of Berar and certain districts in the Raichur Doab and on the western frontier of Hyderabad were assigned for this purpose, and were administered by British officers under the control of the Resident. It was stipulated that accounts should be rendered, and that the Nizam should receive any surplus that might remain after the charges of the administration and the Hyderabad Contingent had been defrayed.

4. Nasir-ud-Daula died on the 11th March 1857 and was succeeded by his elder son Afzal-ud-Daula. Hyderabad owing to the exertions of the Minister, Sir Salar Jang, gave little cause for anxiety during the mutiny of 1857. In July of that year, a city mob under the leadership of a fanatical maulvi and a Pathan named Tura Baz Khan attacked the Residency, but was repulsed, and there was no attempt at a general rising. The State was so quiet that it was found possible to detach some troops of the Contingent and the subsidiary force for service against the mutineers in Central India. After the mutiny the treaty of 1853 was considerably modified to the Nizam's advantage. By the treaty of 1860 Berar was retained but all other districts assigned in 1853 were restored, the confiscated territory of the rebellious Raja of Shorapur was ceded to the Nizam and a debt of 50 lakhs of rupees due to the Government of India was cancelled. On the other hand, the Nizam agreed to forego the demands for accounts of the assigned districts. In 1862 an adoption *sanad* was granted to the Nizam, and in 1867 an extradition treaty was concluded.

5. Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, the late Nizam, succeeded his father Afzal-ud-Daula on the 26th February 1869. During his minority the State was administered by Sir Salar Jang and Shams-ul-Umra, who were appointed co-regents. In 1870 a railway agreement was concluded permitting the construction of lines of railway within the State and transferring jurisdiction over railway lands to the Government of India. On the 5th February 1884 the Nizam was invested with full powers of administration and Salar Jang II, the elder son of the co-regent who had died in 1883, was appointed Minister. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Bashir-ud-Daula Asman Jah, who, on his resignation in 1893, was succeeded by Sir Vikar-ul-Umra. In 1901, on the resignation of Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, the Peshkar Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, G.C.I.E., Yamin-us-Sultanat, of Chandu Lal's family, was appointed Minister. In 1893, the Nizam established a Legislative Council. The Council was to consist of the Chief Justice, a Puisne Judge of the High Court, the Inspector General of Revenue, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Financial Secretary. In 1894 Act I of 1304 *Fasli* received the Nizam's sanction recognizing the right of the people to share in the work of framing laws and to representation. In 1900 this Regulation was re-enacted with certain modifications as Act III of 1309 *Fasli*, and is still in force. The Council at present consists of 20 members, in addition to the President. Of these, 11 are official, 7 non-official and 2 extraordinary members. The President of the Executive Council is also the President of the Legislative Council. The Assistant Minister, whose department is concerned with a bill before the Council, is Vice-President for the time being. Of the 11 official members the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and

the Secretary, Judicial, Police and General Departments, are *ex-officio* members. Of the 7 non-official members 2 are elected by the Jagirdars and land-owners, 2 by the pleaders of the High Court and the remaining 3 are nominated from among the residents of the State of whom one must be nominated from the Paigah Ilaka.

6. On the 6th February 1885 the late Nizam was appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India. In 1903 he received the Grand Cross of the Bath at the Delhi Durbar of that year, and in 1910 he was granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army.

7. Owing to various causes the administration of Berar under the treaty of 1860 had given rise, especially during the Nizam's minority, to controversial correspondence and it was also recognised that the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent as a local force was an anachronism. On the 5th November 1902, a new agreement was concluded under which the Nizam whose sovereignty over Berar was re-affirmed, leased the province to the Government of India in perpetuity in return for an annual rent of Rs. 25,00,000, the Government of India being empowered to make such arrangements as might seem to them desirable for the administration of the province which has since been attached to the Central Provinces. At the same time the Hyderabad Contingent was delocalised and incorporated, with the exception of the Artillery which was disbanded, in the Indian Army, the Government of India engaging to make due provision for the protection of the Nizam's Dominions. The Nizam on the other hand, agreed to reduce his costly and ineffective establishment of over 19,000 irregular troops to 12,000. Not only has this reduction been effected but in 1912 His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government decided further to reduce these troops by 800 men, a decision which has also been given effect to.

8. On the 28th September 1908, the portion of the City and of the Residency Bazars adjoining the Musi River was devastated by a sudden flood of unprecedented height. Much damage was caused and it is estimated that about 18,000 houses were washed away and there was considerable loss of life and property. A sum of over two lakhs of rupees was collected from all parts of the British Empire in aid of the sufferers, and various persons were awarded decorations by the Government of India for acts of bravery and self-sacrifice during the disaster.

9. His Highness Mir Mahbub Ali Khan died on the 29th August 1911 after a brief illness. His eldest son Mir Usman Ali Khan succeeded him and was officially installed as Nizam on the 1st September 1911 by the Resident Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Sir) A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E. A special visit of congratulation was paid by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) during the following month.

10. The present Nizam has two half brothers who were born in 1907. Their names are Mir Ahmed Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Salabat Jah) and Mir Muhammad Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Basalat Jah). He was married on the 19th April 1906 to Azim-un-Nisa Begam, his second cousin once removed. She is styled the Padsha Begum Saheba. Twenty-four sons have been born of whom ten survive. The name of the heir-apparent, who was born on the 21st February 1907, is Mir Himayat Ali Khan (Azam Jah) and the second son is Mir Shujaat Ali Khan (Muazzam Jah). These are the only two sons of the Padsha Begum Saheba who is generally recognised as the principal wife.

11. The following honours and distinctions have been conferred by the British Government on His Exalted Highness the Nizam:—

1. G.C.S.I., 12th December 1911.
2. Honorary Colonel, 28th December 1912.
3. Honorary Colonel, 20th Deccan Horse (now 9th Royal Deccan Horse), 6th 28th December 1912.
4. G.B.E., 4th December 1917.
5. Honorary Lieutenant-General, 1st January 1918.
6. Title of "His Exalted Highness" and "Faithful Ally of the British Government" by an autograph letter from the King, 1st January 1918.
7. Title of "Faithful Ally of the British Govt." by an autograph letter from the King, 24th January 1918.

12. His Exalted Highness the Nizam, with most of the principal nobles and officials of the State, attended the Coronation Darbar held by Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. Two squadrons of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers also proceeded to Delhi where they took part in the Review. In 1915 His Exalted Highness paid a private visit to Simla and was the guest of His Excellency Lord Hardinge at Viceregal Lodge. In 1918 His Exalted Highness visited Delhi on the invitation of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford.

13. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, upon whom the title of G.C.I.E. had been conferred in 1910, resigned his appointment as Minister in December 1912 and was succeeded by Nawab Salar Jang Bahadur, who in turn vacated the post on the 2nd December 1914 when His Exalted Highness himself assumed the duties of Minister. On the 21st November 1919 a Council was formed under the style of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council," Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., ex-member of the Imperial Executive Council, being appointed President. Sir Ali Imam resigned the Presidentship on 7th September 1922 from which date, Nawab Sir Faridun-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., was appointed to officiate, until further orders. Owing to ill health he was relieved of his appointment on the 1st April 1924, but continues as an Extraordinary member of the Council for life. He was succeeded by the Nawab Wali-ud-Daula Bahadur. On the 9th May 1921 an extraordinary *Jarida* was issued by His Exalted Highness ordering the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in the Administration of his Dominions.

14. His Exalted Highness the Nizam contributed Rs. 1,53,00,000 towards the maintenance from September 1914 to December 1918 of the Hyderabad Imperial Lancers and the 20th Deccan Horse on active service. He also subscribed Rs. 5,34,000 to various relief funds in addition to donations to His Majesty's Government and to objects in England connected with the war amounting to £225,800. The Hyderabad Government subscribed Rs. 1,64,00,000 to the War Loans. One lakh of rupees has been subscribed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam for the all-India Queen Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

15. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Hyderabad:—Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge (twice), Chelmsford and Reading.

16. In 1906, Hyderabad was honoured with a visit by their Majesties King George V, Queen Mary, then Prince and Princess of Wales, and in 1922, with a visit by their eldest son, His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jammu and Kashmir.	<i>Current</i> Captain His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, Maharaja Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of — (Dogra Rajput).	September, 1895	23rd September 1925.	84,268 86,000	2,518 3,322,000	234,520 254,262 Rs. 2,06,14,916 2,74,477
2	Poonch.	Lieutenant Raja Sukh-Deo Singh, Raja of — (Dogra Rajput).	October, 1901	10th September 1918.	1627 1,714	1,781 250,570	12,12,625 14,53,270
2	Hunza.	Raja Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, K.C.I.E., Raja of —.	September 1867.	15th September 1902.	6,848	12,277*	31,170†
3	Nagir.	Raja Sir Sikanter Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Raja of —.	1871	14th June 1905.	1,245	14,185*	20,745†

* Included in figures for Jammu and Kashmir.

† These are chiefly in kind.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

1. Up to the 14th century, Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known as the *Rajatarangini*, the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Buhler in 1877, and have since been translated

Brief history of Kashmir. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Islamabad, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Mohammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Moghul Emperors, the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shalimar, Nishat, Achabal and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the then feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch-disturber of the peace of India in his day: and for the next 67 years, until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathans by Governors more or less independent of their King.

2. Reigning about this time in Jammu, and owning great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of Rajput descent. He died in 1780; and the quarrel for the succession gave Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand-nephews of Ranjit Deo, by name Gulab Singh, Dhyani Singh and Suchet

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.								SALUTE IN GUNS.		
				INDIAN STATE FORCES.			1ST LINE RESERVE TROOPS.		AUXILIARY SERVICES.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.			
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry and Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Rs. 4,06,60,476 2,15,67,597 2,34,58,561 10,60,661	Five Kashmir shank.	..	4237 4,2163 4260 1242	5406 4,916 4526 4498	..	..	..	32 40 447	..	..	21	..	..
2	4,00,442	..	Rs. 235	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	210	..	..	..
3	30,000	..	Kashmir 16 tolas 5 masna Gold Chiree 42 tolas gold.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	20,000	..	Kashmir 17 tolas 1 masna gold.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

† This includes 780 on account of Artillery.

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Singh, took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Blimber and Chibal, which included Poonch, on Dhyani Singh, and that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as fiefs. Suchet Singh and Dhyani were killed about 1843. The latter had three sons, Hira Singh, Jawahir Singh and Moti Singh. Hira Singh appears to have succeeded to his father's estate, but after his death in 1844 the Lahore Government confiscated it.

3. In 1846 at the close of the first Sikh War by the victory of the British at Sobraon, Gulab Singh appeared on the scene as mediator between the English and the Sikhs; and under the negotiations which followed the Sikh Maharaja had, in addition to a large forfeit of territory in the Punjab, to pay a crore of rupees as a war indemnity. This he could not manage and in lieu thereof ceded all his hill territories from the Beas river to the Indus including Kashmir and Jammu. But Lord Hardinge, Governor-General, considered the occupation of the whole of this territory inadvisable, as it would so largely increase the extent of our frontier, and the military establishment for guarding it, and create new and conflicting interests, while the districts in question, with the exception of the comparatively small vale of Kashmir, were for the most part unproductive and unlikely to pay the cost of occupation and management. On the other hand, the ceded tract comprised the whole of the hereditary possessions of Gulab Singh, who being naturally eager to obtain an indefeasible title to them, came forward and offered to pay the war indemnity if constituted independent ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. It was recognised that the transfer of these two provinces to Gulab Singh would materially weaken the Sikh power, secure the war indemnity, and form a pleasing recompense to Gulab Singh, whom the British wished to reward for his conduct and services. Hence a separate treaty embodying the arrangement was concluded with Gulab Singh at Amritsar on 16th March 1846: from which date the his-

tory of the Jammu and Kashmir State as a political entity commences. The treaty put Gulab Singh, as Maharaja, in possession of all the hill country between the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh and Gilgit; but excluding Lahoul, Kulu and some other districts, which, for strategical purposes, it was considered advisable to retain, and for which a remission of 25 lakhs was made from the crore demanded, leaving 75 lakhs as the final amount to be paid by Gulab Singh. This settlement constituted the so-called "Sale of Kashmir," which is so often the subject of criticism and regret. It is true that had Kashmir not been separated from the Punjab by this treaty, it would have fallen into our hands with the latter province on the conclusion of the second Sikh War. But that war with its results could not be foreseen in 1846; and the object at the time was to set up a Sikh Government at Lahore and leave the Punjab to its own native rulers. At the same time, as a possible check on Sikh aspirations, it was considered a wise measure to establish on their flank a power independent of them and inclined to the British; and this consideration was a strong factor in bringing about the settlement with Gulab Singh. Not till two years after it was entered into did those events, at the time unforeseen, occur, which are now brought forward, with the facile wisdom which follows the event, as reasons for not entering into the engagement. Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The last Governor appointed by the Sikhs made for a time a successful resistance; and it was not until the end of 1846 that the Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of British troops.

4. Poonch was included in the transfer of the hilly country to Gulab Singh in 1846. Subsequently Maharaja Gulab Singh appears to have granted Chibal, Poonch and other Nagas to Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh. In 1884 a dispute having occurred

Poonch.

tween the brothers and Gulab Singh, Sir F. Currie effected a settlement whereby the Maharaja granted the two Mians, as they were then styled, the title

"Raja" and certain other concessions. The Mians were, as nephews of the Maharaja, jointly to present the Maharaja with one horse with gold trappings or Rs. 700 in cash annually and they were not to commit any important act in their territory without the advice of and without consulting the Maharaja. The two Rajas, however, subsequently quarrelled, and in 1852 the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab brought about a settlement whereby the whole of Poonch was given to Moti Singh, his share of the joint tribute of Rs. 700 paid by the Rajas to the Maharaja being fixed at one-third of that sum. Moti Singh held Poonch until his death in 1892. In 1859 the bitter animosity which existed between Jowahir Singh and his uncle Gulab Singh reached such a crisis that the British Government interfered, and approved an arrangement whereby Jowahir Singh renounced all claim to his possessions in the Kashmir State in return for a cash allowance. Jowahir Singh died without issue in 1860.

5. The Maharaja Gulab Singh died in August 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ranbir Singh. The change of rulers happened at a critical time, but both the dying Maharaja and his successor proved themselves staunch friends of the British Government in the troubles of 1857. The Maharaja Ranbir Singh was invested with the G.C.S.I., and, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, the title of "Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. Important incidents during his rule were the Commercial Treaty of 1870, the Yarkand Mission in 1873-74, and the great famine of 1877-79. The Maharaja Ranbir Singh was the recipient of one of the Lord Canning's Adoption Sanads; but failing adoption the

succession passes under the *Dastur-ul-Amal* or will of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, which is held very sacred in the State, strictly in tail male.

6. Maharaja Ranbir Singh died in 1885, leaving three sons, Pratap Singh, who was born in 1850, acceded to the *Gadi* in 1885, and died in 1925; Ram Singh who died in 1899 and Amar Singh, who died in 1909. Maharaja Pratap Singh was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1888, a Major-General in 1896, and a Lieutenant-General in 1916, and created G.C.S.I. in 1892, G.C.I.E. in 1911 and G.B.E. in 1918. For services in the Great War the late Maharaja was granted a personal salute of 21 guns on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent salute of 21 guns on 1st January 1921. He attended the Delhi Darbars of 1903 and 1911. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja in November 1904, but died in July 1905.

7. Up to 1905 the administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of Maharaja Pratap Singh as President, his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two selected officials from the British service. In August 1905 the Council was abolished and its administrative powers transferred to the direct control of the Maharaja who was assisted by his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. The Council was guided by the advice of the Resident in all matters of importance. On the 5th March 1921, at a Durbar held in Jammu full Powers of Administration were restored to the Maharaja, who in January 1922 instituted an Executive Council consisting of himself as President, Raja Sir Hari Singh, his nephew, as Senior and Foreign Member of Council and three other Members.

8. The present ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., nephew of the late Maharaja and only son of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh, was born in September 1895 and acceded to the *Gadi* on the 23rd September 1925, on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain and appointed K.C.I.E. in January 1918 and K.C.V.O. on 17th March 1922 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. On his accession His Highness abolished the posts of Senior and Foreign Member of the Council, and, in addition to being President of the Executive Council, decided to keep the Foreign Portfolio in his own hands besides retaining the position of Commander-in-Chief of the State Army. He attended the meeting of the Chamber of Princes in January 1926.

9. On the outbreak of war in 1914, the Kashmir State Forces were considerably increased. Each of the two battalions mobilised for overseas service was brought up to a strength of 1,070, a strong depôt was established and an extra battalion of Infantry was created. The Kashmir State Forces fought with marked distinction in East Africa and Palestine and gained warm commendation from the various General Officers Commanding. In the war with Afghanistan (1919) the Kashmir Forces also rendered considerable assistance to the British Government. One regiment of Infantry was despatched to the North-West Frontier Province and a Mountain Battery to North-East Persia. The Corps of Gilgit Scouts gave useful assistance in the war with Afghanistan (1919) by guarding some of the Northern Passes leading into the Gilgit Agency and Chitral, and by the despatch of 3½ Companies to Chitral to increase forces operating there. The State Forces also took part in the Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) Expeditions and rendered valuable service on each occasion. The Kashmir Army was re-organised in 1921, when the Imperial Service Troops were renamed the 1st Line Troops and the State troops the 1st Line Reserve Troops.

10. Improvements effected in the State in the course of the last 40 years include (a) the extension of the railway system to Jammu (Tawi); (b) the construction of a cart-road to Kohala, near Murree, from Srinagar, and of a similar road to Abbottabad from Domel; (c) the adoption of a regular account system under the control of a British officer in the capacity of Accountant-General; (d) the substitution of the British rupee for the old Kashmir currency; (e) the introduction of an improved revenue system under the direction of a British officer holding the appointment of Settlement Commissioner; (f) the inauguration of an improved Customs and Excise administration; (g) the introduction of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph system; (h) the establishment of Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu; (i) the introduction of Irrigation works; (j) the construction of Hydro-Electric Installations at Jammu and at Mahora on the Jhelum river; (k) the construction of a Dredging Fleet; (l) the establishment of Silk Factories at Srinagar and Jammu; (m) the construction of a motor and cart road from Jammu to Srinagar, *via* the Banihal Pass. Several surveys for a railway connecting Kashmir with the Punjab have been made but it is doubtful whether a railway will ever be constructed.

11. The financial condition of the State is now very prosperous, the annual revenue having risen from 50 lakhs in 1891 to 210 lakhs in 1924-25, while the trade with British India has greatly increased.

12. The most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of the State is the Raja of Poonch. The present Raja's (Raja Sukhdeo Singh) connection with the *Sjo separate account family is shown below. The Jagir has a revenue of over 11 lakhs.

below.

POONCH.

1. The ancient name was "Parnotsa." The Kashmiris always speak of Poonch as "Prnuts."

2. The Chief of Poonch is the most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom he is related by descent from a common ancestor, Kishor Singh, a Dogra Rajput, as shown in the genealogical tree at the end of this narrative.

3. The early history of the Poonch Ilaga has been given above. On the death of Raja Moti Singh in 1892 he was succeeded by the late Chief, Raja Sir Baldeo Singh, K.C.I.E. The Raja was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1909. For services in connection with the Great War, the late Raja was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918, and was gazetted the Honorary rank of Major in the Army in April 1916 as a reward for assistance given to Government in connection with recruiting for the Indian Army. He was succeeded on his death in September 1918 by the present Chief, Raja Sukhdeo Singh.

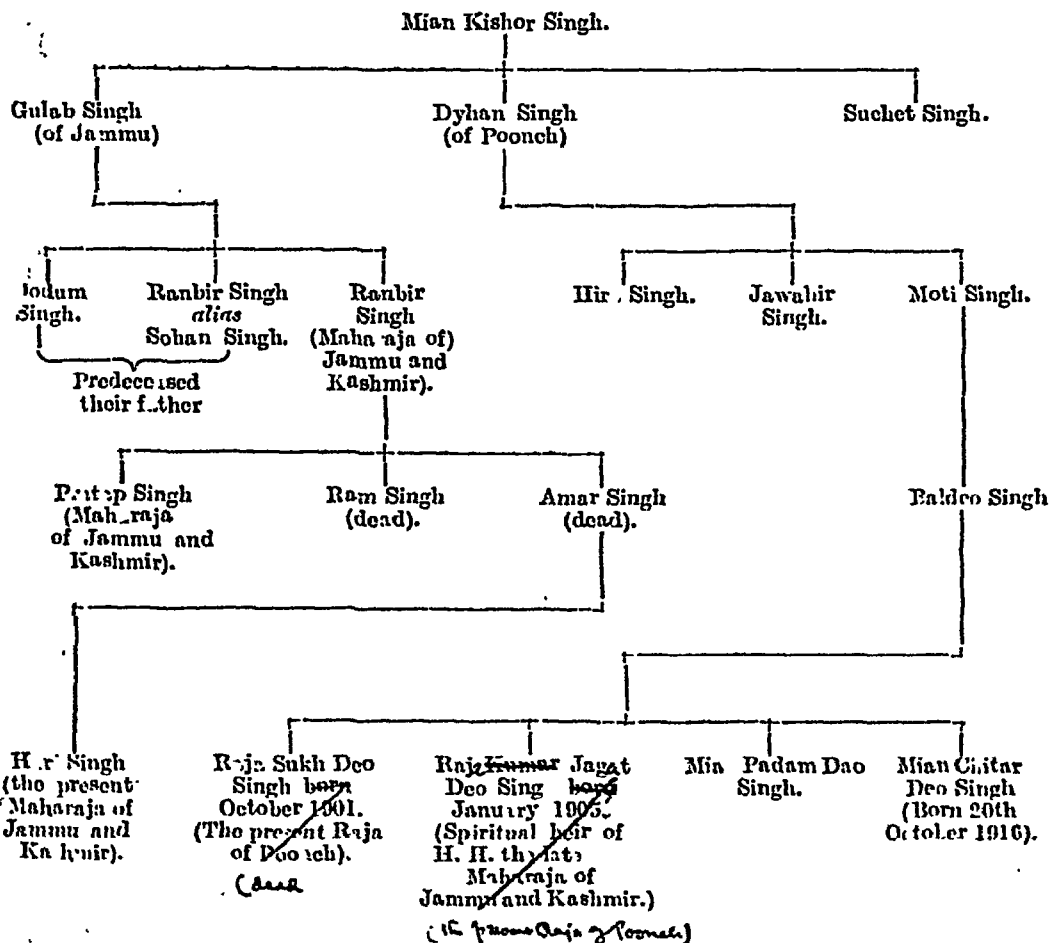
4. As indicated below the Raja of Poonch holds his Jagir from His Highness the Maharaja whom he attends on State occasions, and to whom he pays an annual *Nazar* of Rs. 233. Raja Sukhdeo Singh was granted powers in March 1922 by His Highness the Maharaja, the rights of Poonch being safeguarded by a *Dastur-ul-Amal* which His Highness granted to the Raja. A settlement of the Jagir has been completed.

In November 1906 the Government of India gave their consent to the adoption by the Maharaja of Kashmir of the second son of the Raja of Poonch merely for religious purposes and on the distinct undertaking that the adoption would not interfere with the right of succession of the late Raja Sir Amar

Singh and his son Raja Sir Hari Singh to the *gadi* of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

68. There is a flourishing market in the Poonch Ilāqa. A good six-foot road for pack transport has been constructed from the town to Uri on the Jhelum; and a similar road to Rawalpindi with a suspension bridge over the Jhelum at Lachman Patan. Other important tracks lead to Gulmarg, Tosh Maidan and Jhelum.

69. Raja Sukhdeo Singh was made an Honorary Lieutenant on the 24th February 1922.



HUNZA AND NAGIR.

1. Hunza and Nagir are two small States situated to the extreme north-west of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunza is separated from Ashkuman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagir off from Baltistan on the east.

2. The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagir come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past, and in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two com-

munities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (*i.e.*, the followers of His Highness the Agha Khan) while the people of Nagir are Shias.

3. The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagir and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States, but in 1877 the Nagir Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Darbar, succeeded in obtaining possession of the disputed tract. From that date up to 1886, Chaprot and Chalt were held by Nagir and Kashmir troops. In 1886, when General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel Lockhart) visited Hunza, the Tham of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore these places to Hunza. Colonel Lockhart induced the Nagir ruler to remove the Nagir portion of the garrison, which were furnished by Kashmir troops up to 1906 since when no troops have been quartered in either of these States.

4. In 1886 Ghazan Khan the Tham of Hunza, was murdered by his son, Safdar Ali, who after his accession, professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Chaprot and Chalt and even threatened Gilgit. Finally, however, Chaprot, and in August of the same year Chalt were re-occupied by Kashmir troops.

5. On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagir, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control, to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries, and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs. 2,000 each, in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Darbar. Shortly afterwards, in October 1889, an increase of Rs. 500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour.

6. The Chiefs, however, failed to act up to their engagements, and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory. In May 1891, a combined force from Hunza and Nagir threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

7. In November 1891, the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, blocking the paths into their valley. Their positions, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagir and Hunza were occupied. Tham Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagir, who had been acting under the ascendancy of his eldest son, Umr Khan, at once submitted. Tham Safdar Ali of Hunza and his Wazir, Dadu, fled to Chinese Turkestan, where the former is still detained under surveillance by the Chinese authorities. Raja Umr Khan of Nagir was deported to Kashmir where he died in 1922. The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn. A military force was maintained in Hunza and a Political Officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State. This arrangement continued till 1897, when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagir levies and the permanent Political Officer was withdrawn. On the 15th September 1892, Muhammad Nazim Khan, a half-brother of Safdar Ali, was formally installed as Tham of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese Envoys, who attended the Durbar as honoured guests of the Government of India. Tham Zafar Zahid Khan was reinstated by the Kashmir Darbar, with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagir, his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892. Sanads approved

by the Government of India, were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs.

8. At the commencement of 1895, subsidies, amounting to Rs. 4,000 each were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being granted by the Government of India, and the other half being paid by the Kashmir Darbar.

9. In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operations for the relief of the British garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded.

10. Tham Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Raja Sikandar Khan of Nagir attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date they were both made Companions of the Indian Empire.

11. In 1904, Tham Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagir, who had long been bed-ridden, died and was succeeded by his son Raja Sir Sikandar Khan. The latter was formally installed as Tham of Nagir in June 1905 by the Political Agent. Both Chiefs are now generally referred to under the title of "Mir" and not "Tham." The Hunza Chief, in view of his claim to the Raskam and Taghdumbash districts, which are situated to the north of the Hindu Kush watershed, has been permitted to continue to keep up an exchange of presents with the Chinese authorities in Kashgar. As regards Raskam, the Chinese authorities have acknowledged the right of Hunza to cultivate the tract, and in 1899 a small contingent of Hunza people started cultivating it. Subsequently these settlers were forcibly ejected by the Chinese, but they were again replaced by Hunza in 1914 and have since that date continued to cultivate the land without interference on the part of the Chinese Authorities.

Both Hunza and Nagir are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledge the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay a tribute of nominal value. Both furnish two Companies of 80 men each to the Gilgit Corps of Scouts, and each Chief has a Body Guard of 11 men (one Havildar and 10 Levies) armed with Snider rifles presented by Government. The two Chiefs attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911. Mir Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan was created a K.C.I.E. in June 1921, and Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan received the title of K.B.E. on the 1st January 1923. The son and heir of the Chief of Hunza is Muhammad Ghazan Khan, born about 1895, and is Subadar-Major of the Hunza Companies of the Gilgit Scouts. The Chief of Nagir's son and heir, Muhammad Ali Khan, who was born about 1893 and who was similarly Subedar-Major of the Nagir Companies of the Scouts, died on the 9th April 1923, leaving an infant son,

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banganapalle	Nawab Saïyid Faris Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of —, (Shah Muhammad a i)	9th November 1901.	22nd January 1922.	255	36,692	Rs. 2,74,000 2,48,000
2	Cochin	His Highness Maharaja Sri S. Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Kathiriyu)	6th October 1858.	7th December 1914.	1,417½	978,019	20,22,400 75,38,000
3	Pudukkottai	His Highness Sri Sir Brihadamba Das Raja Marudana Bhadrava Theodorian Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Raja of —, (Kallur) Vasanth	26th November 1875.	5th April 1886	1,179	4,26,913	22,94,000 19,05,000
4	Sandur	Raja Sri Mant Venkata Rao, Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghoraspale Manjukatmadar Senapati, Raja of —, (Marutha) Vasanth	10th July 1892.	5 th May 1920 3rd December 1902	167	11,086	1,71,000 147,123
5	Travancore	His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Rama Varma Kula-sekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, Maharaja of —, (Kshatriya)	7th November 1922.	1st September 1924.	7,625	4,006,062	22,94,000 2,70,52,100 2,38,52,000

* These figures are approximate.

BANGANAPALLE.

1. Banganapalle is a small State, originally a *jagir*, surrounded—except at one point where it touches Cuddapah—by the district of Kurnool. Its physical features are of the common Deccan type.

2. The Rulers of the State are Musalmans of the Saiyid tribe and Shiah sect.

3. The *jagir* is said to have been granted to an ancestor of the present Nawab by a King of Bijapur at the end of the 17th century. It formed part of the territory ceded to the British by the Nizam under the treaty of Hyderabad in 1800. On the occurrence of disorders in 1831 the Government of Madras interposed and the State was resumed in October 1835, but as there had been no sort of understanding with the Nizam that the family in possession should not be ousted it was restored to the nearest heir in 1848.

4. In 1849 a *sanad* was granted to the Nawab of the day, confirming the *agir* to him free of any demand, with authority, subject to certain conditions, to manage the revenue and the police and to administer civil justice.

5. In 1862 another *sanad*, under the hand of Earl Canning, conveyed the promise that the Government would permit and confirm any succession to the State which might be legitimate according to Muhammadan law.

6. In 1876 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales the title of Nawab was bestowed on the Chief as an hereditary distinction.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry	Permanent.	Present.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs 3,45,000 3,37,000	Rs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
2	66,20,400 66,91,000	2 lakhs.	..	16	265 Infantry and 16 Artillery men with 4 cannons.	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
3	14,68,000 19,40,162 20,23,000	..	..	19	110 Infantry and 5 serviceable guns.	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
4	175,000 1,02,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1,57,00,800 1,57,00,800 2,04,63,000	8 lakhs.	..	60	1,442 Infantry and 30 Artillery men with 6 guns.†	..	..	..	..	19	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

† Used for saluting purposes.

7. On the 1st February 1905 the administration of the State was temporarily assumed by the Government of Madras on the ground that the then Nawab, Saiyid Fatch Ali, C.S.I., had involved himself deeply in debt, impoverished the administration, disregarded the advice of the Government of Madras and obstructed reforms. Saiyid Fatch Ali died on the 21st April 1906. The administration was conducted by the Government of Madras till the 19th December 1908, when it was handed over to his son, Saiyid Ghulam-i-Ali. Saiyid Ghulam-i-Ali died on the 22nd January 1922 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Nawab Saiyid Fazl-i-Ali Khan.

8. The Nawab is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy.

9. The Nawab has a permanent salute of 9 guns, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi. A son was born to the Nawab on the 12th October 1925, and a daughter on the 31st August 1927.

COCHIN.

1. Cochin lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with the Indian Ocean as its western boundary.

2. A long series of backwaters, into which the streams descending from the hills in the interior discharge, runs parallel with the coast, and the soil is remarkable for fertility.

3. The present Ruler, born in 1858, came to the *gadi* on the 7th December 1914 on the abdication of His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1918.

4. The duties of the small military force maintained by the State are of a ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903 the Durbar has organised a special body of police, 69 strong, to serve as military police. Its present strength is 100 and it is under a European Sergeant.

5. The family of the Maharaja claims to be the rightful successor under the *marumakkatayam* scheme of inheritance, of Cheraman Perumal, a mythical personage supposed to have lived in the 9th century A.D. Haider Ali and afterwards Tippu Sultan overran the territories of Cochin in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and this brought about an alliance with the English in 1791 when the Raja agreed to become their tributary "for those districts . . . which were in the possession of Tippu Sultan and for which the said Raja paid him tribute and with which the Honourable Dutch Company have no concern." In 1809 a second treaty was concluded under which an annual tribute of two lakhs and three-quarters (afterwards reduced to two lakhs) of rupees became payable to the Company.

6. The family follows the ancient *marumakkatayam* or female law of inheritance. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of "Elaya Raja."

7. The Maharaja was present at the Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs held at Delhi on the 30th October 1916 and following days, and again at the Conference held on the 3rd November 1919 and following days. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness on the 1st January 1921. His Highness' consort was awarded a Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the first class on the 2nd January 1922.

8. A Legislative Council with a minimum membership of thirty and a maximum of sixty, of whom two-thirds are to be elected and the rest nominated, was constituted on the 3rd April 1925.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

1. Pudukkottai is surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad and Madura, and is mostly plain, interspersed here and there with hills surmounted by old forts.

2. The Rulers of the State claim to be Sudras and are of the Kallar tribe—a clan which formerly levied blackmail in the country which lay between Trichinopoly and Cape Comorin.

3. The family name of the Chief is Tondiman. The original home of the family was Tondaimandalam, a small village near Tirupati in the North Arcot district, whence the family migrated in the 17th century to Karambakudi, which lies close to the eastern border of the State. One of the Tondimans married into the Pallavarayar family, which then ruled the State. In this way the Tondiman family became the predominant power. The capital of the State and seat of the Ruler is Pudukkottai, which is the only large town in the State with a population of 26,850 as per census of 1914.

4. The Raja rendered useful service in the 18th century to the British during fighting with the French round Trichinopoly, and in the wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. As a reward, the Raja solicited the confirmation of the grant made to him about the middle of the 18th century by Pratap Singh, Raja of Tanjore, of the fort and district of Keelanilai, situated in the southern part of Tanjore. On the recommendation of Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras recognised the grant, and this was confirmed in 1806 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

5. The Raja was bound to pay a yearly tribute to the British of one elephant, but as a matter of fact, this was never demanded nor paid, and was formally waived in the year 1896.

6. The present Raja, Martanda Bhairava Tondiman, who was born in 1875, is one of the sons of Brihadambal Raja Ammani Sahib, the senior daughter of the late Raja Ramachandra Tondiman, and was adopted by Raja Ramachandra Tondiman, who died in 1886, as his successor to the *musnad*. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1913. He has five brothers, the eldest of whom, Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Raja, born in 1872, is the Regent of the State. On the 10th August 1915 the Raja was married at Melbourne to Miss E. M. Fink, daughter of Wolfe Fink, Esq., M.A., L.L.B., of Melbourne, and has now a son born on the 22nd July 1916. Ramachandra Tondiman and Tirumal Tondiman, who are cousins of the Raja, are in the direct male line, being the sons of Balusubramania Raghunatha Tondiman, son of Tirumal Tondiman, brother of the late Raja Ramachandra Tondiman. The Raja was entrusted with powers of administration in November 1894. He visited England in 1898, and was received by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. He paid a second visit to England in 1900 and again visited Europe in 1903 for the benefit of his health. He paid his fourth visit to Europe in 1906 and returned early in 1908 after an absence of 21 months. He again visited Europe for his health in March 1908 and returned to India in December of the same year. He left for Europe for the sixth time in March 1909 on the advice of his medical attendants. As it was considered necessary on account of his health that the Raja should for some years to come, spend the greater part of each year in Europe, the Raja arranged in March 1909, in consultation with and with the advice of the Government that the administration of the State should be carried on by an officer of the Indian Civil Service assisted by a Council of two Members. He returned to India in February 1910 and left again for Europe in January 1911, returning to India in November of the same year. He again left India for Europe in January 1912 and returned in November. He left India for the ninth time in March 1913 and returned in November of the same year. He left again for Europe in March 1914 and returned to India in October of the same year. His Highness left again for Europe in February 1915 and returned in November of the same year. He left for Australia in April 1916 and returned in December of the same year. His Highness left for Australia in March 1917, returned in September 1919, and left for Europe in October of the same year. He returned to India in December 1920 and left for Europe in February 1921. In 1922, His Highness finally decided to reside permanently out of India, and in a proclamation issued on the 23rd October of that year announced that the administration would be carried on by a Regent, assisted by a Diwan, and that his brother, who had until then held the office of Diwan, would be the Regent. The services of the officer of the Indian Civil Service were, therefore, withdrawn, and the Council dissolved. A Legislative Council with a minimum membership of forty and a maximum of sixty of whom seventy per cent. are to be elected and the rest nominated was constituted on the 29th September 1924.

7. The right of the Rajas of Pudukkottai to adopt for purposes of succession was recognized by a *sanad* under the hand of Earl Canning.

8. Lord Curzon received a visit from the present Raja at Trichinopoly in 1900.

9. The Raja was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Madras at the beginning of 1906, and was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911 to which he was invited by the Government of Madras. He

was received at Delhi by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness was also presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his arrival at Madras in January 1921.

SANDUR.

1. Sandur lies within district of Ballary. A cordon of hills surrounds it and much of the State consists of rock and jungle.

2. The family of the Raja counts back to a Maratha officer in the army of Bijapur, a collateral in descent, according to tradition with the Bhonsalas of Satara. The grandson of this officer seized the country from a palaiyagar of the Bedar or hunter tribe, a holder nominally subject to Bijapur, and was subsequently confirmed in it by a grant from Sambhaji, who conferred on him the title of Senapati.

3. In 1817 Sir Thomas Munro reduced the fort and valley on behalf of the Peshwa, but in the following year they were restored to Siva Rao, and in 1826 they were granted to him and his heirs in perpetuity.

4. In 1876 the title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler as an hereditary distinction.

5. The present Ruler of the State was born in 1892. He was invested with full powers and installed on the *gadi* on 19th July 1913. He was married on the 7th June 1908 to Tara Raje, sister of the Chief of Akalkot in the Bombay Presidency, and had two daughters, the elder of whom died in 1914 and the younger born on the 4th November 1912, survives. The Raja was removed temporarily from the direct administration of the Jagir in 1918, and was restored in January 1920.

6. The Raja is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy. His Royal Highness, the then Prince of Wales granted the Raja a private audience in January 1906. ~~He was also presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his arrival at Madras in January 1921. He was present at Madras on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit in January 1922.~~ The Raja is entitled to vote for a representative member of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi.

TRAVANCORE.

1. Travancore, the largest State in Madras, is bounded on the east by the district of Madura and Tinnevely, on the north by the State of Cochin and the Coimbatore district, and on the west and south by the Indian Ocean. It is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of back-waters and vast forests.

2. A line of railway, an extension of the South Indian Railway, connecting Tinnevely with Quilon was completed in 1904. The Durbar has underwritten the Secretary of State's guarantee of interest on the debentures for the portion of the line lying in Travancore territory. The line has since been extended to Trivandrum.

3. The Srimulam Popular Assembly was inaugurated in 1904 and met for the first time in October of that year. Its object is to allow duly elected

representatives to bring before the Durbar the needs and requirements of the country. The assembly meets once a year in Trivandrum. The present strength is 100 members, of whom 77 are elected and 23 nominated by the Durbar. There is also a Legislative Council of 50 members of whom 28 are elected and 22 nominated.

4. The duties of the military force maintained by the State were formerly of a merely ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903 a scheme for the conversion of 500 of the number into an efficient military force has been operative.

5. The Ruler of the State belongs to a Kshatriya family which claims to date from the abdication of a mythical Emperor of Malabar, Cheraman Perumal, about whose life there is a cluster of irreconcilable legends. His rule is supposed to have followed a partial disruption of the ancient Chera kingdom, and at some period one of his vassals is supposed to have received the southern part of his possession, embracing what is now Travancore. The old principal town of Tiruvankodu, which gave its name to the country, is now but a small village. Passing on to the time of Tippu Sultan, the Travancore prince was the ally of the British during the wars with the house of Mysore, and in 1795 entered into subsidiary alliance with them, receiving a guarantee of protection. His successors contracted closer relations with the Paramount power in 1805.

6. The family follows the ancient *Marumakathayam* or female law of inheritance. A special *sanad* of 1862 under the hand of Earl Canning authorises the right of adoption to perpetuate the dynasty. The Durbar availed itself of the right in 1900 when two girls were adopted of whom the senior was married in May 1906 to Rama Varma, a nephew of the late Kerala Varma Valia Koil Tampuran, C.S.I., and the junior was married to Ravi Varma, a member of the Kilimanur family in April 1907. The title of Maharani was conferred on them on September 1st, 1924. The heir apparent bears the courtesy title of "Elaya Raja." The senior Maharani has a daughter born on 30th December 1923 and the junior Maharani, a daughter born on 17th September 1916 and two sons the elder of whom is the present Maharaja and the younger the Elaya Raja born on 22nd March 1922. *A second daughter was*

7. The present Maharaja, Rama Varma, was born on the 7th November 1912 and succeeded his uncle on the 1st September 1924. During his minority the administration is carried on by the senior Maharani who has been recognised as Regent by the Government of India.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mysore	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of —, (Kshatriya).	4th June 1884	1st February 1895.	525 29,607	58,59,953	Rs. 3,36,27,000 3,33,16,000 3,34,06,000 3,42,78,000

* These figures are approximate.

MYSORE.

1. A Hindu State in Southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A.D. 1399 when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj, came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a petty baron, established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory.

2. In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734—1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship; but, on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored under another Krishnaraj Wadiyar. The people broke into rebellion in 1831 and in consequence the British Government assumed the direct management of the State. The country was restored to native rule in March 1881, in the person of the late Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar, who died in Calcutta in 1894. The lands forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with certain adjacent villages, were assigned by the Maharaja to the British Government, who on their part restored the island of Seringapatam to His Highness.

3. The present Ruler, Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., is the eldest son of the late ruler and was born on the 4th June 1884. He was invested with full administrative powers by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 8th August 1902, and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1907. In 1910 the Maharaja was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. On the 4th December 1917 he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the war. His Highness is assisted by a Council styled 'the Council of His Highness the Maharaja' consisting of the Dewan and two or more Members as appointed by His Highness. The present Council is composed of the Dewan (Sir) A. R. Banerji, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., who is the President, and two members, Messrs. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A., and K. Chandy, B.A., and one extra Member Dr. Brajendra Nath Seal, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. In 1900 His Highness married the daughter of Rana Jhala Brane Singhji of Vana. Their heir-presumptive is His Highness's brother Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaj Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja, to whom a son and heir was born on 18th July 1919. The child is named Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar. The Yuvaraja is now in his 37th year, having been born on the 5th June 1888. He proceeded on a tour to Europe and Great Britain in March 1913, spent about six months on his travels and returned to Mysore early in October 1913.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Percent.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. 3,35,65,000 3,35,65,000 3,35,65,000 3,35,65,000	35,00,000	26	40% Mysore				

* These figures are approximate. 14. 11. 136 34 500

On the 1st January 1918, the title of His Highness was conferred on the varaja as a personal distinction for services in connection with the war. Highness the Yuvaraja proceeded again on a tour to Europe and Great Britain for about six months in 1920.

4. The Instrument of Transfer, which formerly regulated the relations between the Durbar and the Paramount Power, has been replaced by a Treaty which was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st December 1913.

5. Of the eight districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldroog is the principal district for un-irrigated crops; it is also pre-eminently the cotton district. Sugarcane abounds in Kolar and Hassan. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan. Tumkur has the greatest extent of coconut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry trees for the purposes of sericulture. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

6. The most generally practised industrial arts, of native growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

7. The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold mining. The State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India, the output for 1924 being £1,836,067. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. With a view to reduce the working expenses of the mines the Durbar have adopted a bold scheme for utilizing the water-power of Falls of the Cauvery at Sivsamudrum for the generation of electricity and for the transmission of that power to the Gold Fields, and the same power is used to generate electric light in Mysore and Bangalore and to operate mills in both the places.

8. The Representative Assembly which was established in 1881 was placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions. The Assembly is to consist of not less than 250 and not more than 275 elected members and has the privilege of being consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and also, except in cases of urgency, on the general principles of all measures of legislation within the cognizance of the Legislative Council. Subject to certain exceptions the Assembly has the right of asking questions and passing resolutions

on matters relating to public administration, and on the general principles and policy underlying the annual budget. The Legislative Council which was instituted in 1907 was enlarged and its constitution revised so as to increase the elected element and ensure a non-official majority. Exclusive of the Dewan, who is the President, and the members of the Council of His Highness, who are *ex-officio* members, the strength of the Legislative Council is fifty of whom not less than sixty per cent. are non-official members—elected and nominated. In addition to the power of making Laws and Regulations, the Council has certain powers of asking questions, moving resolutions and voting on the annual budget by major heads, in respect of all items of expenditure save those specially excluded from its cognizance. His Highness's Government have, however, power to restore a provision wholly or partly disallowed by the Council and also, in cases of emergency, to authorise expenditure not provided in the budget.

9. The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881. The country is traversed by 673.48 miles of railway inclusive of 36.2 miles of tramway and projects for further extension of railway communication are under construction or consideration. The province being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture occupy prominent attention, and a feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, which, large and small, number no less than 39,000. Departments of Agricultural Chemistry, Mycology and Entomology, and Geology, Railway, and Industry and Commerce have been formed; while Archaeology and Epigraphy receive due attention. There are 195 medical institutions in the Province affording gratuitous medical relief to the public besides a lunatic asylum, a leper asylum, an eye infirmary, three maternity hospitals and an isolation hospital. A special Department of Public Health has been organized for dealing with epidemics and for effecting improvements in the general sanitary condition of the State. Education is making steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being 8,022 with a strength of 366,106 pupils. All education below the High School grade is imparted free. The Mysore University was started in July 1916. State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore service. The finances of the State are in a sound condition. There are two Sandalwood oil factories, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore worked under State management. For promoting the development of industries in a more rapid manner and providing adequate financial assistance to private industrialists, two new funds were constituted called the "Industrial Investment Fund" and the "Industrial Development Fund." The Durbar are carrying out a scheme for the working of the Iron Ore deposits in the State. In July 1920, the State raised a public loan for a sum of Rs100 lakhs with a view to finance the several productive works now in progress. In 1921, another loan was floated for the same purpose to which the subscriptions amounted to 225 lakhs. A Regulation for the levy of Income-Tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920.

10. In the Great War of 1914—1918 the Mysore State Transport Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Lancers rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine. Recruiting was stimulated throughout the State and material concessions have been granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the war. His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses, ambulance, tongas and other useful gifts and liberally contributed towards the expenses of the war and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amb .	^{Majid} (Nawab Sir Khan-i-Zaman Khan, K.C.I.E., Nawab of —, (Muhammadan).	1873 . .	5th January 1907.	170	21,754	Rs. 81,800
2	Chitral .	His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., Mehtar of —.	1878 . .	3rd March 1895	4,000	89,000	89,999
3	Dir . .	^{Khan Bahadur Shah Sultan} Bakhtshah-Khan, Nawab of —.	/ ..	15 th May 1915 [†] December 1904.	3,000	250,000	3,50,000
4	Phulera .	Khan Bahadur Atta Muhammad Khan, (Muhammadan).	1870 . .	28th February 1897.	34	5,701	Not known.
5	Swat .	—	—	—	—	—	—

* These figures are approximate.

† Conferred on 4th June 1921.

† Conferred on 2nd January 1915.

AMB STATE.

^{Majid}

1. (Nawab Sir Khan-i-Zaman Khan, K.C.I.E., the present Chief of Amb, is head of the Hindwal division of the Tanawali Tribe. He was born in 1873, and has the following sons:—

- (1) Mahoommad Farid Khan—born on the 16th June 1898, from a Tanawali wife.
- (2) Aurangzeb Khan—born on 19th April 1910, from a Pathan wife.
- (3) Haider Zaman Khan—born on 12th May 1917, from a Bajhal Tanawali wife.

The status of his territory called Feudal Tanawal with reference to the British Government is one of considerable interest and the Nawab occupies an especially unique position for he is an independent ruler as regards his trans-Indus territory, a feudal Chief as regards Feudal Tanawal, and a British subject as regards his tenure of a large Jagir and of certain lands in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District.

2. The tract called Feudal Tanawal, containing an area of about 170 square miles and a population (Census 1921) of 21,754 or the hereditary jagir, is in British territory, but is administered by the Chief; there has been no settlement of the revenue and our courts do not interfere in civil or criminal matters except to take cognizance of offences punishable under Sections 121 to 130, Indian Penal Code, or those defined in Sections 301 to 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The Nawab also enjoys the revenues of forty-two villages comprising what is known as the Kulai and Badnahak Ilagas of the Haripur Tahsil. This is a perpetual jagir assessed at the recent settlement at Rs. 11,778;

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAFETY IN CASE.		
		To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		Perma- nent.	Prevent.	Local.
				Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. Not known	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Entirely irregular, armed with 1,000 Government Martini Henry Rifles, some small bore sporting rifles, 4 breach loading mountain guns (local make) and muzzle loading guns not enumerated		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	Receives an allowance from the Government of India.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
3	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Not known	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

the Chief also realises a large revenue from tolls on trade especially on timber floating down the Indus. In January 1919 the hereditary title of Nawab was granted to the Chief and his successors (subject to loyalty and good conduct) in virtue of their position as Chiefs of the Amb State. At the same time the Nawab was granted an annual allowance of Rs. 15,000.

3. On the death of the late Nawab Muhammad Akram Khan in 1907, a question arose as to the provision to be made for the brothers of the present Chief.

4. Eventually a settlement was effected whereby the Parhana tract situated between the Manshera tahsil and the village of Shergarh, and with an estimated annual income of upwards of 14,000 rupees, was assigned to Abdul Latif Khan and his full brothers for their maintenance and certain villages in the Dhani tract were given to Muhammad Umar Khan, an eleventh legitimate son of the late Nawab by a third wife. The right to realise fines and forfeitures and to levy grazing dues was reserved to the Chief, and his brothers have no power to alienate the villages assigned to them unless they first offer them on reasonable terms to the Chief himself. Further, in the event of trouble arising in trans-Indus Tanawal or of the British Government calling on the Chief for service, the Guzarakhors, as they are called, are bound to render the latter all the assistance necessary on pain of forfeiting their Guzaras.

5. The Nawab received his title of K.C.I.E. in June 1921 in recognition of his loyal services in connection with the Black Mountain disturbances of 1920 when he placed an armed contingent of irregulars at the disposal of Government and used his undoubted influence across the border to bring the Tribesmen to terms.

6. The Nawab maintains an Arms' factory at Amb where breach loading Mountain guns (screw pattern), rifles and ammunition are made by hand.

The guns project a 7 lb. solid shell (locally turned) about 3,000 yards with fair precision. A large quantity of Martini Henry ammunition is turned out.

7. The present Chief suffers from severe gout which for long periods confines him to an invalid's couch.

8. The relations between him and the Khan of Phulera are far from cordial.

CHITRAL.

1. The present ruling family are descended from one Baba Ayub, who is said by some to have been a descendant of Timur, the Moghul Emperor, and by others to have belonged to a noble family of the Hazara district in the Punjab. Baba Ayub settled in Chitral about the beginning of the 17th century, and entered the service of the Ruling Chief, a Rais of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit. About one hundred years later, the Rais line became extinct, and Mohtaram Shah (also known as Shah Kator, I), a lineal descendant of Baba Ayub, became Chief, or Mehtar as he is locally styled.

2. In 1876 Aman-ul-Mulk, father of the present Mehtar, sought the protection of Kashmir and in the following year an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Government of India), which served to protect Chitral from Afghan aggression.

3. At the time of his accession Aman-ul-Mulk only ruled over the lower portion of Chitral, the upper portion being under the sway of the Khushwakt branch of the family, but before he died in 1892 his territory extended from Bailam, near Asmar, to Soma, about 50 miles from Gilgit.

4. After the death of Aman-ul-Mulk, rulers* succeeded each other in rapid succession, the country being in a state of constant disturbance, which culminated in March 1895 in the British Agent and his escort being besieged in the Chitral Fort by Umra Khan, late Khan of Jandol, and Sher Afzal, brother of Aman-ul-Mulk.

*Note—They were—
1. Afzal-ul-Mulk, killed by his uncle, Sher Afzal, in 1892.
2. Sher Afzal, ousted by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1892.
3. Nizam-ul-Mulk, killed by his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, in 1895.

5. On the 3rd of March 1895, at the commencement of the siege, the present Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, the youngest of Aman-ul-Mulk's legitimate sons, was provisionally installed as Mehtar over the Kator districts *minus* the Nasrat Ilaua, which is now included in the Afghan District of Asmar. The siege was raised in April 1895 by the joint operations of the Chitral Relief Force under the command of Sir Robert Low, and the force from Gilgit commanded by Colonel Kelly. Since then a British garrison has been maintained in the country. The strength of this garrison was at first two battalions of Native infantry, one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and one section of a mountain battery. It was, however, reduced in 1899 by one battalion of Native infantry.

6. The present Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk visited Calcutta in 1899 as the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, in April 1902 he attended the Viceregal Durbar at Peshawar, and in January 1903 the Delhi Coronation Durbar, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire. He was permitted to visit India during the cold weather of 1904-05, and again

in the following year when he was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a garden party at Government House, Peshawar.

7. There has been a marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation and in the general prosperity of all classes of the people since the disturbances in 1895.

8. One hundred and ten Chitrali Levies are employed between Chitral and the Lowarai pass, and are armed and paid by the Government of India. In addition to these levies, there is a Corps, of Chitrali Scouts, numbering 989 men. These are also armed and paid by the Government of India. The Mehtar is Honorary Commandant of the Scouts, in which he takes a keen interest.

9. At the Mehtar's request, an officer of the Forest Department was deputed to Chitral in September 1907, for four months, to report on the local forests. A Geological Survey of the country at the expense of the Government of India commenced in 1921.

10. In September 1907, the Mehtar paid an informal visit, for ten days, to Simla. During the visit he was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto.

11. The Mehtar had the honour of attending His Majesty the King-Emperor's Durbar at Delhi in 1911 and received the medal.

12. He receives a subsidy of rupees ^{forty} twenty thousand per annum, twelve thousand of which is paid by the Government of India and the balance by the Maharaja of Kashmir, the immediate Suzerain. — *addition - vide ref.*

13. The Mehtar has the following legitimate issue by a daughter of Pahlwan, late Mehtar of Yasin. Mazaffar-ul-Mulk has a daughter ^{and} Khader-ul-Mulk a son.

- (1) Nasir-ul-Mulk, born in 1898.
- (2) Mazafar-ul-Mulk, born in October 1901.
- (3) Hisan-ul-Mulk, born in September 1902.
- (4) Khadev-ul-Mulk, born in 1904.

By a daughter of the late Khan Bahadur Ataliq Bahadur—

- (5) Khushwakt-i-Mulk, born in 1913.
- (6) Khushamad-i-Mulk, born in 1920.
- (7) A son, not yet named, born in 1920.

By a sister of the Nawab of Dir—

- (8) Muhammad Mataw-ul-Mulk, born in 1918.
- (9) Khasraw-i-Mulk.

(10) *a son, not yet named, born in April 1927*
 14. The Mehtar married the daughter of the late Sharif Khan, Nawab of Dir, and sister of the late Nawab Badshah Khan, in 1913, from whom he has had two sons, Khushwakht-ul-Mulk and Khushamad-ul-Mulk.

15. In 1914 the administration of Khushwakt district, which since 1896, the year of the transfer of the Chitral Agency from Gilgit, had been controlled by the Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, was transferred to the Mehtar with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The formal announcement was made by the Political Agent at a Durbar in Chitral on 19th May 1914. At the end of 1916 an agitation was started by some of the people of these tracts against the Mehtar's rule, but it was entirely factious and was very soon put down.

16. The four oldest sons of His Highness were educated at Islamia College, Peshawar. Nasir-ul-Mulk the eldest left there in May 1924, having graduated. ~~He was awarded an Honorary Lieutenancy in the Army and is now (1925) Hakim of the Mastuj District.~~ The next three sons left School in April 1925. ~~The fifth son (Khader-ul-Mulk) is still a pupil at Islamia College. v.c. n.p.~~

17. On the outbreak of the War in Europe the Mehtar of Chitral was most loyal in his offers of personal service and of the whole resources of his State to the Empire, but fortunately during 1915 all was quiet in and round Chitral State, so there was no need to call upon him.

The relations between the Mehtar and the Nawab of Dir, which had been strained for some time, improved considerably towards the end of the year. The Mehtar was made a K.C.I.E. in January 1919.

18. In May 1918 the Chief Commissioner visited Chitral.

19. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Chitral Scouts and Bodyguard co-operated with the moveable column from Dosh in an attack on a body of Afghan Regulars and tribesmen who had occupied Arandu in Chitral limits. The action was most successful, the intruders being dispersed, and the Afghan fort of Birkot being taken. Four guns were captured besides other arms and ammunition. On the withdrawal of the force the Afghans again occupied Arandu with regular troops, up to the 16th January 1921, on which date they withdrew across the Arandu stream. For his services in this connection the Mehtar was granted the title of His Highness, with a salute of 11 guns, and received a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 as a contribution towards the expenses incurred by the State.

20. His Highness maintains a force of about 2,500 men, called the "Bodyguard," for whom he was lent 2,000 rifles by the Government of India in 1921. ~~A further 800 rifles were handed over to him in 1925.~~ The Bodyguard is called up for training by companies, and has attained a good standard of efficiency.

21. In October 1921, His Highness paid a visit to India, and was introduced to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the latter's visit to Ajmere in November. Earlier in the same month His Highness spent two days in Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, as the guest of His Excellency Lord Reading. His Highness also visited Indore, Bombay, Jammu, and at the last-named place, was received in formal Durbar by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir. ~~In October 1926, His Highness attended the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar.~~

22. In August 1923, His Excellency Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India, visited to Chitral *en route* to Gilgit from the Malakand.

23. In November 1923 His Highness left Chitral for the Haj visiting *en route* Peshawar, Delhi and Bombay. Embarking at Bombay he proceeded to Basra, Baghdad, Jerusalem, El Jaddah, El Mecca and El Medina where he was the guest of King Hussain. His Highness returned in August 1924.

24. Sir William Birdwood, Bart., visited Chitral as a State guest in June 1924.

DIR.

1. The rulers of Dir are Akhund Khel Painda Khel of the Malezai Akozai Yusafzai. The founder of the line was Mulla Ilias, known as Akhund Baba, a holy man who flourished in the 17th century, but his grandson, Ghulam Khan, seems to have been the first to acquire temporal power.

2. Muhammad Sharif Khan, the first Chief in treaty agreement with the Government of India, was born about 1848, and succeeded his father, Rahmatulla Khan in 1884. After a protracted struggle, he was at length, in 1890, driven out of Dir By Umra Khan, Khan of Jandul, and forced to take refuge in Swat. He made several attempts in succeeding years to regain his country, but was unsuccessful.

3. In 1895, on the advance of the Chitral Relief Expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan came in to the Political Officer and did good service by advancing up the Panjkora line with his own forces, recovering Dir from Umra Khan's garrison and pushing on a force into Chitral territory, which seized the Drosht Fort; he also contributed to the raising of the siege of Chitral by showing the near approach of Sir Robert Low's column, and rendered good service by capturing and handing over the Chitrali Pretender, Sher Afzal.

4. At the conclusion of the expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan, now restored to his Khanship, entered into an agreement with the Government of India, by which he undertook to keep open the Chitral road from Chakdarra to Ashreth, to protect the whole line with levies, to maintain the road in good repair, to make such postal arrangements as were required, to arrange to protect the telegraph on any occasion when it might be put up, etc. In return for these services he was granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000 and a present of 400 rifles with a suitable amount of ammunition. The Government of India also undertook to pay the levies required for the road, and to defray the cost of carrying the post. In consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan, all trade passing over the road was freed from all taxes and tolls in Dir territory.

5. In the spring of 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan annexed to his territories the Upper Swat right Bank Tribes, which had till then been practically independent. The engagements made by Muhammad Sharif Khan with the Government were on the whole satisfactorily carried out. In the disturbances raised by the Mad Fakir in 1897 the bulk of the Dir tribes, except those in the Swat Valley, took no part. In July 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan was granted the title of Nawab by the Government of India. When the Mad Fakir attempted in November-December 1898 to attack the Chitral road, he was repulsed by the Dir forces under Abdullah Khan of Robat. In October 1898, Nawab Muhammad Sharif Khan came to an agreement with the Khan of Nawagai under which he annexed the Jandul valley.

6. In December 1898, he executed an agreement with the Government of India defining the boundaries of his territories, and undertaking not to interfere with, or commit aggression on, any tribes beyond those boundaries. In March 1899, his subsidy was raised to Rs. 15,000. In July 1900, he was granted an additional payment of Rs. 1,000 a year as compensation for certain dues formerly levied by him from the inhabitants of the north-western slopes of the Lowarai range; his responsibility for the Chitral road was restricted to the top of the Lowarai pass.

7. In March 1900, the Nawab visited Calcutta on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. He was present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar in 1902, and also at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire.

8. In 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Malakand and Chakdarra. In the same year the Nawab came to India on a pilgrimage to Ajmer, and also visited various places of interest. He died on the 8th December 1904. The last year of his life being embittered by quarrels between his two eldest sons which were fermented, to a great

extent, by his wife, known as Shahi Bibi. The Nawab's eldest son, Aurangzeb Khan (generally known as Badshah Khan) was recognised as Khan of Dir and after a struggle with his brother, Miangul Jan, succeeded in establishing himself. The latter was assigned Mundah and Shiringal instead of the third share of Dir which he claimed under his father's will. Up to this time, disputes between Badshah Khan and his younger brother on the one side, and with the Khans of Jandul on the other, leading sometimes, to hostilities, were of constant occurrence.

9. An arrangement was made with Badshah Khan at the time of his accession, the main object of which was the maintenance of the open road to Chitral. There were also clauses designed to arrest the disafforestation of the Panjkora Kohistan. It may here be remarked that the policing of the Chitral road is in practice carried out by the Dir Levies, an irregular force maintained and paid by Government.

10. The title of Nawab was conferred on Badshah Khan in 1908. In 1911, Badshah Khan had the honour of attending the King-Emperor's Durbar at Delhi.

11. The large income which the Nawab derived from the forests of Panjkora Kohistan enabled him to hold his own up till the end of 1913 against his younger brother, and in addition to subjugate (in 1911) the tribes of Upper Swat on the Right Bank of the River which had rebelled against him, ejected his officials in 1907 and had been struggling to maintain their independence.

12. The Nawab carried out his agreements with Government, but as regards the internal affairs of the State he was not altogether happy. Attempts at rebellion were numerous. In July 1913, a rising headed by Miangul Jan (known also as the Khan of Munda), the riverain Khans of Sindh and the Akhunzadas of Khal, aided by the Khans of Barwa and other petty Khans of Jandul, caused the Nawab to fly to Chitral and for two months the younger brother was ruler of Dir. By means of lavish promises to the tribes, however, and with the assistance of the Khan of Khar and a mixed force consisting principally of Utman Khel, the Nawab succeeded in regaining his position in Dir. Thus for a time his power was somewhat diminished. In June 1914, however, Miangul Jan died, being treacherously shot by one of his own servants. The responsibility for the instigation of the crime was never fixed but the result was that by the loss of their leader the faction opposing the Nawab for the time being, became innocuous and there was peace in Dir till the end of the year. In December, the Nawab's health caused grave anxiety but early in 1915 he recovered.

13. In March 1915, the Upper Swat clans on the right bank of the river, combined under the leadership of a Mullah known as the Sandaki Mullah, and defeated the forces of the Nawab, after which they declared themselves independent of him and persuaded Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana to assume the Rulership. A movement to annex the Adinzai tract of the Dir State very nearly embroiled the clans at the outset, with Government, but fortunately they withdrew in time. Muhammad Isa Khan, half-brother of the Nawab, who had been Subedar-Major of the Dir Levies, fled in March to Jandul to take the place of the late Miangul Jan as leader of the party opposed to the Nawab. An abortive attempt was also made at an invasion of the Maidan tract by the Khan of Barwa.

14. In August and September 1915, persistent attacks were made by the clans of Bajaur on the posts of the Dir Levies, and these with the help of the Nawab, were at first driven off, but eventually the post of Panjkora, Sado and Serai had to be evacuated, and were subsequently burnt by the enemy.

15. Throughout the year the Nawab exerted himself successfully to curb the anti-British activities of the Mullahs in his State who wished to join those of the surrounding tribes.

16. Towards the end of the year there was a serious rebellion on the part of certain Khans in Sindh against Nawab Badshah Khan and they called in the Khans of Barwa and Khar to aid them. Badshah Khan, however, proved himself equal to the emergency and completely asserted his authority throughout his State. Adinzai and the rest of the clans of the Lower Swat on the Right Bank, however, passed into the power of Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah during the disturbances. Badshah Khan reconquered Adinzai and Shamozaï in 1916, but was defeated in Nipki Khel country in an effort to subdue the Upper Swat clans.

17. In the first half of 1916 the Nawab made strenuous efforts to reconquer the other Upper Swat clans but by the end of June had established his hold on the Right Bank as far as the Shamozaï tract only.

18. The relations between Badshah Khan and the Mehtar of Chitral which had been strained for sometime past, considerably improved towards the end of the year.

19. In 1917, Abdul Matin Khan, eldest son of the late Umra Khan, Khan of Jandul, came from Kabul with some of his brothers to try to regain his patrimony. He began by helping the Nawab to recover Jandul which had passed into the hands of Said Ahmad Khan when Miangul Jan occupied Dir in 1913. The Jandul tract was thus added to the Dir State. But Abdul Matin Khan was disappointed at not being put in possession of Barwa and disassociating himself from the Nawab's faction departed to Bajaur.

20. In the same year owing to the efforts of the Swatis, an alliance was effected between Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana and the Miangul of Saidu on the left bank of the river, the object being entirely to oust the Nawab's authority from Swat. Their joint efforts in the spring of 1917 were, however, unavailing. Dissensions broke out between the Saiyid and the Miangul in which the latter was successful, and in September 1917, it was intimated to Abdul Jabbar Shah by the Swati Elders that his services were no longer required. He accordingly left for his home and his role was assumed by the Miangul.

21. In June 1918, the title of Nawab which till then had been a personal one, was made hereditary subject to loyalty and good service, and the subsidy was raised from Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 50,000 a year, with effect from June 1st, 1918. Shah Jehan Khan, eldest son of the Nawab, was at the same time recognized as Heir-apparent, and the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him.

22. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Nawab remained loyal to his connection with Government and prevented any outbreak on the part of his tribesmen. His services in resisting Afghan intrigue were rewarded by a grant of Rs. 1,00,000.

23. While attempting to extend his authority in Swat the Nawab suffered a very severe defeat in August 1919, losing some 500 men killed, and a large number of rifles. As the result of this action all the Swat tribes on the right bank of the river passed from his control.

24. Throughout 1920 and the first half of 1921, the Nawab's efforts were directed to the reconquest of his lost territories, specially the Adinzai tract.

But he had no success and in December 1920 again suffered a defeat at the hands of the Miangul of Swat. Adinzai, however, was returned to the Nawab under official pressure in 1922, under certain conditions binding on both parties.

25. In July 1923, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, passed through Dir on his tour to Chitral and Gilgit.

26. Badshah Khan died on the 4th February 1925. His second son 'Alamzeb Khan of Jandul aspired to usurp the Khanate by force of arms and was strongly supported by the Khan of Khar and the Miangul of Swat for selfish purposes and in the hopes of an extension of territory. An armed conflict which would have thrown the whole State into chaos and jeopardised the Chitral road, looked imminent at first but a combination of events, frustrated Alamzeb Khan's intentions and finally he acknowledged at a conference at Chakdarra, his brother Khan Bahadur Shah Jehan Khan, as ruler of the Dir State and was in consequence granted certain lands and allowances for maintenance purposes. — *habibian - cede kuf* —

27. Khan Bahadur Shah Jehan Khan was formally recognised by the Government of India as the Nawab of Dir in a Durbar held by the Chief Commissioner at Chakdarra on the 13th May 1925, when the Nawab received a Khillat of Rs. 15,000.

A formal agreement was at the same time executed by the Nawab undertaking certain responsibilities in connection with the Chitral road in return for an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000.

28- *vide kuf* —

PHULERA.

MADAT KHAN, THE FIRST CHIEF.

1. The history of the State of Phulera calls for little remark. It is situated in Feudal Tanawal on the Western border of the Manshera Tahsil and comprises some 142 small villages and hamlets the boundaries of which are defined in Regulation No. 2 of 1900. The Administration of this small State is exactly similar to that of the Chief of Amb with respect to his feudal territory known as Feudal Tanawal.

2. The present Chief, Khan Bahadur Atta Muhammad Khan, was born in 1879. He has the following sons, all from a Tanawali wife:—

1. Abdul Latif—born 12th December 1907.
2. Abdul Hamid—born 20th July 1909.
3. Abdul Ghafur—born 5th October 1914.
4. Abdul Sattar—born 18th August 1916.

His uncles Muhammad Umar Khan, Muhammad Akbar Khan, Dost Muhammad Khan and Ghulam Haider Khan, the sons of Abdullah Khan and other male relatives hold Guzaras in the shape of villages within the estate and have gradually become independent of the Chief. The state gives little trouble to the District Authorities.

3. The Khan of Phulera's income is very small compared with that of his neighbour, the Nawab of Amb. Much of the estate is in the hands of the Guzara Khors and the late Settlement Officer of the District doubted whether the Khan's own share of the profits came to more than 4,000 or 5,000 rupees

a year. But early in 1912, orders were issued abolishing the feudal tenure under which the Guzara Khors held their lands and substituting the payment of revenue to the Khan. This not only increases his income but also strengthens his almost extinct authority over his tenants.

SWAT:

Page 99.—Insert the following:—

The present ruler of the State, Miangul Gul Shahzada, is the grandson of the Akhund of Swat, who was the first member of the family to attain prominence. The Akhund, whose real name was Abdul Ghafur, was born in 1784 of Safi Mohmand parents probably in Upper Swat. He emigrated at an early age to the Yusafzai tract of British India, where he acquired a great reputation for sanctity with the title of Akhund. Having become implicated in the murder of Khadi Khan of Hund he migrated to Akora and after being defeated by the Sikhs in 1829, when he led a large tribal army of the Yusafzai against them, he fled to Bajaur and finally settled at Saidu in Upper Swat, where he married and resided until his death in 1877 at the age of 93. Throughout the 50 years of his residence at Saidu, he was the leading man in Upper Swat a position, which he owed rather to his great spiritual reputation than to any open attempt to exercise temporal authority. His attitude towards the British Government seems to have been always friendly at heart and it was against his advice that the tribesmen of Buner committed the many depredations, which led to the Ambeyla Campaign of 1863.

After his death the Swat Valley relapsed into the state of chronic faction fighting, which has preceded his rise to power, and one of the two principal factions was led by his eldest son Abdul Hanan, who was known as the Mian Gul. He and his brother Abdul Khaliq continued to play an important part in tribal politics allying themselves at one time with Umra Khan of Barwa and later with Rahmatullah Khan of Dir, who were engaged in continual tribal warfare. In 1895 when the Swat Valley was entered by a British expedition to relieve Chitral and punish Umra Khan, the Mian Guls took part in the unsuccessful defence of Malakand but after peace was restored made overtures to the Political Agent. These were coldly received, because it was realised that their authority and influence over the tribes of Upper Swat was almost negligible. At the beginning of July 1897 the full Jirgas of Upper Swat came in for the first time to express their friendly feelings, but three weeks later led by the Mian Guls they joined in the attack on the Malakand inspired by the Sartor Faqir. This necessitated an expedition to Saidu, which was accomplished with only slight opposition. A fine of arms and money was collected and it was clearly demonstrated that the Mian Guls had no power either to control the tribes of Upper Swat or to protect them from the consequences of their misdeeds. In October, however, the Mian Guls came in to Malakand with 600 Maliks and tendered complete submission.

Soon after this the two sons of the Akhund of Swat died and the family was then represented by the four grandsons, of whom Said Badshah, eldest son of Abdul Hanan, was murdered in 1904 by Miangul Gul Shahzada his cousin, the present Ruler of Swat.

Three years later the other son of Abdul Hanan was murdered by the same agency, leaving Gul Shahzada and his brother Shirin Badshah as the sole survivors. The two brothers were on extremely bad terms and had more than once to be called in to Malakand for a settlement to be arranged between them. This constant strife did more than anything else to destroy their authority and influence.

In 1915 the excellent relations, which had existed between Government and the tribes of Upper Swat, were endangered by an attempt on the part of the Sandaki Mullah to raise a "Jihad". His efforts resulted in a very

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1921).	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bahawalpur.	Captain His Highness Ruthind-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang, Haifi-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, K.C. V.O., Nawab of, —.	30th September 1904.	4th March 1907.	15,000	781,191	Rs. about 50 lakhs.
2	Bilaspur (Mahar).	Major His Highness Raja Sir Raja Chand, K.C.S.I., Raja of, —, (Rajput) Raja	26 th Jan'y 1913 24th January 1832	15 th Nov'r 1927 2nd February 1889	448	98,000	3,23,246
3	Chamba.	His Highness Raja Ram Singh, Raja of, —, (Rajput)	10th October 1890.	23rd September 1910.	3,216	141,867	about 7 lakhs.
4	Faridkot.	His Highness Farzand-i-Sandat Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind Barar Bans Raja Har Indar Singh Bahadur, Raja of, —, (Barar Jat Sikh)	20th January 1915.	23rd December 1918.	642 ³	150,661	17 lakhs.
5	Jind.	Colonel Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Ilkadi Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of, —, (Sidhu Jat Sikh)	11th October 1879.	7th March 1887.	1,259	308,183	26,00,000
6	Kapurthala.	Colonel Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Ilkadi Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of, —, (Ahlwalia Sikh.)	24th November 1872.	5th September 1877.	630	284,275	37,00,000
7	Loharu.	Resident Captain Nawab As-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of, —, (Afghan.)	23 rd March 1911 24th December 1885.	30 th October 1920 20th April 1890.	222	20,621	1,13,422
8	Maler Kotla.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmed Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Nawab of, —, (Sherwari Pathan.)	10th September 1881.	23rd August 1908.	167 ⁸	80,322	15,00,427
9	Mandi.	His Highness Lieutenant Raja Jogindar Singh Bahadur, Raja of, —, (Chaudra Bansi Rajput.)	20th August 1904.	28th April 1915.	1,200	185,048	10,10,644

* Of last 5 years ending the 30th June 1919.

† Title of "Raja" conferred on the 15th April 1846, of "Barar Bans Bahadur" on the 12th July 1858; and of "Farzand-i-Sandat Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind" on the 1st January 1870.

‡ The title of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Ilkadi" was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, the addition "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860; the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" was conferred on the 24th May 1861. The title of "Maharaja" was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

§ The title of "Raja" was conferred in 1840 and that of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Ilkadi" in 1858, the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on the 6th March 1863. The use of the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" in reference to the Prince's position in Oudh, was sanctioned on the 12th March 1861. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

|| The local authorities have been authorized to address the Nawab as Fakhr-ud-Daula.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure	PAYMENTS.	MILITARY FORCES.			SALUTE IN GUNS.
			REGULAR TROOPS.	IRREGULAR TROOPS.	INDIAN STATE FORCES.	

BILASPUR.

Column 3.—For “Rana” substitute “Raja”.

Column 13.—Delete existing entry and substitute “58” for “96” in column 14.

CHAMBA.

Column 13.—Delete existing entry.

Column 14.—Substitute “3” for “216”.

FARIDKOT.

Column 6.—Substitute “643” for “642”.

Columns 13 and 14.—Delete existing entries.

Column 18.—For existing entry read “284”.

JIND.

Column 13.—Delete existing entry, substitute “40” for “538” in column 14.

Column 17.—Delete existing entry and substitute “112”

KAPURTHALA.

Columns 13 and 14.—Delete existing entries and substitute “21”* and “22”, respectively.

Column 17.—Delete existing entry and substitute “32”.

LOHARU.

Column 17.—Delete existing entry and substitute “13”.

MALERKOTLA.

Column 6.—Delete existing entry and substitute “168”.

Column 13.—Delete existing entry and substitute “50” for “273” in column 14.

Column 18.—Delete existing entry and substitute “537” (footnote|| 226 Infantry).

* Cyclists.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1921).	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bahawalpur.	Captain His Highness Rukh-ud-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Sadq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, K.C. V.O., Nawab of, —.	30th September 1904.	4th March 1907.	15,000	781,191	Rs. about 59 lakhs.
2	Bilaspur (Kahlur).	Major His Highness Raja Sir Bile Chand, K.C.S.I., Raja of, —, (Rajput) Raja	26 th July 1913 4th January 1872	18 th Nov 1927 8 th February 1849	449	98,000	3,23,258
3	Chamba.	His Highness Raja Ram Singh, Raja of, —, (Rajput)	10th October 1890.	23rd September 1919.	3,216	141,867	about 7 lakhs.
4	Faridkot.	His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan-i-Izzat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind Barar Hans Raja Har Indar Singh Bahadur, Raja of, —, (Barar Jat Sikh)	20th January 1915.	23rd December 1918.	642 ³	150,661	17 lakhs.
5	Jind.	Colonel Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C. S.I., Maharaja of, —, (Sikhs Jat Sikh)	11th October 1879.	7th March 1887.	1,259	308,183	26,00,000
6	Kapurthala.	Colonel Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband, Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of, —, (Akhwalia Sikh)	24th November 1872.	5th September 1877.	630	284,275	37,00,000
7	Loharu.	Amir Captain Nawab Ais-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of, —, (Afghan.)	23 rd March 1911 27th December 1885.	30 th October 1926 20th April 1909.	222	20,671	1,13,422
8	Malerkotla.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmed Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Nawab of, —, (Sherwani Pathan.)	10th September 1881.	23rd August 1908.	167 ⁸	80,322	15,00,427
9	Mandi.	His Highness Lieutenant Raja Jogindar Singh Bahadur, Raja of, —, (Chaudra Hansi Rajput.)	20th August 1904.	28th April 1913.	1,200	185,048	10,10,644

* Of last 5 years ending the 30th June 1910.

† Title of "Raja" conferred on the 15th April 1846, of "Barar Hans Bahadur" on the 12th July 1858; and of "Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan-i-Izzat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind" on the 1st January 1870.

‡ The title of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, the addition "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860; the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" was conferred on the 24th May 1881. The title of "Maharaja" was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

§ The title of "Raja" was conferred in 1840 and that of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" in 1858, the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on the 6th March 1863. The use of the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" in reference to the Prince's position in Oudh, was sanctioned on the 12th March 1861. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

|| The local authorities have been authorised to address the Nawab as Takhir-ud-Daula.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. About 49 lakhs.	Rs. ..	..	17	..	..	..	96 39	536 231	17	..	..
2	3,20,000	8,000	(Nazrana)	5	58 36	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
3	About 6½ lakhs.	2,225	..	18	3 215	..	..	16	200	11	..	..
4	12,15,919	..	..	19	77	..	..	27	281 ⁴	11	..	..
5	25,24,227	..	..	191	40 539	..	..	112 109	850	13	15	15
6	35,00,000	..	..	21 37	12 246	..	..	32 52	759	13	15	15
7	1,18,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 30	30	9	..	..
8	10,93,506	..	..	101	50 242	..	..	40	537 541	11	..	..
9	9,72,039	1,00,000	..	..	17	..	..	21	120 169	11	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

† 120 Field Company Sappers.

- 112 Infantry.

‡ Band, 27.

§ Camel Sowers of the Loharu Transport Corps.

|| 226 Sappers, 226 Infantry.

236 Infantry.

35 Band

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in sq. or miles.	Population (Census of 1921).	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Nabha .	His Highness † Farzand-i-Arjumand, Akidat-Faiwand, Daulat-i-Inglishia, Barar, Bans, Sarmur, Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja of —, (Sidhu Jat Sikh)	1899 . 21 st September 1919	25 th November 1911. 23 rd February 1925	928	263,394	Rs. 23,30,959
11	Patiala .	Major-General His Highness ‡ Farzand-i-Arjumand-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mansur-i-Zaman, Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja-i-Rajagan Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Sri Bhupinder Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., Maharaja of —, (Sidhu Jat Sikh).	12 th October 1891.	9 th November 1900.	5,932	1,499,739	1,18,72,678
12	Sirmur (Nahau).	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri Amar Parkash, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Rajput.)	August 1888 .	22 nd July 1911.	1,193	140,448	6,00,000
13	Suket .	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen, Raja of —, (Rajput)	1894 .	13 th October 1919.	429	54,329	About 2½ lakhs.

* These figures are approximate.

† The title of "Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Faiwand" was conferred on the 2nd June 1888; the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on the 14th January 1860. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

‡ He voluntarily severed his connection with the administration of the State on the 24th July 1923.

§ The title of "Farzand-i-Khas" was conferred on the 2nd June 1853, and the words "Daulat-i-Inglishia" were added on the 14th January 1860.

BAHAWALPUR.

1. The dominant race in this State are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the prophet, and emigrated *via* Khorasan into Sind. In 1737 the ambition of their Chief Daud Khan, brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind and they were driven across the Indus, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarak, son of Daud Khan, finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Beas river in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period. In 1833 in order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan III entered into a treaty with the British Government by which his independence was recognized. The Chief was granted in 1828 the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life-pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State was assumed by a representative of the British Government during

the benefit of his health with Mr. C. H. Atkins, I.C.S., and two State officials and returned to the State in January 1914 to celebrate his birthday. He again left for England in March for the hot weather of 1914, and returned about the middle of December 1914. His Highness received his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He was granted a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 24th October 1921, and attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. His Highness went to Bombay in November 1921, and to Delhi in February 1922, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to whose suite he had the honour of being attached as an Honorary A.D.C. and in this connection the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order was conferred upon His Highness in March 1922. His Highness received his administrative training under Mr. N. Bolster, I.C.S., his Tutor and Guardian from 1920 till March 1923. On the 1st October 1922 on attaining his 18th birthday he was granted limited administrative powers subject to certain safeguards on the 1st April 1923 became the head of the Council of Regency. His Highness the Nawab was invested with full ruling powers on the 8th March 1924, by His Excellency the Viceroy. At the same time he was gazetted as Honorary Captain and attached to the 21st K. G. O., C. I. Horse."

3. In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency and in December 1913 it was removed therefrom and placed in the charge of the Bahawalpur Agency which was abolished on the 1st November 1921, when the Punjab States Agency was established.

4. Under the reorganisation scheme the State maintains for Imperial Service 3 Companies of Infantry with 2 Companies Reserve, as well as 100 Infantry and a mounted Bodyguard of 70 men who are 2nd line troops and besides this it has 13 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent which did service on the line of communications in the second Afghan War, and the Nawab also offered aid in Egypt, during the Tirah Campaign, in Somaliland, and also in connection with the Tibet Mission. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes, and has made a standing offer of the services of its troops. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1914 the Darbar offered all their troops for service abroad. ~~Half of the escort of the Bahawalpur State Camel Corps was accepted and sent to Egypt, later the other half was sent to Basra. The Darbar have contributed generously to War Funds.~~

5. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

6. The late Nawab Bahawal Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

7. A son and heir was born to His Highness the Nawab on the 22nd March 1924. The Nawab's second Begam also gave birth to a son on the 20th June 1924. His Highness left for England on the 21st June 1924 and returned in August 1924.

BILASPUR (KAHLUR).

1. Bilaspur, the capital is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 30 miles above Rupar. The Rulers of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the south-west of Rajputana. Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion most of the Kahlur lands Cis-Sutlej had fallen to the arms of Raja Ram Saran of Hindur. The Gurkhas expelled the conquerors and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand. He refused to co-operate with the British against the Gurkhas, but was eventually allowed to retain

possession of his territories, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1815 confirming him in possession of them under the obligation of supplying troops and transport in time of war and making good roads throughout his State. He was succeeded by his son who died childless in 1836, and the State was given to Jagat Chand, a collateral. A rebellion resulted, which was only put down by the advance of British troops. For services rendered during the Munity Raja Hira Chand was given a salute of 7 guns, subsequently increased to 11. Bilaspur ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and eighth among Indian States of the Punjab.

2. ~~The present Ruler~~, His Highness Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., succeeded his father, Raja Amar Chand, in 1889, being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers. The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished, but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. The young ruler's administration was at first quite satisfactory, but after some years became the reverse, and frequent disobedience of the orders of Government caused trouble. Affairs reached a climax in 1901-02 and the Raja was called upon to appoint a Wazir approved by Government and to submit to certain conditions which his conduct had rendered it necessary to impose in the interests of the administration of the State. These conditions were, after considerable demur, accepted by the Raja, who subsequently, however, repudiated his acceptance, and refused to return to his State from Benares, where he had been staying for some time past. He was in consequence deprived of his powers, and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Manager appointed by Government. In May 1908 the Raja was permitted to return to his State under certain prescribed conditions. The post of Wazir which according to the prescribed conditions the Raja was required to maintain, was, with the approval of Government, abolished in 1917 and a Council was established to carry on the administration under the presidency of M. Hardayal Singh, B.A. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State. The services of Sir Bije Chand in connection with the war were recognised by the conferment of a K.C.I.E., on the 4th June 1917 and on the 6th August 1918 he was appointed an Honorary Captain, and attached to the 41st Dogras, for his recruiting services. His Highness was promoted to the rank of honorary Major on the 1st January 1921. Settlement operations commenced by Mian Amar Singh, the Manager, have been completed. His Highness visited Delhi in February 1922, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A *sanad* conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922. ~~addition - was ref.~~

3. The land revenue of the State has been assessed with the approval of Government at Rs. 1,70,000. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was appointed a Companion of the Star of India. ~~Tikka Anand Chand, born on the 26th January 1913, is the heir-apparent.~~

The Raja is a member of the Chamber of Princes; and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

CHAMBA.

1. The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A *sanad* conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh

and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 the misconduct of Raja Gopal Singh brought upon him the censure of Government, and he abdicated in consequence in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Sham Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab. It now pays Rs. $\frac{2,000}{2,357-4-0}$ annually as tribute to the British Government.

2. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed, with full ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously, he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the *ex-Raja*. The latter died suddenly on the 10th June 1905. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, who was an able administrator, was decorated with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1901, and in January 1906, the dignity of Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India was conferred upon him. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 His late Highness offered his own personal services and the resources of his State. He contributed liberally to the War Fund and assisted in other ways, especially in recruiting. He was promoted to be Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died in September 1919 and was succeeded by his elder son the present Raja Ram Singh. The arrangement by which the control of the State forests was restored to the late Raja as an experiment, for a period of five years, came to an end on the 31st March 1913 and as the experiment was a complete success the permanent restoration of control to His Highness was sanctioned, subject to the same conditions as were laid down at the time of the experimental transfer in 1907-08. The forests are being administered by a British officer of the Imperial Forest Service lent to the State. The late Raja did a great deal to improve communications within the State. An officer of the Royal Engineers was for a time lent as Chief Engineer of the State. The works for which he was principally entertained were a cart road to the plains, of which, however, the project is in suspense, a Hydro-Electric scheme and the construction of Water Works for the Capital. A building for a museum has been provided by the Raja, and Dr. Vogel, the Archaeological Surveyor, has arranged in it a number of interesting antiquities found in the State.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Raja Ram Singh, was born on the 10th October 1890 and at an Installation Darbar held by the Lieutenant-Governor at Chamba on the 24th April 1920, a public announcement was made that His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor had recognised His Highness' succession to his late father. Owing to the ill health of His Highness the administration of the State was temporarily placed in the charge of his brother, Mian Kesri Singh in June 1922. His Highness resumed charge of the administration of his State on the 21st September 1923, and is assisted by a British officer appointed as his Adviser. A *sansad* conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922.

4. His Highness the late Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

5: The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. A visit was paid to Chamba by Lord Curzon in September 1900.

His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

6. A son and heir was born to His Highness the Raja on the 8th December 1924.

FARIDKOT.

1. The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later having added considerably to the family possessions. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government. For services rendered during the First Sikh war the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny. Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. Raja Balbir Singh Bahadur, was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters, such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. This step was necessary as his previous conduct had not been such as to inspire any confidence in his personal capacity to conduct the administration without such assistance. In November 1904, however, the Chief, took the management of affairs into his own hands. After repeated attacks of illness, however, Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh who had been adopted by him as heir. Brij Indar Singh was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on the 15th March 1906. During his minority the administration of the State was conducted from February 1906 to May 1914 by a Council of Regency, and then by a Superintendent till November 1916, when Raja Brij Indar Singh was invested with full powers. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Darbar's offer of their Faridkot State Sappers was accepted. They were sent to British East Africa where they rendered valuable services up to February 1918 when they returned to the State after an absence of a little over 3 years. The Darbar also subscribed liberally and patriotically to the various War Funds. For his services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja was conferred upon Raja Brij Indar Singh as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918, and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Major. He died on the 23rd December 1918 of pneumonia following an attack of influenza and was succeeded by his son Har Indar Singh.

3: As the present Prince Raja Har Indar Singh, is a minor, the administration was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of a President and four members up to February 1923 when it was replaced by a Council of Administration consisting of four members—three local officials and a lent revenue officer. The minor Raja accompanied by his mother and younger brother proceeded to England in April 1923, under medical advice, and returned in February 1924.

4. The sister of the late Maharaja Brij Indar Singh was married in March 1913 to the Maharaja of Bharatpur. The present Prince's younger brother was born on the 22nd February 1916.

5. The revised revenue settlement of the State was completed in 1910.

6. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Bahawalpur Agency which was abolished on the 1st November 1921, when the Punjab States Agency was established.

7. The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. A *sanad* conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922. The *sanad* conferring these powers will be handed over when the present Ruler attains his majority and is invested with Ruling powers.

8. Raja Balbir Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 but was prevented by illness from attending. Maharaja Brij Indar Singh attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in Delhi in December 1911, and the ceremonies connected with the State entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912.

JIND.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the *chaudrayat* or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a *firman* from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughters became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam. Raja Gajpat Singh's son, Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Mahrattas and was rewarded by the grant of the pargana of Bawana and the Gohana estates. In 1834 the Jind Raja died without issue. Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *gadi* by order of the British Government, but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great-grandfather, Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats. Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the First Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land. When the mutiny broke out in 1857 Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature. He was the only Prince who was present with the army before Delhi. In recognition of his services the Dadri territory, 600 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur assessed at Rs. 1,38,000; his salute was raised to 13 guns, and other privileges conferred upon him. In 1864 he was created a G.C.S.I. His son, Raja Raghbir Singh, was a worthy successor; he died in 1887. Jind ranks third in order of precedence among the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Prince Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajindra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., succeeded his grandfather, Raja Raghbir Singh, when a minor and was invested with power in November 1899. But he was required for a time, in exercising his powers, to follow the advice which the Political Officer thought it necessary to tender to him. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal line of Railway, constructed at the expense of the Jind and Maler Kotla States, was opened for traffic in 1901. The construction of the Jind-Panipat Railway, financed partly by the Jind Durbar which was commenced during the year 1913-14 was completed and opened.

3. The State furnished a contingent for service during the last Afghan War, and the Jind State forces were utilized during the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of Government. His Highness's offer of 2 lakhs towards the expenses of the war was accepted. In addition he has contributed largely to War Funds and given generous assistance towards every movement for alleviating distress caused by the war. His State Regiment, which was utilised during the war, returned to the State after 3½ years' active service in East Africa, having rendered excellent service and gained several distinctions. The State troops rendered valuable assistance during the Punjab disturbances of April 1911 and also on the Afghan front.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on the 1st January 1909, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1916. Lord Curzon visited the State in November 1903, Lord Minto in 1906 and Lord Chelmsford in 1919. His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, when the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. For services in connection with the war the permanent salute of the Maharaja was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of 'Rajendra Bahadur' was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. At the same time His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and granted a personal salute of 15 guns. A permanent local salute was granted on the 1st January 1921. *H.A. was formerly the name of Colonel on the 18th June 1926.*

5. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December, 1912. His Highness left for a visit to England in May 1924 and returned in November 1924.

KAPURTHALA.

1. The Kapurthala Princes belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, an enterprising zamindar, who about three hundred years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore. The real founder of the family was Sardar Jassa Singh, a contemporary of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day. He did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa. The conduct of Sardar Nihal Singh, the Kapurthala Chief, during the First Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estate south of the Sutlej, and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual *nazarana* of Rs. 1,38,000. During the Second Sikh War Sardar Nihal Singh

rendered valuable service and was created a Raja. During the Mutiny-Raja Rāndhir Singh, his son, took an active part in assisting the British Government. He was rewarded with a grant on *istimrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli in Oudh, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000; the amount of his tribute was reduced, and he was granted an adoption *sanad* and was made a K.C.S.I. Kapurthala ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler is Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the *interim* by an officer of the Punjab Commission. The administration is now conducted under the general supervision of the Maharaja by a Council appointed in the latter part of 1901. Mr. L. French, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., who as Chief Minister ably assisted the Maharaja in the administration of the State for five years, reverted to British Service early in 1915. The Maharaja visited Europe and America during the summer of 1893. In the summer of 1897 he attended the celebrations held in London to commemorate the 60th year of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's reign. He also paid visits to the Tsar of Russia at Petrograd and the Sultan of Turkey in Constantinople. His Highness again went to Europe in 1899 on account of ill-health. In 1900 he paid a visit to the Paris Exhibition. In 1903, acting under medical advice, he made a voyage to Japan returning to the State in February 1904. Since March 1905, when he proceeded to England to arrange for the education of his sons, His Highness has visited Europe every summer excepting in 1909 and 1911. The heir-apparent Tikka Paramjit Singh (born on the 16th May 1892), and the second son Kanwar Amarjit Singh (born 1893) have both been educated in England. The latter was made an Honorary Captain on the 3rd December 1918. The Maharaja's other two sons Kanwar Mahajit Singh (born 1893) and Kanwar Karamjit Singh (born 1896) also received their education in England. His Highness has been permitted to call his heir-apparent the "Yuvraj" instead of the "Tikka Sahib." His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911; and the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912.

3. The State furnished a contingent of 700 men, which did good service during the last Afghan War and the Kapurthala State forces took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 His Highness the Maharaja immediately offered the resources of his State to Government. The State forces were sent on active service to East Africa and returned in January 1918 after a campaign of 3½ years, during which they greatly distinguished themselves. The Maharaja very generously contributed one lakh of rupees towards their maintenance on field service for a period of one year and in addition he earmarked a sum of Rs. 50,000 for active service allowances and other expenses of the corps. His Highness' offer of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of motor ambulances was accepted and also his offer to forego his claim to the extra expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,76,248 incurred by the Darbar on the State forces above the peace expenditure. In 1924 as a result of the efficiency of the State forces maintained for Imperial Service and the amount of revenue spent upon them, the annual tribute of Rs. 1,31,000 was remitted by the Government of India.

4. At the Imperial Coronation Darbar, His Highness was created a G.C.S.I. and granted the title of Maharaja. The salute of 11 guns of the Maharaja was raised to 13 guns permanent and 2 personal on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war and a permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted on the 1st January 1921, on which date His Highness was

created a G.C.I.E. His Highness was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, and has been attached to the 3rd Battalion, 11th Indian Infantry Group, 45th Rattray's Sikhs. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The State was honoured by a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in March 1922.

LOHARU.

1. Loharu is a small State within the political charge of the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States. The Nawabs exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects. A *sanad* conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler in 1923. The Nawab's family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a *sanad* conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon district yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan's son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger brother was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of Rs. 12,000 per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the grand-father of the present Nawab, by Earl Northbrook in 1874. Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments. A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi, leaving the management of the State to his son, as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., succeeded to the State in 1884. He was appointed an additional Member of His Excellency the Governor General's Council in 1895 and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1897. He was from October 1889 to October 1901 a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Superintendent of the Maler Kotla State from 1893 to December 1902. During his absence in Maler Kotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother Sahibzada Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan on whom the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in January 1914. In order to pay off the debts of the State a loan of Rs. 3,11,000 was obtained by Government from the Mairdote Estate and the control of the income of the Loharu State was placed in the hands of the heir-apparent. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He went to Basra on special duty under the Political Resident in October 1915, but unfortunately had to return to India on account of ill-health. The personal salute granted to the Nawab in January 1903 was made permanent on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. At his own request Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was permitted to abdicate in April 1920. He was allowed to retain his title after abdication and also his salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the present Ruler, is the eldest son of Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan the ex-Nawab. He was formally

installed at a Durbar held by the Commissioner of Ambala at Loharu on the 20th April 1920. The Honorary rank of Lieutenant was conferred upon the Nawab in recognition of his services on the frontier and he was subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. The heir-apparent is, Nawabzada Amir-uddin Ahmad Khan, who was born on the 23rd March 1911.

4. -3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. Sir Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan the ex-Nawab was amongst the Rulers of the Punjab States who were invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, but he was prevented by illness from attending. He was present at the Chapter of the Indian Order held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the State Entry in December 1912. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

MALER KOTLA.

1. The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans, and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperors. Their ancestor, Shaikh Sadr-uddin, received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir. The family subsequently suffered many vicissitudes, being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Maler Kotla. The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills, and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846. Maler Kotla ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Ruler, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gadi* on the death of his distant cousin, Nawab Sakandar Ali, in 1871. He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State was then subject. The Nawab of Loharu managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when, though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son, Ahmad Ali Khan, who had received a training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered by Government fit to be entrusted with the management of the State. The Nawabzada's administration having proved satisfactory the services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan, with the title of Regent, exercised the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908.

3. The present Ruler, Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father, and was formerly installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th January 1909. The Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the ceremonial connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. On the outbreak of the War the Nawab offered his State Sappers and the resources of his State. The State Sappers were employed in France and subsequently at Basra. His Highness contributed generously to the various War Funds and made a munificent donation towards the expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Force, besides helping in various other ways. The Nawab was made a K.C.S.I., on the 3rd June 1915, an Honorary Major on the 14th June 1916, Lieutenant-

Colonel on the 31st December 1919, and a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921. Sahibzada Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on the 20th May 1904, is the heir-apparent.

4. The State contributed 8 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901.

5. The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897 and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on.

6. The Revenue Settlement of the State was completed during the year 1912-13.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

8. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the political charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency and on the 1st November 1921, it was placed in the political Control of the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States.

9. The present Nawab, when Regent, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He was granted an interview with Lord Minto at Simla in 1906, and in the same year His Excellency paid a visit to his State. Lord Chelmsford also visited the State in 1919.

10. A *sanad* conferring capital powers upon the Ruler was granted in 1922 by the Government of India.

MANDI.

1. The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar-Bans tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rulers are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the present Mandi Raja separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The existing capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Durbar, which in 1840 was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000. During the First Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Raja were with the British, and in 1846 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was granted a *sanad* recognizing his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum and he was prohibited from levying duties on goods passing in and out of his State. Mandi is within the political charge of the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, and ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab, the Rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being considered of equal rank.

2. Raja Bijō Sen, who died on the 10th December 1902, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1851, when only four years old, and was invested with full powers in 1866. Shortly after his investiture, however, the administration of Mandi fell into the greatest confusion, and a serious warning was conveyed to the Raja from the Viceroy. In 1872 it was considered necessary to appoint an English officer as Councillor to the Raja, and this arrangement continued for a short period. In 1889 the Raja asked for the assistance of a British official, and a member of the Civil Service was temporarily deputed to Mandi. The Raja was of an amiable disposition and liked by his subjects, but he was not a man

of strong character, and his health was poor. In the latter years of Bije Sen's life the State finances were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and in 1899 the Commissioner of Jullundur made an enquiry into them at the Raja's own request.

3. Kanwar Bhawani Singh, an illegitimate son of Raja Bije Sen, who was born in 1883 and was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, provided the latter died without legitimate male issue, succeeded to the Chiefship of the State with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen, and was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 31st October 1903. It was decided for the first two years of his rule to appoint a British officer to conduct the administration of the State. For 18 months the young Raja underwent a course of instruction in the duties of Government from the officer appointed to superintend the administration of the State, and showed himself to be possessed of considerable aptitude for business. On the 7th October 1905, His Highness was formally invested with full powers. Intrigues within the State culminated in a serious disturbance in May 1909 which necessitated the despatch of troops from Simla to Mandi. Order was quickly restored by this show of force. Subsequently Tikka Rajendra Pal, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab, was appointed adviser to the Raja and a Tahsildar was deputed to act as Wazir. The former has since left the State. Raja Bhawani Sen was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 and died in February 1912 without leaving any heir, natural or adopted. The present Chief, the late Raja's nearest male relative, Mian Jogindar Singh, a minor, was selected to succeed to the *gadi*, and was installed as Raja Jogindar Sen by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th April 1913. During the minority of His Highness the State is being administered by Government. The post of Superintendent of the State has been held successively by Messrs. A. L. Gordon Walker, I.C.S. and H. W. Emerson, I.C.S. in conjunction with that of Settlement Officer and by the late Mr. J. R. C. Parsons, I.C.S. The management of the State quarries was taken over by the Durbar in 1915. The land revenue and forest settlements were concluded in 1917-18.

4. The young Raja having completed his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore, married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in February 1923. A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 9th December 1923 and is styled the "Yuvaraj." His Highness accompanied by the Rani left for a visit to England in April 1924 and returned in October 1924. On his return to India His Highness underwent a course of military training with the 3rd Battalion of the 17th Dogra Regiment. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 13th February 1925 by Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, and a Sanad conferring capital powers upon the Ruler was granted by the Government of India. The honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army was conferred on His Highness on his investiture.

5. The Ruler of the State is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

NABHA.

1. Nabha is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the *chaudrayat* or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a *firman* from the Emperor

Shah Jahan continuing to him this office: he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind and from the second the Patiala family. The real founder of the Nabha State was Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson; Gurditta. He joined with his Sikh brethren in the capture of Sirhind and received as his reward the pargana of Anloh. He added many villages to the possessions inherited from his grandfather, Gurditta, founded the present town of Nabha, struck coins in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death in 1783. Nabha, with the other Cis-Sutlej States, was taken under British protection in 1809. Raja Jaswant Singh, who was then on the *gadi*, was succeeded in 1840 by his son Devindar Singh. During the First Sikh War he was deposed and one-fourth of the Nabha State was confiscated. For service rendered during the Mutiny, however, by Bharpur Singh, the successor of Devindar Singh, lands yielding a lakh of rupees of revenue per annum were made over to the Nabha State and certain privileges conferred upon its Chief. Bharpur Singh was offered a seat in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in 1863. Colonel Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* when Bhagwan Singh died without issue in 1871. He was a member of the Badrukhan family and was second cousin to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind. He gave repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire and proved himself an energetic and able ruler. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1877 and to 15 guns in 1898. The dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1879, and the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in 1893 in recognition of the excellent administration of his State. He was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire at Delhi in January 1903 and was also at the same time appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. He was invited to the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911 and was present at Delhi, but owing to the illness which ended in his death on the 25th December 1911 was unable to do more than attend his private reception by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction on the day of the Durbar. The Nabha Princes at one time claimed precedence over the other Phulkian houses on account of their descent from the eldest branch of the family; but the present Ruler of Nabha belongs to a younger branch than the Maharaja of Jind. Nabha formerly ranked above Jind, but precedence was given to the latter in the Durbar of 1860 although the two Princes were considered equal in dignity and regarded with equal favour. Nabha ranks fourth among the Indian States in the Punjab. The Maharaja of Jind is given precedence over Nabha on public occasions. But to this rule there is one exception. A return visit by the Viceroy is paid to Nabha before the return visit to Jind. The reason for this curious anomaly will be apparent by reference to the marginally noted correspondence.

Punjab Government Letter No. 1507, dated 9th October 1880.
 Government of India Telegram of 28th October 1880.
 Semi-official letter, dated 7th August 1881, from the Foreign Secretary to Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2. Tikka Ripudaman Singh went to England in April 1910 on account of ill-health. He was in France at the time of the death of his father Colonel Sir Hira Singh and returned to the State in January 1912. He was formally installed as Ruler of the State by the Political Agent in a Darbar held at Nabha on the 20th December 1912. He was present at the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. Maharaja

Ripudaman Singh's offer of his State forces and of pecuniary assistance in connection with the War with Germany in 1914 could not be accepted in the first instance for political reasons. But all these offers were accepted at the end of the year 1917. The Maharaja made handsome contributions to unofficial War Funds of different kinds and also gave a donation of 3 lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the Expeditionary Forces and 2½ lakhs for the construction of additional aeroplanes for the Defence of London.

3. The State furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and its State forces were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. The State also offered aid in operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes.

4. Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the State in October 1890. The State was also visited by Lord Curzon in November 1903, by Lord Minto in 1906 and by Lord Chelmsford in 1919.

5. The late Maharaja Colonel Sir Hira Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

6. The permanent salute of the State was raised to 13 guns on the 1st January 1921. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

7. ~~A son and heir was born to His Highness on 21st September 1919.~~

Viceroy

PATIALA.

1. Patiala is the largest of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the north-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a *firmān* from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the houses of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The Patiala family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1753, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, a grandson of Phul. Raja Amar Singh, grandson of Ala Singh, made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh, who succeeded Amar Singh, was almost an imbecile, but the State was wisely administered during part of his life-time and during the minority of his son by his wife Rani Aus Kaur, a woman of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the Patiala Prince in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. For services rendered during the Gurkha War of 1814 Maharaja Karm Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat. At the time of the first Sikh War Narindar Singh was on the *gadi*. He helped the British Government more than any of the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and his assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from Nabha. During the disturbances of 1857-58 no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous services to the British Government than Narindar Singh. On this occasion territory bringing in two lakhs of rupees a year was made over

to him, and many other privileges and concessions granted. Maharaja Narindar Singh was invested with the Order of the Star of India in 1861, and about the same time was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Mahindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in 1862 who ruled for fourteen years and was succeeded by Maharaja Rajindra Singh, G.C.S.I. Patiala was taken under British protection in 1809; it ranks first amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Prince Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900. The late Prince was only 28 years of age when he died. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College from October 1904 to February 1908, was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of three Members. With effect from 1st October 1909 the resignation of the Council was accepted, and the Maharaja began to rule the State. The Maharaja was, on the 3rd November 1910, formally invested with full powers by His Excellency Lord Minto. His Highness paid a visit to Europe during the year 1911 and was subsequently present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, when he was appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. In 1917 the Maharaja and his successors were exempted from presenting *nazars* at Viceregal Darbars. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh placed his individual services and all the resources of his State unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India. The active assistance rendered by His Highness and the Darbar in connection with the war was in every way worthy of the high traditions of the State. The services of the Rajindar Lancers were utilised at the front. The Maharaja himself was permitted to proceed to the front, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, but owing to illness had to return from Aden. For services in connection with the war His Highness received, on the 1st January 1918, the G.B.E. and his personal salute was raised to 19 guns. The Maharaja went to England in 1918, was appointed Major-General and attended the Imperial War Conference as a representative of Indian States. He was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs and of the newly raised 1-140th Patiala Infantry; and while in Europe he was also the recipient of certain Foreign Orders. His Highness proceeded on service during the Afghan War in 1919 as special service officer on the staff of Sir Arthur Barrett, and remained on duty till an armistice was asked for by the Amir. He was created a G.C.S.I. and a permanent local salute of 19 guns was given to the State on the 1st January 1921. He was made a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the 17th March 1922, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. His Highness has been appointed-Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

3. A son and heir (who has not yet been named) was born to His Highness on the 7th January 1913.

4. Settlement operations which were commenced under Major Popham Young, C.I.E., in 1901 were completed in 1909. The *punchayat* system, introduced by the same officer, is working with remarkable success.

5. The State furnished a contingent of 1,100 men which did excellent service during the Kabul War of 1897. The State forces were employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations

on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka-Khel tribes, and during the Punjab disturbances of April 1919, valuable assistance was rendered by the State troops on railway lines and on the Afghan front.

6. His Excellency the Marquis of Landsdowne visited Patiala in 1890 and installed the late Maharaja on the *gadi*. Patiala also received the honour of visits from Lord Elgin in 1898, from Lord Curzon in 1903, from Lord Minto in 1906, from Lord Chelmsford in 1919 and from Lord Reading in 1923.

7. The Maharaja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

8. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

9. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Patiala in February 1922.

SIRMUR (NAHAN).

1. Sirmur or Nahan ranks sixth among the Indian States in the Punjab, the ruler of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since A. D. 1095. The affix "Singh" to the names of the members of this family becomes "Parkash" in the case of the Ruling Prince—"Parkash" signifying in Sanskrit "Came to light." The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, but, on their expulsion by the British, the State was granted to Fateh Parkash, the eldest son of the Raja, who was set aside on account of his profligacy and imbecility. The political charge of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to the Commissioner of Delhi (now of Ambala) in 1896. It was included in the Punjab States Agency on the formation of that Agency in 1921.

2. The late Ruler, His Highness Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers in October 1898 on the death of his father, His Highness Raja Sir Shamsher Parkash, Bahadur, G.C.S.I. The latter rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he received a dress of honour together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867, and again to 13 in 1886, on the last occasion as a personal distinction. The late Raja was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on the 9th November 1901 and was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. His Highness was also invested with unrestricted power to pass sentence of death upon his subjects in December 1906 as a personal mark of distinction. He died at Mussoorie on the 4th July 1911.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, the succession being subject to the condition that sentences of death passed by him should be confirmed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division. He was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 26th October 1911. He was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. The Raja was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915. For services in connection with the war the title of Maharaja, as an hereditary distinction, was conferred upon the Raja on the 1st January 1918 and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. He was invested, (in 1919) with unrestricted powers to

pass sentences of death upon his State Subjects, as a personal mark of distinction for his life only, and, on the 1st January 1921, he received the K.C.I.E. in further recognition of his services during the War. A son and heir (Tika Rajindra Singh) was born to His Highness on the 10th January 1913.

4. The State furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 the offer by the State of their State Sappers was accepted. They did exceptional work in Mesopotamia, but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's Forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the Corps which was employed at the base at Basra escaped capture. The Maharaja and his relations made liberal contributions towards the various War Funds.

Lord Dufferin paid a visit to Raja Shamsher Parkash at his capital in the autumn of 1885. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

5. His Highness the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905. He was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto in October 1906. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

SUKET.

1. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rajas are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the Mandi Raja separated off early in the thirteenth century. In 1846 the Suket Raja, Raja Ugar Sen, turned against the Sikhs and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills. In return for these services he was awarded the rights of a Ruler in his territories by the British Government. Raja Ugar Sen was succeeded in 1875 by his son, Rudra Sen, who was deposed three years afterwards for misgovernment. The Suket State ranks fifteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen, was born on the 18th February 1865 and succeeded to the *gadi* shortly after the deposition of his father, Rudra Sen, in 1879. He was invested with full powers in 1884. He was a man of some shrewdness of character, but of an obstinate disposition, and the tendency towards misgovernment and oppression exhibited by his father reappeared in the son. The Punjab Government was many times compelled to interfere authoritatively in Suket affairs and in 1892 certain rules were laid down defining the relations between the Raja and the State ryots. The Raja's choice of a Wazir was, at the same time, made subject to the approval of the Commissioner, Jullundur, who was then the Political Officer of the State. Affairs in Suket became quieter, but it was decided in May 1902 that in consequence of the Raja's general attitude and the not altogether satisfactory condition of affairs in his State, a closer supervision should be exercised over the affairs of Suket. In order to give effect to this decision, the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu was employed for a time as Political Assistant to the Commissioner of Jullundur in connection with Suket. The restriction imposed upon the Raja in regard to the appointment of a Wazir was at the same time removed on the condition that the Raja himself would be held responsible for any mismanagement. During 1906 trouble arose in the State through the quarrels of the Raja with his discontented officials. Enquiries were made by the Commissioner which disclosed a state of affairs very discreditable to the Raja.

The Raja was warned by the Lieutenant-Governor to mend his methods. Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen died on the 27th May 1908, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhim Sen, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th October 1908. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delli in December 1911. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 Raja Sir Bhim Sen offered his own services and all the resources of his State. The Durbar contributed Rs30,000 to the War Fund, and for a time paid a sum of Rs12,000 per annum towards the expenses of the War. His Highness the late Raja Sir Bhim Sen received the K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died of double pneumonia on the 12th October 1919.

3. The present Ruler Raja Lachhman Sen, who was born in 1894, succeeded his brother. His succession was recognised by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the announcement of recognition and confirmation was made by the Lieutenant-Governor at an Installation Durbar held at Suket on the 30th March 1920.

4. The late Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen was invited to the ceremonial functions held in Lahore in November 1905, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. In December 1924 a rebellion took place which necessitated the calling in of a small body of troops from Dharmasala to restore order. The enquiry which was subsequently held showed that Raja Lakshman Sen had inherited in full the characteristics of his father and grandfather. The Raja voluntarily departed to Dehra Dun and the administration of the State was temporarily taken over by a lent officer of the P. C. S. under the general control of the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States. A loan of a lakh of rupees was taken from the Government of India to set the finances of the State in Order. *The Raja returned to Tumkur & resumed Administration*
 A Sanad conferring capital powers upon the Ruler was granted in 1922 by the Government of India.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Alwar . .	Colonel His Highness Bawal Maharaj Shri Jey Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Naruka Rajput.)	14th June 1882	25th June 1892	2,212.91 3,771	7,01,134	50,00,000 5,75,000 55,00,000 34,45,000
2	Bharatpur . K.C.S.G.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri Brajindra Sewai Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, Maharaja of —, (Jat).	6th October 1892.	27th August 1900.	1,923	4,96,437	24,44,757
3	Dholpur .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Rats-ul-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk, Maharajadhiraja Sri Sewai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai-bhan Singh Loknadar Bahadur Dilar Jang Jal Dro, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaj Rana of —, (Jat)	25th February 1892.	25th March 1911.	1,700	2,32,734	19,40,000
4	Karauli	His Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Pal Dro Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Jatun Rajput)	18 th June 1864. 1866	14th August 1866. 1867.	1,212	1,23,720	7,92,000 6,45,000 6,25,000
5	Kotah . .	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Umred Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Bawa Rajput).	15th September 1873.	18th June 1889.	2,654	6,30,068	44,34,000 53,07,000

* These figures are approximate.

† Do not include figures for Meads and Jagirs let for the Kotah.
‡ According to Census for 1921.

AIWAR.

1. The State was founded by Rao Partap Singh, of Mucheri, who was descended through Naru from Raja Udai Karan, who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are, therefore, Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.

2. In 1889, the title of " Maharaja " was conferred upon Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jey Singh, who was born on the 14th June 1882. After Maharaja Mangal Singh's death the administration of the State was carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The young Maharaja joined the Mayo College in 1893 and left in 1898. On leaving the College his education was supervised by a guardian, and after the latter's departure in January 1903, by the Political Agent.

3. His Highness Sewai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 10th December 1903. The exercise of these powers was subject to certain restrictions which, however, were removed in January 1909.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALETS IN CENS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 40,00,000	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	71	255 444 106 686 826 82 1/2 Artillery.	..	..	400 427 445 492 Cavalry	1375 1572 1524 1502	13	17	17
2	33,23,316	..	..	384	826 826 82 1/2 Artillery.	..	..	384 826 82 1/2 Cavalry	790 802 855	17	..	19
3	12,19,700	..	..	143 120	708 622 39 Artillery.	..	..	..	150 150 167	13	17	..
4	4,62,123	..	..	103 146	103 26 Artillery.	125	1046	..	..	17	..	..
5	41,70,149	3,34,220	14,398	278 278	1670 1670 Artillery.	141	801	..	..	17	19	..

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes contribution to Local Corps.

~~Widow's Son, Mrs.~~

4. His Highness the Maharaja visited Europe in 1907 for 4 months, and in 1912 and 1920, for about 6 months. In 1923 His Highness visited Europe, or about 7 months where he participated in the Imperial Conference held in London as the Indian representative. He was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1909, a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 12th December 1911, a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1919, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on the 3rd June 1924. He was made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st January 1915, and an Honorary Colonel on the 1st January 1921. His Highness has been married three times, first to the sister of the Maharaja of Kishengarh, who died, secondly to a daughter of the Thakur of Khirsara, who died on the 23rd March 1919; and thirdly to another lady from the same Kathiawar family. His Highness has no children.

5. The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government and much to the gratification of the Durbar, 700 of the Infantry were despatched for service in China in August 1900. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government, and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also, on hostili-

ties breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919 the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the frontier.

6. The State is noted for its excellent stud, which supplies horses for the cavalry and Raj stables.

7. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar:—Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford and Reading.

8. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

9. On the 1st January 1921 a personal salute of 17 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns were granted to His Highness.

BHARATPUR.

1. The rulers of Bharatpur and Karauli claim common descent from a Rajput ancestor named Sind Pal. But while Karauli is still a Rajput State, the rulers of Bharatpur are Jats.

2. The story is that Bal Chand, a descendant of Sind Pal, having no family by his own wife, seized a Jat woman of the village of Sinsini, and by her had sons, whose descendants founded Bharatpur.

3. The ruling family have thus always been known as Sinsinwar Jats.

4. The State was founded probably about the beginning of the eighteenth century by one Brij, who, with his successor Churaman, were noted freebooters owing allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi.

5. In 1803, the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the English Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Mahrattas, and at the battle of Dig his treachery displayed itself by an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the memorable and unsuccessful siege of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace, which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and was guaranteed in the territories previously held. Ranjit Singh died in the same year.

6. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, leaving the *gadi* to his brother, Baladeva, who died after reigning for eighteen months. His son, Balwant Singh then six years old, was recognised as heir by the British Government, but he was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin, Durjan Sal, who also advanced claims to the *gadi*.

7. The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and eventually the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper. Bharatpur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere. The fort was successfully stormed on the 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad. The young Maharaja was put on the *gadi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent. He died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jeswant Singh; who died in 1893, after a

rule of forty years. Jeswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the Mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power. He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh. In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

8. In June 1900, the Maharaja Ram Singh was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son, Kishan Singh.

9. During the minority of the Maharaja the administration of the State was conducted by a Council under the control of the Political Agent. His Highness and his mother, Her Highness Maji Girraj Kaur, left India in December 1908, on a tour during the course of which they visited Egypt, France and England, and returned to India in October 1910. The Maharaja married a sister of the late Raja of Faridkot on the 3rd March 1913. He has seven children; 4 sons, Brij Indar Singh, born on the 30th November 1918, Girendra Raj Singh, born on the 23rd December 1920 and Edward Man Singh, born on the 5th December 1921, and Girraj Saran Singh, born on the 30th November 1922, and three daughters, born on the 10th September 1916, 12th January 1918 and 16th January 1920, respectively.

10. After receiving a course of instruction at the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness proceeded to England in March 1914 to join Wellington College. He returned to India in January 1915 and rejoined the Mayo College. He left the Mayo College in July 1916, after passing the Diploma examination. His Highness was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with full powers of Administration of his State on the 28th November 1918.

11. The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troubles in 1897 and for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903. The State Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet expedition in September 1904 and returned in December 1904.

12. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government, and four companies of the Bharatpur State Infantry and the Transport Corps proceeded on active service. The Transport Corps on return from overseas was again despatched for service on the N. W. Frontier in May 1919. The Maharaja offered his personal services, which, however, were not accepted owing to His Highness's youth.

13. Lord Dufferin visited Bharatpur in 1885 and 1887, and Lord Lansdowne in 1890. Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja (now ex-Maharaja) Ram Singh at Agra in 1899. Lord Curzon visited Bharatpur and Dig in 1902, and again visited Bharatpur in 1903. Lord Hardinge paid a visit to Bharatpur and Dig in December 1912. Lord Chelmsford visited Bharatpur in November 1918 and December 1920. His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales visited Bharatpur on the 7th December 1921. His Excellency Lord Reading has also visited the State on five occasions. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgians visited the State in September 1925 on the occasion of the Daschra festivities.

14. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

15. In recognition of services in connection with the war, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer, on the 1st January 1918, the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Her Highness Maji Sahiba Girraj Kaur, and to grant the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army to His Highness Maharaja Kishan Singh. On the 1st January

1921 His Highness was promoted to the honorary rank of Major and was granted a permanent local salute of 19 guns. His Highness was further promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th October 1921. Her Highness the Maji Saheba, C.I., died on the 24th August 1922. His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India on 1st January 1926.

DHOLPUR.

1. According to local tradition Dholpur derives its name from the Rajput Raja Dholun Deo Tonwar (an off-shoot of the reigning family at Delhi), who about 1005 A. D. held the land between the Chambal and Bangunga rivers.

2. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats who are said to have acquired lands south of Alwar in the 11th century. They rose to honour under the Tonwar dynasty of Delhi and settled at Bamrali, from which place they take their family name. Driven from Bamrali by the Subadar of Agra after an occupation of nearly two hundred years, they emigrated first to Gwalior and then to Gohad, which was assigned to them in 1505 by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior. The head of the house, Surjan Deo, then assumed the title of "Rana." After the overthrow of the Maharattas at Panipat, the Rana Bhim Singh seized Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachment of the Mahrattas the British made a treaty with the Rana in 1779, and in execution of the treaty Gwalior was retaken. In 1781 another treaty was made which stipulated for the integrity of Gohad, but in consequence of the Rana's treachery the treaty was withdrawn and Sindhia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. Under the British treaty of 1803 with Sindhia, Gohad was restored to the Rana, but in 1805 this territory was exchanged for the parganas of Dholpur, Bari, and Rajakhera, which form the existing State of Dholpur.

3. The late Ruling Prince, Maharaj Rana Rām Singh, K.C.I.E., who held the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army, and succeeded his father Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Bahadur on the 20th July 1901, died suddenly on the 29th March 1911. He (i.e., the late Ruler) was succeeded by his full brother His Highness Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh, who was born on the 25th February 1893. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training at the Imperial Cadet Corps, His Highness paid a short visit to Europe, from which he returned in September 1912. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badruko in Jind. A daughter was born to His Highness on the 5th May 1924.

4. Lord Dufferin paid a flying visit to the State in 1885. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the late Ruling Prince's father at Agra in 1890, 1895 and 1899 respectively. Lord Minto exchanged visits with the late Ruling Prince in 1907 at Agra, and in 1909 at Calcutta. *Lord Duffin paid a formal visit to Dholpur on 16-17 Feb. 1923.*

5. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

6. On the outbreak of war with Germany the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. The Darbar also lent their house at Agra to the Military authorities for the use of the Army Clothing Factory.

7. For services in connection with the war the Order of the K.C.S.I. was conferred on His Highness Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh on the 1st January

1918 and a personal salute of 17 guns and the honorary rank of Major in the Army, on the 1st January 1921. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th October 1921, and was appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the 17th March 1922 in connection with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India.

KARAULI.

1. The Jadon Rajputs, who are represented by the ruling families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings of Allahabad and Muttra, of whose early history very little is known. The name is said to be derived from Yadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Bhuda, the progenitor of the Lunar race. On the death of Sri Krishna, the defied hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed. According to the Karauli authorities Maharaja Bijai Pal came from Muttra in A.D. 995 and built a fort on the hill Mani near the well-known town of Bayana in Bharatpur. He ruled the country for fifty-one years till it was conquered by the Muhammadans under Abu Bakr Shah.

2. In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Mahrattas, and Sabalgarh was lost. In 1804, during the rule of Har Baksh Pal, Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Mahrattas.

3. In 1852 the Maharaja Narsingh Pal died without leaving an heir. The Government of India, however, decided that the State should be continued and Madan Pal Rao, of Hadoti, one of the leading nobles, was placed on the *gadi* in 1854. During his rule the State rendered loyal assistance to the Government in the Mutiny. For his services Madan Pal was made G.C.S.I., his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs. 1,17,000 owing to Government was remitted, and a dress of honour was conferred upon him.

4. The present Ruling Prince, His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the 14th August 1886 by adoption to the late Maharaja Arjun Pal. His Highness was invested with full governing powers in 1889. He was created a K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1894 and a G.C.I.E. on the 22nd June 1897. His Highness has no children.

5. The administration of the State is carried on by a Council, of which His Highness is the President.

6. No Viceroy has ever visited Karauli. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin, and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the Ruling Prince in 1890, 1895 and 1899, respectively, in Agra.

7. On the outbreak of war with Germany the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

KOTAH.

1. Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called Harauti, the country of the Haras, to which race the Ruling Princes of the two States belong. Kotah is an off-shoot from Bundi. Its growth from the parent stem dates back to 1579, when Madho Singh, second son of Rao Rattan, of Bundi, acquired Kotah by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jehangir. The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and

south. The Haras form the most important of the twenty-four branches of the Chohan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and their Ruling Princes who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A.D. 685), rank among the first in Rajputana.

2. There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah. Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, *viz.*, Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Phusod and Antarda. After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur, the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kotah, through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. Their position is, therefore, peculiar.

3. The history of Kotah is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zalim Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Ruling Prince of Kotah, he became so much in favour that Maharao Guman Singh on his death-bed entrusted his young son, Umaid Singh, to his care. Zalim Singh promptly assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years in a period of great warfare and dissension wielded the destinies of the country. His foreign policy, except with Mewar, was most successful, and he was able to bring Kotah to a position of unbounded prosperity. It was in 1804 that Zalim Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kotah troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat through Kotah territory, when hard pressed by Jeswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Pindaris.

4. The present Ruling Prince Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., who was born in 1873, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and received full powers in December 1896. The administration of his State prospered in his hands up to the time of the late famine which led to temporary financial embarrassment. His Highness, however, by careful management has repaid the Government famine loan and the finances are now in good order. The latest reforms he has introduced into the State are Imperial postal unity and the Imperial currency. The land revenue settlement also has been revised and the police force reorganised.

5. His Highness received the honorary rank of Major in the 42nd Deoli Regiment in January 1903, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st January 1915.

6. A son, Maharaj Kunwar Bhim Singh Bahadur, was born to His Highness on the 14th September 1909. Her Highness Maji Gorji, adoptive mother of His Highness the Maharao, died on the 3rd November 1917.

7. The chief event of Umed Singh's rule has been the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the territory which in 1838 was separated to form the principality of Jhalawar. Zalim Singh's heirs and successors having failed on the deposition of the late Ruling Prince, all the detached territory was restored, except a portion which was retained to form a new State for the descendants of the family from which the Regent Zalim Singh had originally sprung.

8. The State maintains 20 hospitals and dispensaries and 99 schools, 4 of which are for girls. The Nagda-Muttra and the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railways traverse the State from south to north and east to west, respectively. There are seven stations of the Nagda-Muttra and nine stations of the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railway located in the State.

9. Kotah abounds in places of interest. The city, containing a population of 31,644 persons, is situated on a very picturesque stretch of the river.

Chambal and is enclosed on three sides by a high crenellated wall pierced by three large gates, with bastions at frequent intervals. The Chambal forms the boundary on the fourth side from south-west to north-east. At three places along the river-boundary there are strong fortified bastions.

10. Besides the military forces shown in the statistical table the State possesses 131 guns classed as serviceable. The State contributes a sum of Rupees two lakhs for the maintenance of the Mina Corps stationed at Deoli. Prior to the establishment of this Corps, the contribution was utilised for the up-keep of the late 42nd Deoli Regiment formed after the old auxiliary force, known as the Kotah Contingent, mutinied and was disbanded.

11. In addition to this contribution the State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 2,34,720 to the British Government.

12. Lord Curzon paid a visit to the present Maharao at his capital in November 1902.

13. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Excellency Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Acting Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Lytton visited Kotah during the last week of July 1925. *His Excellency Lord Reading, Viceroy & Governor-General of India, paid a private visit to Kotah in the second week of March 1926.*

14. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

15. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress visited Kotah from the 24th to the 28th December 1911.

16. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered to proceed to the front with the 42nd Deoli Regiment in which he held the rank of Honorary Major and to provide 2 machine guns with 12 mules and in addition to contribute Rs50,000 in cash to be spent on the Regiment if it should be despatched to Europe. G.B.E., was conferred on the 1st January 1918 as a War Honour, and a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921.

Serial No.	Name of State	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue for the past 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bundi <i>99,000</i>	His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharao of —, (Chauhan (Hara) Rajput).	8 th March 21st September 1869. Raja 1893.	8 th August 18th April 1890. (192).	2,320	187,068	Rs. 11,20,000 10,55,186 11,47,000 23,06,000 22,40,000 21,64,648
2	Tonk	His Highness Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saadat Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Nawab of —, (Pathan).	8th November 1849.	20th December 1867.	2,537	287,898	4,84,000 5,43,000 5,49,660
3	Shahpura	Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., Raja of —, (Sisodia Rajput).	7th November 1855.	11th June 1870.	405†	48,130	6,49,660

* These figures are approximate.

† Excluding Kachola pargana of Mewar.

BUNDI.

1. The Ruling Family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they owned up to about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day "Haraoti" after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

2. The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Mahrattas, but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Sindhia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Durbar to Government amounts to Rs.1,20,000.

3. His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur was invested with full governing powers on the 9th January 1890. He was created a K.C.I.E. in 1894, K.C.S.I. in 1897, G.C.I.E. in 1901, G.C.V.O. in January 1912 and G.C.S.I. in June 1919.

4. His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a State Council.

5. The capital is 22 miles from Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra Railway which passes through Bundi territory near Patan and Kapren.

6. The Bundi family are very closely connected with that of Jodhpur (Marwar) by marriage, the present Ruling Prince having at different times married two aunts and a cousin of Maharaja Sardar Singh of Jodhpur and his two brothers having each married into the same family. The late Maha-

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure for the past 5 years.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		Prestige.	Personal.	Local.
				Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 14,16,844 12,29,000	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. ..	100	4 250	40	630 400	..	..	17	..	..
2	Rs. 24,26,000 24,24,000 24,24,000	..	..	308	1005 935	135	282 384	..	..	17	19	..
3	Rs. 4,63,070 5,06,000 5,01,502	10,000	3,000	20	52	..	..	..	..	9	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

raja Sardar Singh of Jodhpur married a sister of the Maharao Raja who is thus uncle to the present Maharaja of Jodhpur.

7. Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh has had only one son, who died at the age of nine years in March 1899. His Highness has a nephew, named Ishwari Singh of Bansi who was born in 1893. Maharaj Raghubir Singh, father of Jawahir Singh and brother of His Highness died in December 1905.

7. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The present Ruling Prince has had the honour of interviews with Lord Elgin at Ajmer in November 1898, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Calcutta in March 1901. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited the Bundi State in November 1902, and in July 1925. The Ruling Prince attended the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in January 1903 and December 1911 and was present during His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Ajmer in 1921 and Delhi in 1922.

8. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress visited Bundi on the 22nd and 23rd December 1911.

9. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his personal services and contributed Rupees 60,000 towards the Rajputana Aeroplane Fund, Rs. 50,000 towards the expenses of the war and Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of a motor Ambulance. He also contributed Rs. 27,625 towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, Rs. 5,000 for the Afghan war and Rs. 35,000 towards other Miscellaneous War Funds.

10. Under an agreement, dated the 29th April 1924, the Government of India transferred to the Bundi Darbar the sovereignty of the two-thirds of the Keshorai Patan district, originally transferred to the former under the treaty of 1860 with Scindia. The tribute payable in respect of the district remains unaltered Rs. 80,000 which is included in the total tribute of Rs. 1,20,000 payable to Government.

TONK.

1. The Tonk State has three parganas, Tonk, Aligarh, and Nimbahera, in Rajputana and three parganas, Sironj, Chhabra, and Pirawa, in Central India. It is the only State in Rajputana ruled by a Muhammadan Prince.

2. The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Amir Khan, the companion in arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Mulwa.

3. Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his Estates within the territories of Holkar was permanently guaranteed to him by Government.

4. Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1834, did good service during the Mutiny. He died in 1864.

5. The present Ruling Prince was placed on the *masnad* by Government in 1867, on the deposition of his father, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, for complicity in the attack on the uncle of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa. In connection with this affair the estate of Lawa was made a separate Chiefship, and the deposed Nawab was kept under surveillance at Benares until his death in 1895.

6. The present Nawab was entrusted with the management of his State in 1870, his uncle Sahibzada Sir Obaidullah Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., being appointed his Minister. His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in October 1890 and a G.C.S.I. in January 1913. He has ~~twelve~~ ^{thirteen} sons and thirteen daughters alive, the eldest son and heir-apparent being Sahibzada ~~Muhammad Abdul Hafez Khan~~, who was born in 1877. His Highness' other sons are—

Sahibzada Sandat Ali Khan, born on the 12th February 1879.

Sahibzada Abdul Rashid Khan, born on the 17th March 1880.

Sahibzada Abdulla Khan, born on the 23rd March 1880.

Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan, born on the 28th June 1884.

Sahibzada Faruq Ali Khan, born on the 18th August 1885.

Sahibzada Masud Ali Khan, born on the 14th August 1886.

Sahibzada Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on the 5th March 1887.

Sahibzada Ismail Ali Khan, born on the 31st January 1917.

~~Sahibzada Mehdi Ali Khan, born on the 23rd February 1924.~~

Sahibzada Masum Ali Khan, born on the 4th March 1924.

7. Owing to the indebtedness of the State, the finances were placed under the control of the Political Agent in 1886, when the debts were ascertained to be about Rs. 15,50,000. Since then all debts have been paid off and the Ruling Prince resumed full financial control in 1910. His Highness the Nawab is assisted in the Administration by a Council of State consisting of four members. In 1923 His Highness inaugurated a Consultative Committee consisting of 8 official and 13 non-official members. This body has no executive functions but serves to keep the administration in touch with public opinion.

8. The nearest railway station is Niwai, 20 miles from Tonk, by metalled road on the Jaipur-Sowai-Madhupur Railway.

9. The Ruling Prince enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness was granted a personal

salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921. The present Ruling Prince attended His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Durbar at Agra in 1876, as also Lord Mayo's Durbar at Ajmer in 1870, and Lord Lytton's Darbar at Delhi in 1877, and the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911 and was present during His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Ajmer in 1921.

10. Their Excellencies Lord Minto, Lord Hardinge, and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governors-General of India, visited the Capital of the State in October 1909, November 1912 and November 1916 respectively. His Highness the Nawab also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford and Reading in 1881, 1885, 1890, 1896, 1902, 1909, 1912, 1916, and 1921, respectively.

11. The State possesses 74 guns classed as serviceable.

12. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and contributed Rs. 50,000 in cash towards the expenses of the war. His Highness also contributed Rs. 30,000 towards the Rajputana Aeroplane Fund, Rs. 25,000 for war purposes and presented one ice machine for the use of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. He also contributed Rs. 39,000 towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund and Rs. 30,000 towards other Miscellaneous War Funds.

13. His Highness^{has} contributed Rs. 5,000 a year for ¹⁰5 years from the 1st April 1922 towards the maintenance of the Mina Corps at Deoli.

SHAHUPURA.

State

1. This Chiefship was formed by the grant in jagir of the pargana of Phulia from the Crown lands of Ajmer by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar), Sisodia Rajput by caste.

2. In 1768 a descendant of Sujan Singh was granted the pargana of Kachhola in Mewar by the ruling Maharana, and in 1796 a later descendant was granted the title of "Rajadhiraja" by another Maharana.

3. In 1848, Rajadhiraja Jagat Singh received a *sanad* from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs.10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions. The fief of Kachhola held under Mewar consists of seventy-four villages for which a tribute of Rs. 3,000 is paid annually to the Mewar Durbar. The Rajadhiraja is required to send his usual quota of troops for three months every year to Udaipur and is himself required to attend there for one month every alternate year generally at the Dasehra festival.

Ruler

4. The present Chief Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., was selected in 1870 from among the nearest of kin to succeed the late Chief, who had died without adopting an heir. He was born on the 7th November 1855 and was entrusted with the management of his estate in 1875. He has two sons, the elder of whom, Umed Singh, was born on the 7th March 1877. His first daughter who was married to the Chief of Wankaner in Kathiawar died in October 1904. The Rajadhiraja has another daughter born on 16th November 1906. Kunwar Umed Singh has thrice been to England, in 1897, 1900 and 1909. He married a sister of the late Raja of Khetri in Jaipur.

She died on August 1913. He again married in December 1914 the daughter of the late Raja Samrat Singji of Ralaota in Kishangarh and by her he has a son Bhanwar Raghuraj Singh, born in 1915. The younger son, Kunwar Sardar Singh, was born in 1881. He was a student at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, England, for about a year and a half in 1899-1900, but was prematurely recalled to his home before completing his studies in consequence of the financial difficulties caused by the famine. He was married to a daughter of Raja Govardhan Singh, Talukdar of Bijwa in Oudh. She died in July 1904. In November 1905 he married the daughter of Maharawal Inder Singh of Chota Udaipur. She died in May 1922. He has three sons, named Shatranjai, born in 1904, Prakram Singh born in 1914 and Akshai Singh born in 1920. He accompanied the Rajadhiraja on a visit to England in April 1911 and His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar in April 1912. He again visited England in 1915 and after serving with the State Forces at the front returned to Shahpura on the 1st June 1918.

5. The Chief has a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy though in return he is visited by the Political Secretary.

6. The Chief holds a *sanad*, granted in 1862, guaranteeing to the ^{Ruler} of his family the right of adoption.

7. The Chief was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1903.

8. No Viceroy has ever visited the ^{State} Chiefship. The present ^{Ruler} Chief attended the Durbar of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra in 1876, and also the Durbars of Lord Mayo at Ajmer in 1870 and Lord Northbrook at Delhi in 1875, and the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and in 1911 and was also present on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Ajmer in 1921.

9. He also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin and Hardinge in 1881, 1885, 1890, 1896 and 1912, respectively, at Ajmer, and with Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Delhi in November 1902, ^{at Delhi in February 1922} and with Lord Reading in Simla in June 1922, ^{and with Lord Curzon}

10. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Rajadhiraja placed all the resources of the ^{State} Chiefship at the disposal of Government and offered the personal services of himself and his two sons. Raj Kumar Sardar Singh served at the front in France. The Rajadhiraja made an annual contribution of Rs. 5,500 towards the expenses of the war, and also the interest of Rs. 50,000 contributed towards the Indian War Loan. He also contributed Rs. 10,750 towards the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund and Rs. 9,500 towards other Miscellaneous War Funds and 17 transport camels for the Afghan War.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Trans-Port.	Personal.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	1,08,00,000 Rs. 60,53,000 7,30,000 3,00,000 6,75,000	Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. ..	207	1,148 5,100 221	211 247	775 844	625 536 240 341	1,339 4,344 1147	17	..	19
2	34,000 22,000 6,75,000	..	..	34	447	36	127	..	..	15	2	..
3	34,000 22,000	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

† This includes 228 on account of Transport.

565-

His Highness was married to the sister of the present Maharaja Sir Umed Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924.

5. His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns. A permanent local salute of 19 guns was granted to the State on the 1st January 1921.

6. The Military Forces of the State consist of:—

	Combatants.	Followers.	Horses and ponies.	Sal.
1st Jaipur Infantry	774	31	3	
Transport Corps	570	110	207	
Jaipur Lancers	536	103	205	

The Transport Corps has been on active service in the Chitral Campaign (1895), the Tirah Campaign (1897-1898) during the recent great war and the war on the North-West Frontier.

7. The State possesses 36 guns classed as serviceable, not including guns mounted on forts.

8. Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders-in-Chief, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Jaipur in February 1903 for the third time. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress) visited Jaipur in November 1905 the German Crown Prince in 1910, Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress in 1911 and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught visited Jaipur in January 1925, of their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince & Crown Princess of Sweden in 1925.

9. In population, wealth, prosperity, trade manufactures, and general advancement, Jaipur is unquestionably the leading State in Rajputana. The Public Works Department, which was for many years under the general superintendence of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., and is now under

Mr. S. H. Bigsby can furnish facts and figures which show the remarkable success that has attended the irrigation policy of the State.

9 10. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of Government and a portion of the Jaipur State Transport Corps proceeded on active service out of India in November 1914. The Durbar also offered to accommodate at the Mayo Hospital at Jaipur 25 wounded soldiers returning to India.

KISHANGARH.

1. The founder of the State was Kishan Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who leaving his patrimony conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishangarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594. In 1818 a treaty was entered into by the British Government with Kishangarh containing the usual conditions of protection on the part of the British Government and subordinate co-operation and abstinence from political correspondence on the part of the Ruling Prince.

2. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was born on the 1st November 1884. He succeeded his father, the late Maharajadhiraja Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., on the latter's death, which took place on the 18th August 1900. His Highness the Maharaja has no heir natural or adopted. His Highness served with distinction for over two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps and after completing his further education under Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, F.C.S., for nearly two years, was entrusted with ruling powers on the 11th December 1905. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain in the Army in March 1908, and an Honorary Major at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th December 1911, and promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army in August 1917. The title of K.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness on 1st January 1909, and that of K.C.S.I. at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th December 1911.

3. The State is administered by a Council consisting of one Chief Minister and two members of Council presided over by His Highness the Maharaja.

4. The State's local Regular Force consists of 36 cavalry, 127 infantry and 91 artillery, or a total of 254. It has 65 guns, of which 31 are classed as serviceable.

5. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

6. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness the Maharaja offered his personal services which were accepted and His Highness proceeded on active service to Europe with the Indian Expeditionary Force in September 1914. His Highness was appointed to Sir John French on the 7th December 1914 and returned to India owing to ill-health on 20th February 1915. For his services during the war he was given a personal salute of 17 guns on the 1st January 1921. His Highness the Maharaja visited England in 1921.

S. No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue*.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banswara	His Highness Sri Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Pirthi Singh Bahadur Maharawal of, —, (Sisodia Rajput).	15th July 1888.	8th January 1914.	1,606	190,362	Rs. 6,36,000 6,55,190 6,64,000 6,86,000 6,30,000 6,12,000
2	Dungarpur	His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Lakshman Singh Bahadur Maharawal of, —, (Sisodia Rajput).	7th March 1908.	15th November 1918.	1,447	189,272	153,000 1,49,000 2,00,000
3	Kushalgarh	Rao Ranjit Singh, Rao of, —, (Rathor Rajput).	2nd May 1882.	13th January 1910.	310	29,102	2,1,860
4	Partabgarh	His Highness Maharawat Sir Raghunath Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharawat of, —, (Sisodia Rajput).	29th December 1858.	18th February 1890.	890	67,110	5,92,000

* These figures represent the average for previous five years.

BANSWARA.

1. The communications of the State are by unmetalled roads only, the nearest railway station being Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, distant 45 miles from Banswara.

2. The Ruling Family are Sisodia Rajputs and belonged to the Dungarpur family, from which they separated in 1528 on the death of the Maharawal Udaï Singh of Dungarpur, whose elder son succeeded to the State of Dungarpur and the younger to Banswara. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the State fell under the sway of the Mahrattas, who levied heavy exactions from the Ruling Princes, while the country was subjected to plunder. By a treaty concluded in 1818, the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom all arrears of tribute due to Dhar were made payable in addition to a tribute of $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the revenue. Subsequently, however, the tribute payable was fixed at Rs. 35,000 Salim Shahi, converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 17,500.

3. The present Ruling Prince, His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Pirthi Singh was born on 15th July 1888 and succeeded on 8th January 1914, as the eldest son of the late Maharawal Shambhu Singh. His Highness has been married four times namely to the daughters of (1) His Highness Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur Maharao of Sirohi, (2) the Rana of Danta, (3) the Thakur of Malia Maharaj Kumar Chander Veer Singh, and (4) to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja Daulat Singh Idar. He has two sons, the 1st, Maharaj Kumar Chandra Veer Singh, was born on 26th November 1909, and the 2nd, on the 15th May 1921. His Highness was invested with full powers of a ruling Chief on 18th March 1914. The elder daughter of H.H. was married

on 29th January 1928 to H.H. the Maharaja of Charkhari in Central

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Periodical.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 24,000 5,20,717 6,81,000 5,10,000 5,10,000	Rs. 17,500	Rs. ..	..	..	18	259 240 411 411	..	..	15	..	..
2	Rs. 17,500 5,76,000	Rs. 17,500	Rs. ..	..	..	28	462	..	..	15	..	..
3	Rs. 1,30,000 1,30,000 1,30,000	..	..	..	..	5 5	84	..	..	..	..	..
4	Rs. 36,350 1,150 6,00,000	Rs. 36,350	Rs. 1,150	..	..	27	311	..	..	15	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

4. A land-revenue settlement on regular lines is in force.

5. The State maintains a police force of 240 footmen and 18 mounted men, exclusive of the palace guards of His Highness the Maharawal, and of the feudal quotas of the Jagirdars.

6. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

7. In December 1911 His Highness Maharawal Pirthi Singh when he was Maharaj Kunwar accompanied by the Kamdar and some representative Jagirdars, attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

8. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 His Highness offered his services to Government.

DUNGARPUR.

1. The distance by fair-weather road from Udaipur is 67 miles, and from Ahmedabad, 75 miles.

2. The Ruling Family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an elder branch of the house of Udaipur from which they are said to have separated in the twelfth century. Some time previous to the fifteenth century one of the descendants of the elder brother of the Mewar Ruling Princes who had been supplanted by the younger brother at Chitor, emigrated from Mewar and possessed himself of Galiakot, now a prosperous and rising town, situated on the river Mahi in the south-east corner of the State, and gradually driving back the Bhil Chiefs, became master of the province, called Bagar, which included Banswara as well as Dungarpur. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the first Ruling Princes of Dungarpur resided at Galiakot, as

their ruined castle still stands there in a commanding position on the banks of the Mahi river. After the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh, who was killed fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A.D., his territory was split up, one division of Dungarpur going to the elder son, and the other (now forming the State of Banswara) to the younger son.

3. On the fall of the Moghal Empire the Dungarpur State paid a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 to the Mahrattas. By the treaty of 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom was transferred the tribute, converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 17,500. The present Ruling Prince His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Lakshman Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Maharawal Sir Bijaya Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., on the 15th November 1918. He was born on the 7th March 1908. His Highness was married to the granddaughter of the Raja of Bhinga on 8th February 1920. He joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in November 1919. He has three brothers.

4. The State maintains a police force of 265 footmen. It also maintains the Bijaya Paltan, 87 strong, 28 sowars and 6 artillerymen.

5. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

6. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 His Highness the late Maharawal placed the entire resources of his State, and his person at the disposal of Government. His Highness the late Maharawal also offered to raise 2 signalling sections during 1915 and 1916 as his contribution towards Imperial defence. His Highness the late Maharawal also supplied 100 men to Government for garrison duty from May 1918 till the end of the war, and contributed a sum of about Rs. 1,30,000 to War Funds.

7. *vide sup.*

KUSHALGARH.

1. The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.

2. In 1868 an enquiry was ordered on (1) the claim of the Rao of Kushalgarh to independence from Banswara and (2) a charge brought by the Maharawal of Banswara against the son of the Rao that he had led an attack in which State sepoys were killed and wounded against a Banswara police station. This accusation was found to be entirely without foundation. On the Rao's claim to independence it was decided by the Government of India that the Banswara Durbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh estate and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 1,100 Salim Shahi (converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 550) to the Banswara Durbar, should, as had been the custom observed in former years, correspond direct with the Political Agent. This tribute is paid through the political authorities but the Chiefship also pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,205 Salim Shahi direct to the Rutlam Durbar.

3. The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs. It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great grandson, Askarn, obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb.

4. The present Chief Rao Ranjit Singh was born on 2nd May 1882 and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father Udai Singh on 13th January 1916.

5. The Chief is not entitled to any salute. The estate has not been visited by any Viceroy.

6. The Rao of Kushalgarh attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in December 1911.

7. He has ~~two~~ ^{four} sons, the elder ^{one} Brij Behari Singh, was born on 13th February 1905, and a grandson was born on the 11th May 1924.

8. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the late Rao placed all the resources of his estate at the disposal of Government and offered his personal services and also those of his sons.

PARTABGARH.

1. The Maharawat of Partabgarh is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Maharana Mokul, and younger brother of Rana Kumbha who held the *gadi* of Mewar from 1419 to 1474. Khim Singh's second son, Suraj Mal possessed himself of the Sadri and Dariawad districts.

2. Bikaji, the great-grandson of Suraj Mal, is said to have left Mewar in 1553 with a few Rajput followers and defeating the local Bhil proprietors carved out for himself an independent State on the border of Sadri with his capital at Deolia. The town of Partabgarh was founded by Maharawat Partab Singh at the commencement of the eighteenth century. From the time of the establishment of the Mahratta power in Malwa the Ruling Prince of Partabgarh paid tribute to Holkar. In 1818, Partabgarh was taken under the protection of the British Government. Under the Treaty of Mandsaur, the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar in Partabgarh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under that treaty, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute (Imperial Rs. 36,350), which is, therefore, paid to him from the British treasury.

3. On Sawant Singh's death in 1844 he was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh. The latter had previously succeeded to the State of Dungarpur on the deposition of Jaswant Singh by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Partabgarh he relinquished Dungarpur.

4. The present Ruling Prince, His Highness Maharawat Sir Raghunath Singh, K.C.I.E., was born on 29th December 1858, and being the nearest relative of the late Ruling Prince, Udai Singh, who died without issue in 1890, was selected as his successor, and the choice was confirmed by the British Government. He was invested with full powers on the 10th January 1891. His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar of December 1911.

His Highness has been married three times, to the daughters of (1) the Thakur of Pisangan, Ajmer, (2) the Maharaj of Semlia in Sailana, (3) the Thakur of Pisangan (sister of No. 1).

5. His Highness's eldest son Maharaj Kunwar Man Singh died on the 29th October 1918, leaving a son Bhanwar Lal Ramsingh, who was born on the 12th April 1908, and joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in November 1919. He was married to the eldest daughter of the late Rao Raja Madho Singh Bahadur of Sikar (Jaipur) on the 14th May 1924. His Highness has another son, Maharaj Kunwar Gordhan Singh who enjoys the Jagir of Arnod. The Maharaj Kumar has ~~one~~ ^{two} sons.

6. Partabgarh possesses a good modern dispensary, and is connected with the railway at Mandsaur in Gwalior territory, a distance of 20 miles, by a telegraph line and a metalled road.

7. A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, in which a summary assessment has been imposed.

8. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

9. His Highness the Maharawat was present at Ajmer on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit in November 1912 and was invested by His Excellency with the insignia of the K.C.I.E.

10. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his and his son's personal services.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population, (1121 Census).	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Udaipur (Mewar).	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharana of —, (Stadia Rajput).	16th December 1849.	24th December 1894.	915 12,621	1,46,112 1,386,000	Rs. 30,76,000

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

1. The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The Ruling Prince is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A.D. 144.

2. No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was effected by Bapa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana), who on being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D. 734. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, continued in the possession of the present house.

3. Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Muhammadans on no less than three occasions, by Ala-ud-in Khilji in 1303, by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat in 1534, and by Akbar in 1567, but the Udaipur house succeeded in regaining possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh, when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Maharana retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar. Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son, Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned in his favour, and by the help of some money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, and surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dewair. He followed up his success with such energy, that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Sindhia, Holkar, and Amir Khan and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month. In this state of degradation

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Princely.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 44,51,000*	Rs. 2,66,000*	..	415†	1,393†	571†	2,188†	153:	..	19	21	21

* Include contribution to local Corps.

† Information not reliable.

‡ Under organisation.

Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

4. The present Ruling Prince, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur was, on the death on the 23rd December 1884 of the late Ruling Prince without issue, unanimously selected for the *gadi* by the Maharanis and Sardars. This selection having been accepted and confirmed by the Supreme Government, His Highness was installed on the 4th March 1885. He was invested with full powers of administration on the 22nd August 1885, and created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in February 1887, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire in December 1911. His Highness the Maharana received the G.C.V.O. for services in connection with the war on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent *K.C.I.E.* on the 1st January 1921.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

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Narrative portion.

Paragraph 5, line 5.—After the word "State" add the following :—

"His third marriage took place on the 17th January 1923, with the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in the Marwar State."

K.C.I.E., on the 28th July 1921.

7. A proportion of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the Mewar Bhil Corps is debited to the Mewar Durbar.

8. There are 60 guns classed as serviceable.

9. The State maintains a squadron of Silladar Cavalry for Imperial Defence.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bikaner <i>Maharaja</i>	Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja † Raj Rajeshwar Sironmuni Shri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., A.D.C., Maharaja of, —, (Rathor Rajput).	3rd October 1880.	21st August 1887.	23,315.12	6,59,635	Rs. 91,58,115
2	Jhalawar	His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhanwari Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of, —, (Jhala Rajput).	2nd Septem-ber 1874.3	6th February 1899.	810	96,182	7,89,000 8,38,000
2/3	Sirohi	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharao of, —, (Deora Chauhan Rajput).	27th September 1888.	29th April 1920.	1,564	1,86,639	9,70,000 10,70,000

* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.

† The title of Maharajadhiraja was recognised as a hereditary distinction on the 10th May 1925.

BIKANER.

1. The Rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded by Bikaji (born in 1439), a son of Raoji Jodhaji of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. A Treaty was concluded on the 9th March 1918 with the British Government whereby they agreed to protect the territories of Bikaner. In May 1868, an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent was entrusted with the Political charge of the State. In 1869 an extradition treaty was executed with the British Government which was subsequently modified in 1887. In 1871 a Council and regular civil, criminal and revenue courts were established at the Capital. The Chief Court established in 1910 was raised to the status of a High Court in May 1922. The present Ruler Maharajadhiraja Ganga Singh, the 21st Prince of his line, was born on 3rd October 1880.

2. Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Shri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th December 1898. In 1899-1900, a very severe famine visited Bikaner. His Highness took a most active and personal part in the relief operations and was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind decoration of the first class. His Highness personally took part in the China campaign of 1900 in command of his Imperial Service Regiment, and in recognition of his services received the K.C.I.E. In August 1902 His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the late King Emperor in London and had the honour of being appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Majesty King George V). In January 1903, His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and the Gold Darbar Medal was conferred on him. His Highness received the K.C.S.I. on the 24th June 1904 on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the late King

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	For hire.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 65,96,591	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	335	52 (Artillery).	..	333	738, 845	549 840	17	19	19
2	Rs. 7,18,000	30,000	..	23	236	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
3	8,60,000	..	..	33	412	37	556	..	..	15	..	..

* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.

† This includes Cavalry 312, Camel Corps 103 and Artillery 140. Ganga Risala (Camel Corps) 45%, Beng

* This includes Infantry 886 and two Motor Machine Gun Sections.

Sadul rights Infantry 434 Camel Pack Battery 103 Band 35 - 4 M.V. Machine Gun Section

... of India and the G. C. I. E. on the 1st January 1907 His Highness

Emperor of India, and the G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1907. His Highness again visited England in 1907. His Highness was gazetted Honorary Colonel and an Honorary A. D. C. to His Majesty the King Emperor on the 3rd June 1910. On the 4th June 1911 the University of Cambridge conferred the Honorary Degree of LL.D. on His Highness. In December 1911 His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and received the G.C.S.I. On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness was appointed to Sir John French's staff immediately after the King's visit to the front and joined the appointment on the 7th December 1914. The Bikaner (State) Camel Corps proceeded shortly afterwards with an Indian Division to Egypt. His Highness returned to India on the 20th February 1915. For services in connection with the War His Highness received the K.C.B. and was granted a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1918. His Highness again proceeded to Europe on 20th November 1918 to attend the Peace Conference where His Highness signed the Treaty of Peace as one of the representatives of the British Empire. In January 1919, while in Europe for the Peace Conference, His Highness was gazetted a G.C.V.O. His Highness was gazetted Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Lancers on the 30th December 1919. On the 1st January 1921 His Highness received the G.B.E. and a permanent local salute of 19 guns. His Highness again visited Europe with his second son, Bijay Singh, in May 1924. His Highness proceeded to Europe on the 6th August 1924 to attend the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations and returned on the 9th November 1924.

3. The following distinguished personages have visited Bikaner:—

In November 1902, Lord Curzon; in February 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse; in November 1905, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now Their Imperial Majesties the King and Queen); in November 1906 and again in November 1908, Lord Minto; in November 1912 and again in October 1913 and in November 1915, Lord Hardinge; in November 1920, Lord Chelmsford; in December 1921, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in December 1921 and again in January 1925, Lord Reading; in December 1924, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught;

4. Maharaj Kumar Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, son and heir to His Highness was born on the 7th September 1902, ~~and on the 9th of September 1920~~ ^{in January 1927} was appointed by His Highness to be his Chief Minister and the President of the Cabinet and of the Executive Council. He was made an Honorary Captain on the 1st January 1921. A son was born to the Maharaj Kumar on the 21st April 1924. His Highness' second son Bijai Singh was born on the 29th March 1909. The former was made a Companion of the Royal Victorian Order on the 17th March 1922, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India.

5. The Bikaner State is in direct political relations with the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana as a tentative measure.

JHALAWAR.

1. The Jhalawar State was created in 1838 from a part of the territories belonging to Kotah.

2. To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kotah State the famous Regent of Kotah, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs, and successors. Madan Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh, who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with the Maharao Ram Singh. There was a danger of a popular rising to expel the Ministers and it was, therefore, resolved in 1838 with the consent of the Kotah Ruler to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create out of 17 parganas of Kotah, yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of rupees, the principality of Jhalawar, as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of the Maharaj-Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kotah State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh. On the 1st January 1899 the actual transfer of territory was effected from which date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence, and the title of the Ruling Prince was at the same time changed from "Maharaj-Rana" to "Raj-Rana" and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

3. The new Jhalawar State consists of the area known as the Chaumehla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag and Gandhar, the Patan pargana, in which are situated the town of Jhalapatan and the Chaoni, and a portion of the Suket pargana. There is also a small detached

area Kirpapur, situated between Mewar and the Gwalior district of Neemuch which belongs to the State. The State pays Rs. 30,000 tribute to the British Government.

4. The present Ruling Prince of the State is His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I. ~~born on the 2nd September 1873~~ for "4th September 1874."

~~Paragraph 4, line 5.—Substitute "2nd September 1873" for "4th September 1874."~~ His Highness was born on the 4th September 1874³ and was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He was installed with powers on the 6th February 1899, and carries on the administration of the State with the assistance of a State Council. His Highness has a son, Maharaj Kunwar Rajendra Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 15th July 1900. He has a son, who was born at Oxford on the 27th September 1921. The latest reforms introduced into the State are the British postal system and British currency. The State maintains five dispensaries and 42 schools 6 of which are girls' schools.

5. The Nagda-Muttra Railway runs through or near to the State from south to north and there are three railway stations actually located in the State.

6. Besides the military forces shown in the statistical tables the State possesses 43 guns classed as serviceable. The Ruling Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. No Governor-General has yet paid a visit to the Ruling Prince at his capital.

7. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

8. His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh visited Europe in 1904, ~~Paragraph 8.—Delete lines 3 and 4 and insert the following:—~~ returned to India in January 1924.

"The Administration of the State is carried on through a Chief Minister aided by a Council"

placed all their resources at the disposal of the State. He offered his personal services. For services in connection with the war the title of Maharaj Rana was conferred on His Highness as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. The salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns on 1st of January 1921.

10. His Highness the Maharaj Rana proceeded on a tour in April 1925 to Australia and New Zealand.

SIROHI.

1. The Ruling Family are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the Chauhan clan, and are said to be descended from Prithwi Raj, the Chauhan King of Delhi. The founder of the Sirohi house was one Deoraj, the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century, but the Chauhans are said to have appeared in this part of the country (i.e., at Jalor in Jodhpur to the north-west) about 1152. The present capital, Sirohi, was built in 1425. About this time the Rana of Chitor is said to have taken refuge at Mount Abu from the army of Kutbud-din of Gujarat and, when that force retired, he refused to leave having learnt how strong the place was. He was, however, driven out by a force under the Sirohi Prince's son, and no other Ruling Prince was allowed on the hill till 1836, when the prohibition was withdrawn. A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823 and in 1845 the Rao

made over to the British Government, under certain conditions, certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanitarium. These lands together with a surrounding portion amounting to about 6 square miles were made over to the British Government under a permanent lease on an agreement concluded on the 1st October 1917.

2. The present Ruler of Sirohi is His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I. He was born on the 27th September 1888 and succeeded his late father Maharao Sir Kesri Singh on the 29th April 1920, the latter having abdicated the *gadi* on account of old age. His Highness has been married (1) to the youngest daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch-Bhuj by whom he has three daughters, (2) to the sister (since deceased) of His Highness the Raja of Rutlam, and (3) to a daughter of the Thakur of Kuwar in Gujrat. His Highness has no male issue. The titles of "Maharao" and of "Maharajadhiraja" were conferred on the Ruler of Sirohi as hereditary distinctions on the 1st January 1889 and the 12th December 1911, respectively. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1924 on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday. At the present time His Highness is carrying on the administration of the State with the help of a Chief Minister. Other principal officers are the Chief Judge, the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent of the Customs Department.

3. The Rajputana Malwa Railway passes through the State, the length in Sirohi territory being about 40 miles.

4. No Viceroy has ever visited the Capital.

5. Lord Lansdowne in 1890 and Lord Curzon in 1902 visited Mount Abu, which is the most notable place in Sirohi, some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The highest peak is known as Gura Sikhar (the Saint's pinnacle) 5,650 feet high. Abu is the head-quarters of the Governor General's Agent and is famous for its Jain temples at Delwara, about two miles from the station.

6. The Sirohi State is in direct political relations with the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jaisalmer	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharawal of —, (Jadon Bhati Rajput).	18th November 1882.	26th June 1914.	16,062	67,652	Rs. 3,15,000 4,01,000
2	Jodhpur (Marwar).	Major His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Sir Unifi Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., H.C. V.O., Maharaja of —, (Rathor Rajput).	8th July 1903	3rd October 1918.	35,066 34,963	1,348,315 1,844,649	1,45,000 1,63,000 841,642

* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.

JAISALMER.

1. The Ruling Family are Jadon Bhati Rajputs, and claim descent from the Yajñ or Jadon Kings, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The real founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born about the middle of the tenth century. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

2. The first Ruling Prince with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Ruler Maharawal Saliwahan died on the 14th April 1914. His Highness left no heir by blood or adoption; and the Government of India, after consulting the Sardars of the State, selected Kunwar Jawahir Singh, adopted son of Thakur Man Singh, the senior living member of the Ruling Family, as successor to the *gadi*. The decision of the Government of India was publicly announced in Jaisalmer on the 26th June 1914; and the new Ruler was formally installed by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 9th July. His Highness Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on the 18th November 1882 and was educated at the Mayo College and the Imperial Cadet Corps. His Highness received the K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1918. Maharaj Kumar Girdhar Singh, son and heir to His Highness, was born on the 13th November 1907. — vide map —

3. The country is almost entirely desert, and the nearest railway station is Barmer in Marwar territory, some 90 miles from the capital, Jaisalmer. No Viceroy has yet visited this State. Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford visited Jaisalmer in November 1920.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN CAMP.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Personal.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 3,29 2,20,000 3,39,000	Rs. ..	..	..	..	193 124 174	267 260 275	..	..	15	..	..
2	1,40,000 1,41,13,000 1,21,00,000	2,13,000†	..	66	55 43	..	1,000 300 122 military transport in addition to 1,200 Police (500 armed with m/c/ra weapons).	67	555 271	17	..	13

* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years.

† Includes contributions to local corps.

4. The financial condition of the State is sound.

5. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

6. On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914 the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his personal services.

JODHPUR (MARWAR).

1. Jodhpur is one of the three principal States of Rajputana, and the Maharajadhiraja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. Off-shoots from Jodhpur are the State of Bikaner and Kishangarh in Rajputana, Idar in the Bombay Presidency and Ratlam, Jhabua, and Sitamau in Central India.

2. The Marwar State may be said to have been founded in 1459, when the seat of government was transferred to the present capital (Jodhpur), but a first footing was acquired in the thirteenth century, when Siahji, a relation of the last King of Kanauj visited the country.

3. A treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1813 in the time of Maharaja Man Singh. The latter was succeeded by Maharaja Takht Singh of Ahmadnagar, who did good service during the Mutiny. On his death in 1873, his eldest son, Jaswant Singh, became Maharaja. During the rule of this Prince the State prospered. Three hundred and twenty miles of railway were constructed, the finances were put on a sound basis, a Forest Department was constituted, and many measures of reform were introduced. Two regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry were raised and placed at the

disposal of the Government of India for Imperial defence. The civil jurisdiction of the district of Mallani was restored to the Durbar in 1891, and the entire administration of the district was restored to the Durbar in 1898. Maharaja Jaswant Singh, who was given a personal salute of 21 guns, died in October 1895 and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Sardar Singh. The latter died in March 1911 and was succeeded by his son Maharaja Sumer Singh, who was invested with ruling powers in February 1916.

4. The present Maharajadhiraja Major Sir Um^{ai} Singh Bahadur was born on the 8th July 1903 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his elder brother, the late Maharaja Major Sir Sumer Singh Bahadur, K.B.E., on the 3rd October 1918. During the minority of His Highness, the administration of the State was conducted by an Executive Council consisting of a President and five members and working under the general control of the Resident. In addition, three members, representing the great body of Thakurs in Marwar, were appointed; the duties of these members were simply advisory and they were required to attend only those meetings to which they were summoned.

5. Lieutenant-General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., LL.D., D.C.L., great uncle of the present prince, who on abdicating the Idar *gadi*, was appointed Regent of the Jodhpore State during the minority of the late Maharaja Sumer Singh was appointed to the same position during the minority of the present ruling prince. He was the President of the Council of Regency until his death, which occurred on the 4th September 1922. On his death, the Resident, Western Rajputana States, temporarily discharged the duties of the President of the Regency Council.

6. His Highness Maharaja Sir Um^{ai} Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, under the guardianship of Mr. C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O., and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 27th January 1923. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain on the 24th October 1921 and was promoted to the honorary rank of Major in the Indian Army on the 2nd June 1923. He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the 17th March 1922, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India and a Knight Commander of the Star of India in June 1925. His Highness was married to the daughter of Thakur Jey Singh of Osian in Marwar on the 11th November 1921 and a son and heir was born to him on the 16th June 1923. A second son was born in London on the 21st June 1925. His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by Her Highness left for England for a six months' tour in March 1925 and returned in October 1925.

7. The members of the State Council at present are—

- (1) Rao Bahadur Pandit Sir Sukhdeo Prasad, Kt., C.I.E., Political and Judicial Member,
- (2) Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., of Pokaran, Public Works Department Member, ^{C.I.E.}
- (3) Mr. D. L. Drake Brockman, (I.C.S.), Revenue Member, and
- (4) Maharaj Fateh Singh, C.S.I., Home Member.

8. The State is not only entirely free from debt, but has a credit balance of more than 1½ crores of rupees, besides owning a railway, the market-value of which is about 3 crores of rupees.

9. The Imperial Service Cavalry consists of the 1st Regiment of four squadrons and of the 2nd regiment of three squadrons, were on active service from 1914 till February 1919, when they returned to Jodhpur. The 1st Regiment served with distinction on the China Expedition (1900-1901) and in the Tirah Campaign (1897-1898), and was kept in reserve at Rawalpindi. The

State military organisation has recently been changed. One cavalry regiment (non-Silladar) only is now maintained and one reserve squadron fully equipped and fit for active service, also a headquarter company and two companies of infantry as second line troops. Those troops are now known as "Jodhpur State Forces," and the use of the designation "Imperial Service Lancers" has been discontinued.

10. Lords Northbrook, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford, and Reading have all visited Jodhpur. In November 1921, the State was honoured with a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and from Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in January 1925. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India also paid a visit to Jodhpur in March 1923.

11. The length of the Jodhpur Railway in Marwar territory is 615.01 miles as detailed below :—

Section of Railway.	Miles.	Total.	Grand Total.
MAIN LINE.			
Kuchaman Road to Merta Road	73.00		
Merta Road to Jodhpur	64.00		
Jodhpur to Luni Junction	20.00		
Luni Junction to Balotra	50.51		
Balotra to Barmer	60.00		
Barmer to the Marwar Frontier	74.44	341.95	
BRANCHES AND EXTENSIONS.			
<i>Pachbhadra Branch.</i>			
Balotra to Pachbhadra	10.00	10.00	
MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION EXTENSION.			
Luni Junction to Marwar Pali	25.00		
Marwar Pali to Marwar Railway Junction	19.00	44.00	
<i>Phalodi Branch.</i>			
Jodhpur to Osian	34.28		
Osian to Marwar Lohawat	27.22		
Marwar Lohawat to Phalodi	17.09	79.19	
<i>Merta City Branch.</i>			
Merta Road to Merta City	8.95	8.95	
BHAGU EXTENSION.			
Merta Road to Nagaur	36.00		
Nagaur to Marwar Frontier	21.50	59.50	
MARWAR FRONTIER EXTENSION.			
Degana to Marwar Frontier	61.11	61.11	
LADNUN EXTENSION.			
Jaswantgarh to Ladnun	4.56	4.56	
SURSAGAR SIDING EXTENSION.			
Sursagar Junction to Bhootia	5.75	5.75	615.01

The management of the Bikaner Railway has been separated from the joint management of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway from the 1st November 1924.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of accession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sikkim	His Highness Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of, —, (Buddhist).	1893 . .	5th December 1914.	2,818	81,721	Rs. 4,54,700 4,54,700

SIKKIM.

1. In ancient times the country was inhabited by the Lepchas under the rule of Chiefs. The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi. Guru Tashi settled and died at Chumbi. His third son, Mipon Rab, Leader of Men, married a Tibetan lady and settled at Gangtok. He had four sons, from whom the four chief families in Sikkim trace their descent. His fourth son was Guru Tashi, whose great-grandson, Pinchu Nam-gye, said to have been born in 1604 A.D., became the first Raja of Sikkim and his accession to the *gadi* is said to have occurred in 1641. The present Maharaja of Sikkim, Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 5th December 1914 on the death of his half-brother Sidkeong Namgyal. His formal accession to the *gadi* according to Sikkim custom took place on the 15th May 1916. The Sikkim State suffered various encroachments from Bhutan, Tibet and Nepal. The Chumbi Valley, which originally belonged to Sikkim, was annexed to Tibet after the war between Tibet *cum* China and Nepal. Our relations with Sikkim commenced at the time of the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814-15, and at the conclusion of the war we restored to Sikkim the country which had been wrested from it by successive Gurkha invasions dating from 1780.

2. In 1834-35 a further inroad into the Sikkim Terai by the Lepcha refugees in Nepal in which the British Government intervened, led to negotiations by which the British Government acquired the unconditional cession by the Maharaja of Sikkim of the Darjeeling tract. A compensation of Rs. 3,000 per annum was at first granted for this cession. It was raised in 1846 to Rs. 6,000.

3. The settlement in Darjeeling advanced rapidly from a population of 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. This increased importance of Darjeeling was viewed with jealousy by the Sikkim Darbar, which took to kidnapping British subjects to be sold into slavery, and endeavoured to induce Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, to induce the British Government to allow of a mutual exchange of slaves between Darjeeling and Sikkim. Matters culminated in 1849 in the seizure and imprisonment of Drs. Hooker and Campbell, who were travelling in Sikkim with the permission of Government and the Maharaja. The object of the Sikkim Government was to force Dr. Campbell to relinquish claims for the surrender of criminals and to agree to the exchange of slaves.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTS IN CUSK;		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Rs. 3,52,000 3,47,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..

4. This led to the expedition of 1850, and the annexation of the Sikkim Terai and a certain portion of the Sikkim Hills to the Darjeeling district, and to the stoppage of the annual grant of Rs. 6,000. The occurrence of further cases of kidnapping led to another small expedition into Sikkim in 1860 and to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1861, which considerably strengthened our control over the internal and external administration of the country. By the 22nd Article of the Treaty the Maharaja agreed to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim, and to reside there for nine months in the year, and a Vakil was accredited by the Sikkim Darbar to reside at Darjeeling. The annual allowance of Rs. 6,000 forfeited in 1850 was restored in 1862, and raised to Rs. 9,000 in 1868, and to Rs. 12,000 in 1873.

5. After the abandonment of the proposed Mission of 1886 the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu. Intrigues followed. In 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu, and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap La.

6. In December 1888 negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibetan dispute were unsuccessfully opened with the Chinese Resident, who came to Gnatong for the purpose. The negotiations were re-opened in 1889 through Mr. James H. Hart of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and resulted in the Sikkim-Tibet Convention, signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890. The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was fixed. The British Protectorate over Sikkim and its exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of the State was recognised and the questions of increased facilities for trade, pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier, and of the arrangement for official communications between the British Government and Tibet were reserved for discussion.

7. In December 1893 the regulations regarding trade communication and pasturage to be appended to the above mentioned Convention of 1890 were drawn up. They included the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier. The import and export of certain goods were prohibited, or permitted subject to such restrictions as either Government might impose; and other goods were to be exempt from duty for a period of five years, after which period a tariff might be mutually agreed upon. During this period of five years trade in Indian tea was not to be engaged in. Up to the present date no further agreement on the question of a tariff on the importation of Indian tea has been arrived at. The mart in Yatung was opened in 1894. In May 1895 a Boundary Commission was appointed,

but with no satisfactory results. The Tibetans and the Chinese authorities both refused to recognise the line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of 1890, and the matter rested for the time.

8. In May 1902 the Government of India decided to assert our Treaty rights in respect of the boundary by expelling any Tibetan posts and officials found at Giaogong, or elsewhere on the Sikkim side of the frontier described in Article I of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. Mr. White, the then Political Officer, was accordingly directed to proceed to Giaogong. He left Gangtok for the frontier on the 15th June 1902, accompanied by a military escort and expelled the Tibetan outposts and officials stationed at Giaogong, and destroyed the Tibetan walls and block-houses on the British side of the frontier without any opposition. The party returned in August 1902, after having traversed and surveyed the whole of the boundary line north of Giaogong and the Don-kya La and Lho-nak, and having taken a complete and careful survey of the country on both sides of the frontier. The Tibetan graziers and traders were permitted to remain, but were informed that they had no rights within that area.

9. In June 1903, the Government of India deputed a Mission to Tibet under Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, K.C.I.E., to meet Chinese and Tibetan representatives in order to settle long-pending questions relating to the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and trade facilities. The Mission stayed for some months at Khamba Jong. As it was impossible to induce the Tibetans to negotiate there the Mission was forced to proceed to Chumbi and eventually towards the close of March 1904, to Gyantse. During the year the Tibet Mission owing to the obstructive attitude of the Tibetans was compelled to proceed to Lhasa and after successfully concluding a treaty with the Tibetan authorities returned to India without hindrance.

10. The Tibet Mission bulked very large in the history of the State during the year, 1903 and 1904, and has in many ways exercised a very considerable influence on the State. In December 1903, a cooly corps was raised in which the late Maharaja took a keen interest and which did very good work for the Tibet Mission. The corps was disbanded in October 1904. The State helped largely with labour for the maintenance of the new road and improvement of the existing one.

11. In October 1905, the Tashi Lama stayed a few days at Gangtok on his way to India as the guest of the late Maharaja. This visit created great interest throughout the country and the Buddhists flocked into Gangtok in large numbers to receive the Pontiff's blessing. On his return from India the Tashi Lama again stayed at Gangtok.

12. With the sanction of the Government of India Maharaj Kumar Tsotra Namgyal visited Sikkim for three months during 1917. The Dalai Lama passed through Sikkim on his flight from Lhasa in February 1910. The journey and the circumstances attending it aroused a deep interest. An extradition arrangement was concluded and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer was made possible to prevent bad characters from one country from entering the other.

13. In October 1918 His Highness Maharaja Sir Ta Kunzang Dechen, daughter of the Rakashar Depon, a G. Army. Her Highness is grand-daughter of the late Lo was Prime Minister of Tibet. Their Highnesses have daughters. The eldest son, Kunzang Chholey Namigyal, was born in November 1921.

The following are his relations:—

- (1) Raja Tsotra Namgyal (still in Tibet), born in 1879 (half brother).
- (2) Kumari Choni Wangmo La born in 1897 (sister). She was married to Trasho Sonam Topgay Dorji, Agent to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan at Kalimpong, on the 5th April 1918. ~~The Government of India conferred the title of Raja upon Tsotra Namgyal as a personal distinction on the 2nd January 1922.~~

14. The present Maharaja was educated at the Mayo College in Ajmer (1909 and 1910) and at St. Paul's School in Darjeeling (1911 and 1914). He accompanied his father the late Maharaja Sir Thotub Namgyal, K.C.I.E., to Calcutta on the occasion of the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905, and to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911. His Highness visited Bombay in 1916. He also visited Delhi on the occasions of the visits to India of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in 1921 and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1922. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918.

15. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok. During the last few years the trade and revenues of the State have increased greatly. A survey for a railway connecting Gangtok with Bengal has been made.

16. There are no regular troops in Sikkim, but a force of armed police consisting of 60 men.

17. On the outbreak of war in Europe, Sikkim was quick to respond to the call of Empire. The late Maharaja offered his personal services to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and placed all the resources of his little State at the disposal of the Government. Many Sikkimese fought in the ranks of Gurkha Regiments during the war. During the European war nearly eight hundred men joined the Army and more than three hundred the Military Police, the enlistments in each being many times larger than during peace. A few also joined ambulance companies. Subscriptions were made to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and to the St. John's Ambulance Fund.

18. In 1920 Her Highness the Maharani of Sikkim was educated at the Hampton Court College, Mussoorie.

19. For services in connection with the war the Maharaja was appointed a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1919. On the 1st January 1923, His Highness the Maharaja was promoted to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Akadia .	Four Shareholders (Kathi).	..	..	2	110	3,000
2	Alamjar (Devant).	One Shareholder (Rajput).	..	..	1	570	6,000
3	Amrapur .	Three Shareholders (Rajput-Mahomedans).	..	..	8	1,520	20,000
4	Anandpur .	Six Shareholders (Kathi).	..	..	130	6,745	30,882
5	Ankevalia .	Two Shareholders (Rajput).	..	..	17	2,516	22,500
6	Babra .	Six Shareholders (Kathi).	..	..	10	7,217	80,000
7	Bagaara .	Five Shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	56	11,911	1,33,628
8	Bajana .	Malik Kamalkhan Jivankhan of — (Mahomedan).	6th January 1903.	10th March 1920.	183-12	11,760	3,61,167
9	Bamanbor .	One Shareholder (Kathi)	9th December 1860.	2nd August 1906.	12	703	3,014
10	Manavadar	Khan Shri Gulam Moineddin Khanji (Pathan).	22nd December 1911.	19th October 1918.	..	17,393	3,71,230
	Sardargadh.	Hussainyavarkhan (Pathan).	14th July 1880.	6th March 1903.	221-8	6,824	78,150
	Two other Divisions.	..	..	..	..	9,201	1,12,591
11	Bhadli .	Five Shareholders (Kathi) .	21-9-1915	25-4-1925	15	2,483	62,000
12	Bhadwa .	Five Shareholders (Rajput) .	23-11-1892	12th March 1903.	7	1,179	15,000
13	Bhadvana .	Three Shareholders (Rajput).	..	..	15	623	5,900
14	Bhalala .	Three Shareholders (Rajput).	..	..	6	313	992
15	Bhalgam Bhaldoi.	Two Shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	1	721	7,100
16	Bhalgamda .	Three Shareholders (Hindu)	..	..	10	1,618	10,000
17	Bhandaria .	Four Shareholders (Jhir) .	..	..	3	658	4,800
18	Bharelja .	Two Shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	2	421	2,500
19	Bhathan .	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	4	433	2,200
20	Bhavnagar .	His Highness Maharaja Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Maharaja of —, (Gohil Rajput).	19th May 1912	17th July 1919	2,860	426,404	56,16,713
21	Bhimora .	Two Shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	..	1,168	6,787
22	Bholka .	One Shareholder (Rajput) .	..	..	30	3,013	24,000
23	Bhojavadar .	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	3	653	5,000
24	Bildi .	Baunbat (Sindhi) .	..	..	3	409	4,000
25	Bidanones .	One Shareholder (Jhir) .	..	..	83	167	900
26	Bhanchana .	One Shareholder (Rajput) .	..	..	6	481	2,500
27	Chamardi-Vachhani.	Twenty-four Shareholders (Rajput).	..	..	7	1,998	10,000
28	Charkha .	Four Shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	10	1,369	17,000

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN GUNS		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1	1,600	129	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3,000	..	1,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	7,000	511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	30,259	715	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	21,000	1,300	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	60,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	97,166	..	4,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	2,62,418	7,880	57	..	..	7	31	..	..	..	..	..
9	2,100	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	3,51,815	14,821	2,316	..	..	11	37	..	..	..	..	..
	77,340	7,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	92,590	7,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	20,000	1,101	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	12,030	1,391	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1,379	993	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	992	471	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	6,140	201	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	8,000	1,400	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2,500	..	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	2,000	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	2,200	441	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	61,11,532	1,28,060	21,429	268	250	..	..	26	253	13	..	13
21	8,192	503	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	27,000	1,759	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	7,500	..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	700	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	2,500	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	13,563	..	858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	17,240	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
29	Chalsala .	Two Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	5	729	2,000
30	Chitravav (Devani).	One Shareholder (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	2	290	1,200
31	Onoari .	Six Shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>)	..	..	13	423	5,200
32	Chok .	Two Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	4	1,430	6,800
33	Chotilla .	Eight Shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>)	..	25 th Dec 1910	108	7,125	21,900
34	Chuda .	Thakore Bhadursinhji Jorawarsinhji of, —, (<i>Jhalu Rajput</i>).	3rd April 1900.	24th January 1921.	78.2	12,590	1,40,000
35	Cutch .	His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharao of, —, (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	23rd August 1865.	1st January 1876.	7,616†	484,547	31,98,294
36	Dahida .	Six Shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>)	..	..	2	911	8,400
37	Darod .	Two Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	4	200	700
38	Dasada .	Six Shareholders (<i>Mahomedan</i>).	..	..	129.76	13,269	1,01,237
39	Datha .	Two main Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>).	..	..	68.9	10,731	23,000
40	Dedan .	Four Shareholders (<i>Kotila</i>)	..	..	40.5	4,984	37,681
41	Dedarda .	Two Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	2	876	4,100
42	Deodar .	Waghela Khanji Anandsinhji, Thakor of, —, (<i>Rajput</i>).	3th April 1872.	3th September 1902.	Survey not made.	4,422	13,000
43	Deodar .	Waghela Himatsinhji Vajesinhji, Thakor of, —, (<i>Rajput</i>).	12th January 1908.	2nd May 1918	Do.	3,868	15,911
44	Derdi-Janbai.	Three Shareholders (<i>Charan</i>).	..	..	2	823	9,000
45	Devalla .	Two Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	11	537	7,000
46	Dhola (Devani).	One Shareholder (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	1	305	1,500
47	Dholarva .	One Shareholder (<i>Kathi</i>)	..	..	4	478	5,500
48	Dhrava .	Nine Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	44	8,911	80,000
49	Dhrangadhra.	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Chanshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Saheb of, —, (<i>Jhalu Rajput</i>).	31st May 1889.	February, 1911.	1156.3	88,406	26,00,000
50	Dhrol .	Thakor Saheb Daulatsinhji Harisinhji Thakor Saheb of, —, (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	22nd August 1864.	2nd September 1914.	283	23,460	2,78,113
51	Dhudhraj .	Three Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>).	..	..	12	2,419	13,452
52	Gadhali .	Three Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>).	..	..	5	1,169	15,000
53	Gadhia .	Two Shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>)	..	..	11	442	3,000
54	Gadhika .	Jadeja Shivasinhji (<i>Rajput</i>).	26th November 1868.	26th November 1870.	23	1,908	17,969

* These figures are approximate.

† Exclusive of the Rann of Cutch.

Serial No.	Average Annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						EQUIPMENT IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCE.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Prima-ment.	Personal.	Local.
9	10.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
29	700	971	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	2,125	..	529	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	2,511	154	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	4,000	..	417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	28,647	652	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	88,215	6,324	820	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..
35	15,91,163	3,257-15-	..	..	..	..	..	33	359	17	..	19.
36	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	700	366	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	1,40,579	12,968	10,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	32,017	..	5,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	39,258	..	4,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	3,000	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	10,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	14,977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	0,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	6,000	467	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	950	..	381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	5,700	..	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	58,948	3,700	1,163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	22,00,069	40,671	6,006	..	(a) Two Companies with two platoons. (b) Two Troops Body Guards.	..	..	71	410	13	..	..
50	2,01,850	..	10,231	..	..	11	..	..	..	9	..	..
51	13,152	1,102	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	0,000	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	3,000	..	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	13,801	613	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.]
55	Gaphulla	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	1	274	3,000
56	Gandhol	One Shareholder (Rajput)	..	..	53	154	2,000
57	Garmali (Koti).	One Shareholder (Kathi)	..	..	2	340	2,800
58	Garmali (Nani).	One Shareholder (Kathi)	..	..	2	230	1,400
59	Gavridad	Jadeja Dipsinhji Pratap sinhji of, — (Rajput).	10th June 1870.	30th March 1911.	27	1,073	15,022
60	Gedi	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	11	600	4,000
61	Gigasaran	Four Shareholders, (Kathi), one shareholder (Muham- madan).	..	..	6	717	3,780
62	Gondal	His Highness Thakur Sahab Sir Bhagwatsinhji Sagram- ji, G.C.I.E., Thakur Sahab of, — (Jadeja Rajput Hindu).	24th October 1865.	14th Decem- ber 1869.	1,024	167,071	25,00,000
63	Gundiala	One Shareholder (Rajput)	..	..	15	1,858	10,000
64	Hajaria	Two Shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	6	1,089	9,600
65	Iavej	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	7	947	5,200
66	Itaria	One Shareholder (Kathi)	..	..	6	506	20,000
67	Jafabad	Belongs to the Nawab of Janjira.	..	..	42.3	10,878	82,445
68	Jakhan	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	3	487	1,100
69	Jalla Devani	Jadeja Mohobatsinhji of, (Rajput).	6th August 1910.	26th October 1910.	36	2,688	17,981
70	Jalla-Kayaji	One Shareholder (Rajput)	..	..	1	485	2,200
71	Jalla-Manaji	Ditto	..	..	1	214	2,000
72	Jasdan	Khacher Shri Ala Valsur of, —, (Kathi).	4th Novem- ber 1905.	10th June 1910.	283	20,884	3,62,983
73	Jetpur	Fifteen Shareholders (Vala Kathi).	..	..	733.8	107,074	10,04,110
74	Jhamar	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	4	510	2,500
75	Jhamka (Vela- lan).	Two Shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	7	526	4,081
76	Jhampodad	Three Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	4	550	2,698
77	Jhinjhuwada.	Nine Shareholders (Koti)	..	..	164.6	12,411	1,02,123
78	Junagadh	His Highness Nawab Maha- Batkhan Kasnikhan, Nawab of, —, (Babi Pathan).	2nd August, 1900.	22nd January 1911.	3336.9	465,493	63,88,204
79	Junapadar	One Shareholder (Koti)	..	..	31	177	600
80	Kamadhla	Mir Julfikar Ali (Muham- madan).	..	..	4	718	10,000
81	Kamalpur	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	4	1,102	10,000
82	Kaner	One Shareholder (Kathi)	..	..	2	327	2,000
83	Kanjarda	One Shareholder (Rajput)	..	..	08	283	2,500

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Average Annual Expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IS CCM.		
		To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
				Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
55	3,000	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	1,000	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	2,500	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	1,400	..	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	11,365	1,011	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	4,500	1,200	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	15,00,000	49,096	61,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
63	10,000	1,408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	9,720	..	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	3,000	..	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	12,000	252	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	45,712	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
68	900	212	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	11,810	..	1,531-12-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	1,500	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	1,200	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	2,78,228	7,094	2,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	8,99,079	60,262	8,900	..	..	34	239	..	..	..	..	..
74	2,500	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	4,126	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	2,698	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	70,268	11,078	653	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	61,19,328	28,394	37,210	..	37	..	1,154	132	..	13	13	15
79	500	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	5,500	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	7,000	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	2,000	..	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	1,500	..	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† Personal salute is 15 paces.
 Permanent Local salute is 15 paces.
 * These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
84	Kankasali .	One Shareholder (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	76	249	1,028
85	Kanpur-Ishvaria	Four Shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>) .	..	..	3	1,358	13,060
86	Kantharia .	Five main Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	14	1,864	12,000
87	Karlana .	Five Shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>) .	..	..	10	2,348	40,000
88	Karmad .	Gagubha Jashvatsinh (<i>Rajput</i>) .	1894	1894	3	451	5,709
89	Karol .	Two Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	11	979	12,000
90	Katodia (Vachhani).	Ditto .	..	..	1	303	2,000
91	Kathrota .	One Shareholder (<i>Kathi</i>) .	..	..	1	188	1,050
92	Kesaria .	Two main Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	3	216	1,125
93	Khambhala .	Two Shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>) .	..	..	6	1,250	12,000
94	Khambhlav .	Three Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	10	922	1,000
95	Khandla .	Two Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	5	693	5,000
96	Kherali .	Three Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	11	1,823	16,560
97	Khiladia Najani. (Lakhapadar Thana).	One Shareholder (<i>Kathi</i>) .	..	..	1	141	2,300
98	Khiladia (Babra Thana).	One Shareholder (<i>Sayed Muhammad</i>) .	..	..	2	348	6,000
99	Khiladia Dosaji (Sangadhi Thana).	Two Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	1	381	2,400
100	Khilasa .	Jadeja Balsinhji (<i>Rajput</i>) .	26th September 1890.	20th February 1905.	13	3,659	24,019
101	Kotda-Nayani	Four Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	3	1,069	9,000
102	Kotda Pitha	Five Shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>) .	..	..	25	6,923	9,000
103	Kotda-Sangan.	Thakor Himatsinhji Togaji (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>) .	17th September 1892.	..	90	9,240	96,030
104	Kotharia .	Jadeja Shivsinhji (<i>Rajput</i>) .	26th May 1895	25th September 1925.	27	2,146	22,116
105	Kuba .	Three Shareholders (<i>Nagar Brahman</i>) .	..	..	2.5	299	3,843
106	Lakhapadar .	One Shareholder (<i>Kathi</i>) .	..	..	5	500	2,100
107	Lakhtar (Thana Lakhtar).	Thakor Balvirsinhji, Karansinhji, Thakor of, —, (<i>Jhala Rajput</i>) .	11th January 1831.	8th August 1921.	247.43	21,133	3,55,362
108	Lallad .	Two Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	4	803	5,834
109	Lathi .	Thakor Prahladsinhji Pratapsinhji, Thakor of, —, (<i>Gohil Rajput</i>) .	31st March 1912.	14th October 1918.	41.8	8,335 8,846	1,67,732 2,44,707
110	Limbda .	Three Talukdars (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	7	2,186	30,000
111	Limbdi .	Thakor Saheb Sir Daulatsinhji Jashvatsinhji, Thakor Saheb of, —, (<i>Jhala Rajput</i>) .	11th August 1868.	14th April 1908.	343.96	35,422	7,60,999

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Average Annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAUCES IN CWT.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE POLICE.				
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police total.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
84	1,900	81	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	11,850	230	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	11,000	1,491	297-1-7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	11,700	850	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	5,230	140	91-6-7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	8,000	703	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	3,511	..	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	790	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	1,123	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	5,550	406	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	900	730	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	4,000	806	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	10,500	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	2,300	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	..	..	427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	19,721	2,366	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	8,783	..	687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	6,000	1,850	728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	96,854	10,189	1,127	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	15,738	918	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	2,610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Pages 168-169, Serial No. 109, Lathi—

Column 7.—Substitute "8335" for "8816".

Column 8.—Substitute "1,67,733" for "2,11,757".

Column 10.—Substitute "1,66,651" for "1,68,122".

Column 11.—Add "44,164".

Column 12.—Substitute "2007" for "1857".

Column 16.—Substitute "33" for "25".

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
112	Lodhika	K. S. Mulwaji . . K. S. Viljaysinhji . .	22nd August 1912. ..	9th November 1917. 1st December 1918.	15	4,607	17,298 17,620
113	Malla . .	Thakor Rainsinhji Modji, Thakor of, —, (Jadeja Rajput).	14th February 1808.	20th October 1907.	103	12,060	91,620
114	Manavav .	One Shareholder (Kathi) .	..	..	5	348	2,600
115	Matra-Timba	Kachar Devia Pitha (Kathi) Khacher Bokra Pitha (Kathi).	17th February 1850. 9th September 1884.	17th August 1900.	6	352	1,550
116	Mengaul .	Jadeja Raghavsinhji Nar-sinhji (Rajput).	18th August 1888.	..	35	3,113	23,177
117	Mevasa .	Two Shareholders (Kathi) .	..	..	24	786	4,564
118	Monvel .	Ditto .	..	..	31	2,373	21,800
119	Morchopna .	One Shareholder (Kathi) .	..	..	83	472	700
120	Morvi .	His Highness Thakor Sahab Shri. Lakhdhirji Waghji, Thakor Sahab of, —, (Jadeja Rajput).	26th December 1876.	11th June 1922.	822	95,697	21,00,000†
121	Moya (Mahura).	Three Shareholders (Rajput).	..	..	76	337	2,306
122	Mull .	Thakor Harischandrasinhji (Parmar Rajput).	10th July 1890.	3rd December 1905.	133.2	15,830	2,10,999
123	Mullia-Dery .	Five Shareholders (Rajput).	..	..	15	2,622	15,612
124	Munjpur .	Three Shareholders (Rajput).	..	..	3	587	2,365
125	Nawanagar .	Lientenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of, —, (Jadeja Rajput).	6th September 1872.	11th March 1907.	3,791	345,353	69,54,867
126	Nilvala .	One Shareholder (Kathi) .	..	..	2	517	3,600
127	Pachhegam (Devaul).	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	10	3,452	38,000
128	Noghanvadar	Two Shareholders (Kathi Deria).	..	..	1	313	3,000
129	Pah .	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	1	227	2,600
130	Pal .	Jadeja Ladhubha Ratan-sinh (Rajput).	25th September 1869.	18th November 1892.	21	1,315	19,261
131	Palali .	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	4	450	1,271
132	Pallad .	Seven Shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	185	6,917	60,000
133	Palanpur .	Captain His Highness Nawab Sir Ferozshahmedkhan Shermahomedkhan, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Nawab of, —, (Lohani Pathan).	7th July 1883	28th September 1918.	1765.91	236,694	9,77,858

* These figures are approximate.

† Exclusive of Railway earnings.

Serial No.	Average Annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVINGS GUNS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE POLICE.		Frontier.	Personal.	Local.
				Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
91	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
112	19,443	643	202	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13,810	643	202									
113	72,047	..	1,367	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	2,610	..	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	1,500	200	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	21,538	3,412	457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	5,981	445	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	22,500	..	343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	800	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	18,09,000†	9,263	52,296	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
121	2,005	120	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	2,01,220	7,501	1,853	..	..	0	29	..	..	..	..	..
123	18,000	1,279	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	2,365	603	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	65,23,757	50,312	69,781	234	207	59	1,025	420	364	13	15	15
126	2,500	511	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	23,600	..	2,802	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	1,500	..	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	15,400	1,253	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	1,232	357	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	35,000	907	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	9,34,406	..	38,462	51	151	..	..	66	111	13	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

† Exclusive of Railway expenditures.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
134	Palitana	Thakor Sahab Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, Thakor Sahab of, —, (Gohil Rajput).	14th April 1900.	29th September 1903.	286.8	58,000 23,836	Rs. 5,57,496
135	Panchavda (Vaichaul).	One Shareholder (Rajput).	..	..	78	345	1,500
136	Patdi	Desai Daulatsinhji (Kanbi)	19th June 1881.	5th August 1913.	39.4	2,381	97,535
137	Porbandar	His Highness Maharaja Shri Natwarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Maharaja Rana Sahab of, —, (Jethwa Rajput).	30th June 1901.	10th December 1908.	642.25	101,891	22,25,000
138	Radhanpur	His Highness Jalaludin Khan Bismillah Khan Babi Nawab of, —, (Pathan).	2nd April 1889	27th November 1910.	1,150	67,789	8,16,633
139	Rai Sankil	..	..	..	6	657	20,510
140	Rajkot	Thakor Sahab Sir Lakhaji Raj Bahaji Raj, K.C.I.E., Thakor Sahab of, —, (Jadeja Rajput).	17th December 1883.	16th April 1890.	282	60,993	10,00,000
141	Rajpara (Chok Thana).	Two Shareholders (Gohil Rajput).	..	..	1	605	2,000
142	Rajpur	Chandrasinhji Mansinhji (Rajput).	18th October 1910.	1st April 1918	22.8	2,128	64,710
143	Rajpara (Halar).	Jadeja Lakhaji Ashaji (Rajput).	30th July 1869.	22nd December 1903.	15	2,208	21,364
144	Ramanka	Two Shareholders	..	..	..	600	3,000
145	Ramparda	Two Shareholders (Kathi).	..	..	5	621	523
146	Randhla	Gulam Haider (Muhammadan).	..	..	3	701	10,000
147	Ranigam	Two Shareholders (Rajput and Kathi).	..	..	3	933	15,000
148	Ranparda (Chok Thana).	Two Shareholders (Kathi).	..	..	5	506	523
149	Ratanpur-Dhamanka.	Three Shareholders (Rajput).	..	..	3	621	5,000
150	Rohsala	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	1	451	2,600
151	Sahuks	One Shareholder (Rajput).	..	..	6	735	12,000
152	Samadhiala (Chok Thana).	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	1	655	8,000
153	Samadhiala	Two Shareholders (Charan)	..	..	6	300	2,000
154	Samadhiala Chhabhadia.	Five Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	62	1,421	6,500
155	Samla	Four Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	13	1,313	1,300
156	Sinala	Two Shareholders (Sarvatiya Rajput).	..	..	51	545	2,700
157	Sarosra	Two Shareholders (Kathi).	..	..	1	863	5,088

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Average Annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVES IN CENS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE POLICE.				
		To Govern- ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Per- cent.	Per- cent.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
131	Rs. 4,52,876	Rs. ..	Rs. 17,364	..	..	31	91	..	..	9	..	..
135	1,500	..	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	83,185	7,910†	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	22,20,000	21,267 86,467	12,302	35	260 A Class 85 B Class	12	200 (Militia).	35	215	13	..	..
138	8,20,751	..	..	..	..	25	77	..	..	11	..	..
139	20,230	556	382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	9,40,000	18,931	2,330	..	..	18	..	..	..	9	..	..
141	1,250	..	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	63,895	2,412	186	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
143	15,071	2,022	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	..	..	672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	550	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	5,000	..	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	579	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	4,000	..	903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	1,800	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	0,000	510	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	2,060	..	518	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	7,000	..	2,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	10,000	979	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	1,200	..	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	4,355	186	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

† This includes Rs. 2,621 paid in Virangam Treasury for certain Dead Girl Haks.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenues.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
158	Santalpur in Banas Kantha and Adesar in Cutch.	Jadeja Pravinsinhji Rawaji (Rajput).	18th July 1109.	17th July 1924.	Not surveyed	445	3,300†
159	Sata-no-ness	One Shareholder (Ahir)	..	..	67	303	950
160	Satudadvavdi	Four Shareholders (Rajput).	..	..	13	2,507	11,140
161	Sayla	Thakor Madarsinhji Vakhatsinhji, Thakor of, —, (Jhala Rajput).	28th May 1868.	25th January 1924.	202.1	13,351	2,06,985
162	Sejakpur	Three Shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	20	864	5,000
163	Sebdi-vadar	One Shareholder (Koli)	..	..	1	314	1,000
164	Shahpur	Jadeja Prabhatsinhji Bhupatsingh (Rajput)	29th June 1894.	8th November 1907.	10	1,303	14,000
165	Silana	Two Shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	4	585	2,000
166	Sisang-Chaudh	Five Shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	1	1,710	7,605
167	Songadh (Vachhani)	Three Shareholders (Rajput).	..	..	1	1,755	2,000
168	Sudamada Dhandhalpur.	Four Shareholders (Kathi)	..	..	135	5,359	40,000
169	Sulgam	Many Shareholders (Rajput).	..	..	220	8,925	18,258
170	Talsana	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	43	1,879	9,450
171	Tavi	Ditto	..	..	12	582	4,720
172	Terwada	Many Shareholders (Baloch)	..	..	61-73 6-178	6,491	24,435
173	Thara	Many Shareholders (Rajput).	..	..	65½	10,000	36,000
174	Tharad	Waghela Bhimsingji Dolatsingji Thakor of, —, (Rajput).	28th January 1900.	19th February 1921.	1,262½	52,839	85,700
175	Toda-Vachhani.	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	1	460	3,500
176	Untdi	Ditto	..	..	6	281	2,000
177	Vadai Bhandaria.	Two Shareholders (Ahir)	..	..	2	435	2,600
178	Vadali	Jadeja Vawaji Verabhai (Rajput).	25th November 1874.	4th December 1900.	2	662	2,781
179	Vadod (Devani).	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	2	820	3,000
180	Vadod (Jhalavadi).	One Shareholder (Rajput).	..	..	14	1,264	16,200
181	Vaghavadi (Vaghvori).	One Shareholder (Kathi)	..	..	3	112	800

* These figures are approximate.

† This figure appertains only to his Santalpur estate in Banas Kantha.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALES IN CTS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		Pensions.	Personal.	Local.
				Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
158	3100†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	700	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	14,000	1,466	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	3,47,717	15,001	501	..	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..
162	5,000	316-8	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	700	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	13,000	464	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	3,010	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	9,465	720	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	3,000	..	572	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	35,000	2,381	743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	18,226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	9,450	913	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	4,720	310	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	20,131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	30,000	..	2,381-11-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	83,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	4,600	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	1,500	493	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	1,600	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
178	1,859	216	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	1,800	..	1,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	16,200	1,352	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	800	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

† This figure appertains only to his Santalpur estate in Ranas Kantha.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenues.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
182	Vala . .	Thakor Vakhatsinhji Meghrajji Thakor of, —, (Gohil Rajput).	30 th October 1864. 1863	20th August 1875. 1884	190.3 190.2	11,386 12,225	Rs. 3,41,773
183	Vana . .	Six Shareholders (Rajput) .	..	..	24	3,305	21,110
184	Vanala .	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	3	248	2,500
185	Vangadhra .	One Shareholder (Rajput) .	..	..	62	480	2,200
186	Vankaner .	Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amar-sinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E., Raj Sahab of, —, (Jhala Rajput).	4th January 1879.	12th June 1881.	417	36,824	7,32,210
187	Vanod . .	Khan Sahab Hussain Mahomedkhan Kamaluddin-khan (Jath Malik).	7th December 1885.	1st May 1905	57.37	4,094	1,00,000
188	Vasavad .	Eight Shareholders (Brahman).	..	..	10.85	5,037	18,000
189	Vavdi-Dhar- vala.	Five Shareholders (Rajput)	..	..	4	1,005	10,500
190	Vavdi Vach- hani.	One Shareholder (Rajput) .	..	..	8	300	3,000
191	Vekaria . .	One Shareholder (Kathi) .	..	..	8	595	3,800
192	Vejanones .	One Shareholder (Koli) .	..	..	25	184	500
193	Vichhavad .	Two Shareholders (Nagar Brahman).	..	..	3.7	400	2,500
194	Virpur . .	Thakor Hamirsinhji Suraji Thakor of, —, (Rajput).	1876	12th October 1918.	67	6,675	65,000
195	Vivra . .	One Shareholder (Rajput) .	..	28th February 1904.	76	127	1,400
196	Vithalgadh .	Fansa Shri Ramchardranao alias Vajaysinhji of, —, (Kayasth Prabhu).	18th February 1904.	18th March 1908.	51	3,888	78,756
197	Wadhwan (Vadwan).	Thakor Sahab Shri Jorawarsinhji, Thakor Sahab of, —, (Jhala Rajput).	23rd July 1899.	23rd February 1918.	242.6	37,946	7,03,810
198	Wadia (Vadia)	Darbar Shri Bawa Jivna, Chief of, —, (Vala Kathi).	11th July 1874.	..	72	11,656	1,30,000
199	Warahl . .	Malek Jorawarkhan Umar Khan (Jat Mahomedan).	14th September 1881.	1st July 1900	120	2,821	} Figures not received.
200	Warahl . .	Malek Muridkhan Rawaji (Jat Mahomedan).	9th October 1859.	18th August 1911.	40	1,253	
201	Wao . .	Chuhan Harisinhji Chandansinhji, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	10th September 1889.	9th June 1924	537	22,343	50,024

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVINGS NOTE.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma-ent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
	500	4,090	9,202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	3,715	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,000	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2,800	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
186	4,96,953	17,402	1,457	..	..	13	..	..	..	9	11	..
187	50,000	1,053	773	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..
188	13,000	706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	11,000	..	1,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	3,000	..	351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	3,500	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	400	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
193	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
194	35,000	3,418	696	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
195	1,350	149	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
196	73,300	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
197	7,55,506	29,087-15-8	2,769	..	..	14	118	..	..	9	..	..
198	1,20,000	7,200-15-0	390-11-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
199	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200	16,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201	56,044	..	556-10-8†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

† Fluctuates.

List of Rulers of Western India States Agency in direct relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

No.	Name.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
1	His Highness Maharaja Dhira/Maharao Shri Sir Khengurji Sayal Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Maharao of Cutch . .	Cutch.	
2	His Highness/Mahabatkhan, (C.C.S.I.) . .	Nawab of Junagadh . .	Junagadh.	
3	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Itanjisinhji Vibhaji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar.	Nawanagar.	
4	His Highness Maharaja/Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavsinhji (Minor).	Maharaja of Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar.	
5	His Highness Maharaja Rana Shri Nutvarsinhji Bhavsinhji.	Maharaja of Porbandar	Porbandar.	
6	His Highness Maharaja (Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.)	Maharaja Raj Sahib of Dhrangadhra.	Dhrangadhra.	
7	Captain His Highness Nawab Sir Talemahomedkhan, Shermahomedkhan, K.C.I.E.	Nawab of Falanpur . .	Falanpur.	
8	His Highness Jalaluddin Khan Bismillah Khan	Nawab of Radhanpur . .	Radhanpur.	
9	His Highness/Lukhdhirji Waghji . . .	Thakor-Sahib of Morvi .	Morvi.	
10	His Highness/Sir Bhogwatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E.	Thakor Sahib of Gondal .	Gondal.	
11	His Highness Sidi Mohamed Sidi Ahmedkhan	Nawab of Janjira and Jafra-bad.	Janjira.	
12	Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amar-sinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E.	Raj Sahib of Wankaner	Wankaner.	
13	Thakor Sahib Shri Bahadursinhji Manalsinhji .	Thakor Sahib of Palitana	Palitana.	
14	Thakor Sahib Shri Daulatsinhji Haratsinhji .	Thakor Sahib of Dhrol .	Dhrol.	
15	Thakor Sahib Shri Sir Dolatsinhji Javatsinhji, K.C.I.E.	Thakor Sahib of Limbdl	Limbdl.	
16	Thakor Sahib Shri Sir Lakhlaji Raj Bawaji Raj, K.C.I.E.	Thakor Sahib of Rajkot	Rajkot.	
17	Thakor Sahib Shri Jorawarsinhji . . .	Thakor Sahib of Wadhwan	Wadhwan	

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents.

No.	Name of Taluka:	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
	BANAS KANTHA.				
1	Deodar, Waghela Khanji . . .	Survey not made.	..	4,422	
2	Deodar, Waghela Himatsinhji . . .	Do. .	..	3,868	
3	Sulgam	220	..	8,025	
4	Torwada	61.78	..	6,491	
5	Thara	65½	..	10,660	
6	Tharad	1,260½	..	52,330	
7	Warahi, Malek Joravar Khan . . .	120	..	2,821	
8	Warahi, Malek Muridkhan . . .	40	..	1,253	
9	Wao	537	..	22,343	

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents—contd.

No.	Name of Taluka:	Area in square miles.	Population.	REMARKS.
Kathiawar Agency				
EASTERN DIVISION (Kathiawar).				
1	Than-Lakhtar		51	13,114
2	Sayla		33	11,661
3	Chuda		14	12,005
4	Vala		46	13,011
5	Lathi	18	10*	8,335- The State owns 4 Scang Villages, viz. --- Taluka - vide H.F. X-X
6	Mull	133.2	20	15,136
7	Bajana	183.12	27	10,270
8	Patdi	39.4	7†	2,190
9	Vanod	57.37	13	3,911
10	Vithalgadh	49.7	9	3,453
11	Dasada (Zainbad)	‡	4	1,239
Page 179, No. 13—				
	Add in the remainder of the Taluka of Dasul . . . . .	||	5	1,516
	Rules management of the Taluka of Dasul . . . . .	||	5	550
	---, Khacher Dada and Hana Jiwa . . . . .	||	9	1,847
16	Ralsankli	¶	2	657
Kathiawar Agency				
WESTERN DIVISION (Kathiawar).				
1	Jasdan	283	59**	22,881
2	Manavadar	††	23	17,396
3	Jetpur (Thana Devli) Vela Shri Amra Laxman. <i>Barbari Shri</i>	‡‡	21	11,442
4	Jetpur (Vadia) Vela Bara Jivna	72	17	11,650
5	Virpur	67	13	6,075
6	Malla	103	15	12,660
7	Kotda-Sanganli <i>Barbari Shri C. & E.</i>	90	20	9,240
8	Jetpur Vela Mulu Suraj <i>Barbari Shri</i>	..	10	7,269
9	Jetpur Vela Kanthad Raja <i>Barbari Shri Ralsankli Taluka</i>	72	21	12,264
10	Jalla Devaniji	30	10	2,658
11	Kotharia . . . . .	..	6	2,146
12	Gavridad	27	6	1,973
13	Pal <i>Shri</i>	21	6	1,315
14	Jadeja (Mulwaji) Darsingji (minor) <i>Jadeja Shri</i>	..	6	1,457
15	Kanthika <i>Shri</i> Vijayshahji <i>Shri</i>	..	5	1,440
16	Gadhwa	23	6	1,603

* The State owns 4 villages and a share in 2 villages under Gogha.

† Includes these seven villages; this State has 15 villages more in zilla limits with area of 125.6 square miles and popula- tion of 12,731 souls.

‡ Included in the Dasada Thana. Recently invested with 5th Class powers.

§ Included in Dasada Majma.

|| Included in Chotila Thana.

¶ Included in Bhakta Thana.

** 57 and Patis in Sarva under Pallad and Nilvala under Babra and Vadia in Nagadha;

†† Included in Bhakta Taluka.

‡‡ Included in Jetpur Taluka.

§§ The Estate is under Agency management owing to minority.

List of Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents—concl'd.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	REMARKS.
17	Mengani <i>Guni</i>	35	8	3,113	
18	Jetpur Vala Bhabhabhai Unad Godad <i>(entirely)</i>	*	0	3,514	
10	<i>Barwa</i> <i>Vala</i> <i>Jetpur</i> Vala Ravat Ram <i>(entirely)</i> <i>(Ala Vala Guni State)</i>	*	8	2,340 2,940	
	Jetpur Taluka Court	333.8 †	18	38,400	
20	Vasavad	16.8	4	5,937	
21	Bantva Babi Sherbulandkhanji	12 † §	12	6,824	
	Bantva Court presided over by Nyayadhish	221.8 †	8	12,073	
22	Sardargudh	5	13	9,201	
23	Bagasra Vala Shri Vajsur Valera . . . . .	||	4	10,073	
	Bagasra Majmu Nyayadhish Court	88.5	8	8,084	
24	Vala Shri Bhan Desa Jetpur (Barwala)	**	11	4,433	
25	Shahpur . . . . .	..	4	1,303	
26	Bagasra, Vala Shri Ram Harsur . . . . .	||	0	3,117	
27	Bagasra Vala Shri Ram and Vira Mulu	|| †	2	047	Two Sowang and Patla in 3 villages.
27A	Bagasra Vala Shri Ram Mulu	||	2	670	
27B	Bagasra Vala Shri Vira Mulu	||	2	435	
28	Jetpur Vala Shri Jethsur Punja (minor)	**	11	1,503	
29	Bhadwa . . . . .	..	4	1,179	The Taluka is under Enumbers for the Rule and mine management.
30	Rajpura . . . . .	..	9	2,280	
31	Vala Shri Champraj Jase Jetpur	**	5	3,595	
32	Jetpur Vala Shri Unad Rana . . . . .	..	..	757	
33	Jetpur Vala Shri Giga Hipa (Sanala)	**	1	678	
34	Jetpur Vala Shri Bhaya Nathu (Bhaya-vadar). <i>Naja Kamasia</i>	**	2	970	
35	Vala Shri Mansa Nag (Jetpur Mendarda) . . . . .	..	2	598	
36	Kotda-Pitha, Six Shareholders	25	12	0,561	
37	Dedan, Kotila Shri Unad Bhan . . . . .	..	..	..
38	Dedan, Kotila Shri Jaitmal Champraj . . . . .	..	..	..
39	Mayapader, Vala Shri Desa Nag . . . . .	..	2	652	
40	Khiladi, Vala Shri Valera Raning	**	3	1,953	
41	Vala Shri Amra Moka Jetpur (Mendarda)	**	6	1,905	
42	Jetpur, Vala Shri Ebhai Vajsur	**	..	652	
43	Jetpur, Vala Shri Harsur Vajsur . . . . .	**	..	..
44	Khirasra	13 ††	14	3,659	
45	Vadali	2	1	617	
46	Kariana (Sitapur) Khacher Bura Dovat	††	1	370	

* Included in Jepar Taluka.

† The area of the whole Jetpur Taluka is shown.

‡ Whole Taluka of Bantva.

§ Included in Bantva Taluka.

|| Included in Bagasra Majmu.

¶ Bagasra Majmu was formerly under a Thana which has been abolished. Besides these both these Talukdars have

two joint villages the population of which is 1,867.

** Included in Jetpur Taluka.

†† Included in Kotda-Pitha Thana.

‡‡ Included in Babra Thana.

The Talukedar is dead
 & the question of succession
 is under the consideration
 of the Government.

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	REMARKS.
1	Bajkot Civil Station	159	1	9,365*	* Together with Military Area.
2	Wadhwan Civil Station	6	1	11,255	
BASIS KANTHA.					
3	Doodar Thana	810	(Including Thana).	23,760	
4	Kankrej Thana	361½	..	33,336	
5	Santalpur Thana	303	..	16,073	
6	Varahi Thana	about 210	..	14,626	
EASTERN DIVISION (Kathdwar).					
7	Wadhwan District Thana	190-475	..	..
	1 Kesarla . . . . .	..	1	216	
	2 Vana . . . . .	..	3	3,303	
	3 Dhudhraj . . . . .	..	2	2,419	
	4 Kherali . . . . .	..	2	1,823	
	5 Munjpur . . . . .	..	1	567	
	6 Gundlala . . . . .	..	2	1,358	
	7 Devalla . . . . .	..	2	537	
	8 Bhulala . . . . .	..	1	313	
	9 Talana . . . . .	..	7	1,679	
	10 Palali . . . . .	..	2	450	
	11 Bhathan . . . . .	..	1	425	
	12 Tavi . . . . .	..	1	542	
	13 Bhadvana . . . . .	..	2	623	
	14 Jhainar . . . . .	..	1	516	
	15 Jhampodad . . . . .	..	1	550	
	16 Lallad . . . . .	..	1	803	
8	Chetila Thana	207-9	..	..
	1 Chetila . . . . .	..	27	7,125	
	2 Bhimera . . . . .	..	11	1,163	
	3 Chobari . . . . .	..	3	523	
	4 Anandpur . . . . .	..	20	1,307	
	5 Ramanbore . . . . .	..	4	703	
	6 Metasa . . . . .	..	6	706	
	7 Ramparda . . . . .	..	1	621	
9	Dasada Thana	110-76	..	..
	1 Dasada . . . . .	..	13	2,702	
10	Bholka Thana	178-353	..	..
	1 Samla . . . . .	..	2	1,313	
	2 Ankevala . . . . .	..	3	2,516	
	3 Bhalgaula . . . . .	..	3	1,543	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd

No.	Name of Stato or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	REMARKS.
10	Bholka Thana—contd.				
	4 Untdi . . . . .	..	1	231	
	5 Jakhan . . . . .	..	1	487	
	6 Khambhlav . . . . .	..	2	922	
	7 Gedi . . . . .	..	2	600	
	8 Karol . . . . .	..	2	970	
	9 Sahnka . . . . .	..	1	735	
	10 Kantharia . . . . .	..	2	1,804	
	11 Dharod . . . . .	..	1	200	
	12 Kamalpur . . . . .	..	1	1,102	
	13 Khandla . . . . .	..	1	003	
	14 Chachana . . . . .	..	1	484	
	15 Chhulaka . . . . .	..	1	729	
	16 Karma . . . . .	..	1	454	
	17 Vanala . . . . .	..	1	338	
11	Pallad Thana	227.3	..	..
	1 Pallad . . . . .	..	17	6,017	
	2 Aktra-Timba . . . . .	..	1	352	
	3 Bhareja . . . . .	..	1	421	
	4 Sudamda-Dhandhalpur . . . . .	..	27	5,350	
	5 Sejakpur . . . . .	..	4	804	
12	Jhinjhuwada	164.6	..	..
	1 Jhinjhuwada . . . . .	..	18	12,411	
13	Songadh Thana	154	..	..
	1 Limbda . . . . .	..	4	2,186	
	2 Vaydi-Dharvala . . . . .	..	4	1,995	
	3 Bhojavadar . . . . .	..	1	853	
	4 Samadhlala-Chhabhadla . . . . .	..	2	1,421	
	5 Vangadhra . . . . .	..	1	480	
	6 Khijadia (DosaJI) . . . . .	..	1	381	
	7 Gadhula . . . . .	..	1	274	
	8 Katodia (Vachhani) . . . . .	..	1	308	
	9 Songadh (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	1,755	
	10 Panchavda (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	345	
	11 Toda (Do.) . . . . .	..	2	460	
	12 Vaydi (Do.) . . . . .	..	3	309	
	13 Chamarui (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	1,098	
	14 Pachhegam (Devani) . . . . .	..	3	3,452	
	15 Chitravav (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	290	
	16 Ramanka (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	600	
	17 Vadod (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	829	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	REMARKS.
13	Songadh Thana— <i>contd.</i>				
	18 Alampur (Devan)	..	1	570	
	19 Dhola (Do.)	..	1	505	
	20 Gadhall	..	3	1,469	
	21 Samadhala	..	1	300	
	22 Ratanpur-Dhamanka	..	2	621	
14	Chok-Datha Thana	172.8	..	..
	1 Datha	..	21	10,731	
	2 Aljavej	..	2	1,167	
	3 Raulgam	..	1	933	
	4 Chok	..	2	1,430	
	5 Morchopna	..	1	472	
	6 Gandhol	..	1	151	
	7 Jalla (Amraji)	..	1	165	
	8 Bohlkala	..	1	151	
	9 Pali	..	1	227	
	10 Roda-no-nesa	..	1	167	
	11 Sovdivadar	..	1	311	
	12 Sanala	..	1	515	
	13 Samadhala	..	1	655	
	14 Ranjara	..	1	605	
	15 Chiroda	..	1	270	
	16 Veja-no-nesa	..	1	181	
	17 Vadai-Bhandaria	..	1	435	
	18 Debarla	..	1	570	
	19 Jalla (Manaji)	..	1	211	
	20 Ranjarda	..	1	253	
	21 Bhandaria	..	1	653	
	22 Bata-no-nesa	..	1	301	
	23 Junapadar	..	1	228	
	24 Ranjarda	..	1	500	
	25 Hathman	..	1	433	
	WESTERN DIVISION (Kathinwar).				
15	Lokhapadar Thana	137.2	..	..
	1 Kaner	..	1	327	
	2 Kathrota	..	1	158	
	3 Khajadia-Najani	..	1	141	
	4 Garmali Moti	..	1	353	
	5 Garmali Naul	..	1	239	
	6 Gadha	..	2	515	
	7 Charkha	..	2	1,562	
	8 Dholarva	..	1	178	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—concd.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	REMARKS.
15	Lakhpadar Thana— <i>contd.</i>				
	9 Manavav . . . . .	..	1	348	
	10 Lakhpadar . . . . .	..	1	500	
	11 Monvel . . . . .	..	4	2,373	
	12 Vekaria . . . . .	..	1	593	
	13 Vaghavdi . . . . .	..	1	112	
	14 Halaria . . . . .	..	4	1,089	
	15 Silana . . . . .	..	1	583	
	16 Dahida . . . . .	..	3	914	
	17 Ghasaran . . . . .	..	1	717	
	18 Dhasa . . . . .	..	1	1,565	
	19 Shahpur . . . . .	..	1	667	
	20 Jhamka (Velani) . . . . .	..	1	526	
16	Dhrafa Thana	207.7	..	..
	1 Dhrafa . . . . .	..	23	8,911	
	2 Satudad-Vavdi . . . . .	..	4	2,507	
	3 Amrapur . . . . .	..	2	1,529	
17	Lodhika Thana	265.2	..	..
	1 Sisang Chandli . . . . .	..	2	1,710	
	2 Virva . . . . .	..	1	127	
	3 Kankasiali . . . . .	..	1	249	
	4 Mullia Deri . . . . .	..	8	2,622	
	5 Mahuva (Nana) . . . . .	..	1	337	
	6 Kotda-Nayani . . . . .	..	1	1,060	
	7 Kanpur-Ishwarla . . . . .	..	2	1,358	
	8 Bhalganda-Baldhol . . . . .	..	1	724	
18	Dabra Thana	293.7	..	..
	1 Dabra . . . . .	..	6	7,217	
	2 Janbal-ni-Derdi . . . . .	..	1	823	
	3 Randhla . . . . .	..	1	704	
	4 Akadia . . . . .	..	1	140	
	5 Nilvala . . . . .	..	1	517	
	6 Khijadia . . . . .	..	1	348	
	7 Biddi . . . . .	..	1	409	
	8 Kamadhla . . . . .	..	1	718	
	9 Kotda-Pitha . . . . .	..	1	2,157	
	10 Bhadi . . . . .	..	13	3,188	
	11 Kariana . . . . .	..	5	2,353	
	12 Nonghanvadar . . . . .	..	1	123	

BAJANA.

1. Kamalkhan Jiwankhan succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 2nd February, 1920. His estate which lies between the Runn of Cutch and the Ahmedabad Collectorate, is populated by the predatory class of Muhammadans called Jats. The Chief is descended from Malek Hedoji, on whom the Taluka was bestowed
Page 185—

Delete the last sentence and *substitute* "The Chief was invested with full powers of the Taluka on the 11th June 1926."

Also *add* at the end "The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional
Page 185— BAJANA.

Add as paragraph 2. "The heir-apparent K. S. Bismillakhanji was born on 24th December 1925." ent

1. His Highness succeeded to the *Gadi* in July, 1919, and the State has been placed under a Council of Administration during the minority of the present Chief, who was born on the 19th May, 1912. The late Maharaja left two other sons (1) K. S. Nirmalkumarsinhji, born on the 2nd August, 1914 and (2) K. S. Dharamkumarsinhji, born on the 14th April, 1917.

2. The Gohil tribe is said to have entered Kathiawar about A. D. 1260 under their Chief Sejakji whose descendant Bhávsinhji founded Bhávnagar in A. D. 1723. The sons of Sejakji were the founders of Bhávnagar, Pálitána and Láthi States.

3. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 13 guns: and a permanent local salute of 15 guns.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The personal title of Maharaja, conferred on the late Maharaja Sir Bhávsinhji on the 1st January, 1909, was made hereditary on the 1st January, 1917. The Maharaja possesses a *sanad* of adoption. The minor Maharaja's half-sister, Manharkunverba, is married to His Highness the Maharaja of Panna.

CHUDA.

1. Thakore Shri Bahadursinhji is a Jhala Rajput. His father died on the 20th January, 1921, and the present Chief who is a Minor is studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His birth date is 23rd April 1909. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

2. The founder of this State was Abhesinhji, brother of Arjunsinh. Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan. This Taluka was acquired by him in 1706-07
Page 185—

Add at the end "The Taluka exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine."

1. Cutch has an extensive seaboard. The ruling family are the descendants of Lakha, the son of Jada, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind.

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—concl'd.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population.	REMARKS.
15	Lakhpadar Thana— <i>cont'd.</i>				
	9 Manavav . . . . .	..	1	348	
	10 Lakhpadar . . . . .	..	1	500	
	11 Monvel . . . . .	..	4	2,373	
	12 Ve'kara . . . . .	..	1	593	
	13 Vaghavdi . . . . .	..	1	112	
	14 Halaris . . . . .	..	4	1,089	
	15 Silana . . . . .	..	1	585	
	16 Dahida . . . . .	..	3	914	
	17 Gigasara . . . . .	..	1	717	
	18 Dhasa . . . . .	..	1	1,505	
	19 Shahpur . . . . .	..	1	667	
	20 Jhamka (Velani) . . . . .	..	1	520	
16	Dhrafa Thana	207.7	..	..
	1 Dhrafa . . . . .	..	23	8,941	
	2 Satudad-Vavdi . . . . .	..	4	2,507	
	3 Anurapur . . . . .	..	2	1,520	
17	Lodhika Thana	265.2	..	..
	1 Sisang Chandli . . . . .	..	2	1,710	
	2 Virva . . . . .	..	1	127	
	3 Kankasiali . . . . .	..	1	249	
	4 Mulli Deri . . . . .	..	8	2,622	
	5 Mahuva (Nana) . . . . .	..	1	337	
	6 Kotda-Nayani . . . . .	..	1	1,069	
	7 Kanpur-Ishwaria . . . . .	..	2	1,358	
	8 Bhalganda-Bakhol . . . . .	..	1	724	
18	Babra Thana	208.7	..	..
	1 Babra . . . . .	..	6	7,217	
	2 Janbai-ni-Derd . . . . .	..	1	823	
	3 Randhia . . . . .	..	1	704	
	4 Akadia . . . . .	..	1	110	
	5 Nilvala . . . . .	..	1	517	
	6 Khiladia . . . . .	..	1	348	
	7 Biddi . . . . .	..	1	400	
	8 Komadhia . . . . .	..	1	718	
	9 Kotda-Pitha . . . . .	..	1	2,157	
	10 Bhadi . . . . .	..	13	3,188	
	11 Kariana . . . . .	..	5	2,353	
	12 Nongtanvadar . . . . .	..	1	123	

BAJANA.

1. Kamalkhan Jiwankhan succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 2nd February, 1920. His estate which lies between the Runn of Cutch and the Ahmedābād Collectorate, is populated by the predatory class of Muhammadans called Jats. The Chief is descended from Malek Hedoji, on whom the Taluka was bestowed by the Sultan of Ahmedābād. The minor Chief is studying in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

The State is under management on account of the minority of the present Chief. The Chief was invested with full powers of the Taluka on the 11th June 1926.

Chief exercising the powers of the Taluka. *Chief - K. S. Bismilachandji was born on 24th December 1925.*
24th Dec. BHAVNAGAR.

2. His Highness Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavsinhji succeeded to the *Gadi* in July, 1919, and the State has been placed under a Council of Administration during the minority of the present Chief, who was born on the 19th May, 1912. The late Maharaja left two other sons (1) K. S. Nirmalkumarsinhji, born on the 2nd August, 1914 and (2) K. S. Dharamkumarsinhji, born on the 14th April, 1917.

2. The Gohil tribe is said to have entered Kathiawar about A. D. 1260 under their Chief Sejakji whose descendant Bhavsinhji founded Bhavnagar in A. D. 1723. The sons of Sejakji were the founders of Bhavnagar, Pālitāna and Lāthi States.

3. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 13 guns: and a permanent local salute of 15 guns.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The personal title of Maharaja, conferred on the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji on the 1st January, 1909, was made hereditary on the 1st January, 1917. The Maharaja possesses a *sanad* of adoption. The minor Maharaja's half-sister, Manharkunvorba, is married to His Highness the Maharaja of Panna.

CHUDA.

1. Thakore Shri Bahadursinhji is a Jhala Rajput. His father died on the 20th January, 1921, and the present Chief who is a Minor is studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His birth date is 23rd April 1909. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

2. The founder of this State was Abhesinhji, brother of Arjunsinh, Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan. This Taluka was acquired by him in 1706-07 A. D.

3. The State has been taken under management on account of minority of the present Chief.

The Taluka exercises full powers: vide sup.

CUTCH.

1. Cutch has an extensive seaboard. The ruling family are the descendants of Lakha, the son of Jada, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind.

Lakha is supposed to have entered Cutch about A. D. 1465 and is looked upon as the founder of the Jadeja tribe, though actually he in no way differed as regards caste or tribe from any of his progenitors who were Samas. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1866. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in 1876, and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of "Savai Bahadur." His Highness was gazetted G.C.I.E. in 1887 after taking part in London in the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria.

2. The title of G.C.S.I., was conferred upon him in June, 1917, and for his services in connection with the war, the title of Maharao as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon him on the 1st January, 1918. A local salute of 19 guns was granted to him on the 1st January, 1921. His Highness attended the Imperial Conference in London in June and July 1921 as a representative of India. He also attended the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September, 1921, in a similar capacity.

3. His Highness the Maharao has two sons. Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayrajji, the heir-apparent, was born in 1885, is well educated, and has six children, three sons and three daughters. The second Kumar Shri Godji was born in 1888, and has three sons and one daughter.

4. The Maharao is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

DEODAR—(THAKOR KHANJI ANANDSINHJI).

Thakor Khanji is a Waghella Rajput. He succeeded to the State on the death of his father Ananssinhji. The Thakor exercises the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hears civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500. He has one son Kumar Shree Viramji who was educated at the Scott College, Sadra. The State entered into engagements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

DEODAR (HIMATSINHJI VAJESINHJI).

The estate was owned by Thakors Chimansinhji and Vajesinhji Sardasinhji. Himatsinhji, a Waghella Rajput, succeeded first to the estate of his father Vajesinhji and later to the estate of Chimansinhji who died heirless. Himatsinhji being a minor the estate is under the management of the Agent.

The Thakor has the powers of a third class Magistrate in criminal matters and hears Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 250.

The estate entered into engagements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

Succession is governed by the rule of equal partition amongst brothers.

DHRANGADHRA.

1. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, the present Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra succeeded to the late Sir Ajitsinhji, K.C.I.E., who died on the 8th February, 1911.

2. The Jhala family is of great antiquity and is said to have entered Káthiáwár in about A. D. 1,100 from the North and to have established itself first about Pátdi, whence it moved to Halvad and then to Dhrángadhra.

3. His Highness received his primary education at Dhrángadhra, and was subsequently sent to the Ráj Kumár College, Rajkot. In 1904, he was sent to England for further study. His Highness has one son and heir Maharaj-Kumar Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji and six daughters and three sisters.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He possesses a *sanad* of adoption. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911. In recognition of the services rendered in connection with the war, the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred on the Raj Sahib on the 1st January, 1918, and his permanent salute increased to 13 guns. He received the K.C.S.I. on the 1st January, 1917, and G.C.I.E. on the 3rd June, 1922.

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Substitute "Maharaja" for "Thakore Sahab" wherever they occur.

1. The late ~~Thakore Sahab~~ ^{Maharaja} Daulatsinhji was installed on the 2nd September, 1914. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dipsinhji died on the 14th October, 1918. His eldest son K. S. Jorawarsinhji was born on the 28th May, 1910. This is a small inland State regarding which there is nothing special to note. The founder of this State was Jádeja Hardholji, brother of Já m Rával, who founded Nawánagar. ~~Maharaja~~

2. The ~~Thakore Sahab~~ ^{Maharaja} is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He also possesses a *sanad* of adoption.

3. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November, 1900 and also in November, 1924.

GONDAL.

~~Maharaja~~

1. His Highness ~~Thakore Sahab~~ ^{Maharaja} Sir Shri Bhagvatsinhji, G.C.I.E., Jádeja Rajput, received his education in the Ráj Kumár College and studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D., and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford), M.R.I. (Great Britain) and a fellow of the Bombay University. Himself a scholar and author, he takes a great interest in education and has built a large College, on the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Girassias or landholders. He has established the only Girls' High School in the States of Western India and was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an asylum for the maintenance of the poor who are unable to earn their own living.

2. The State was raised from the 2nd to the 1st class in 1887. The ~~Thakore Sahab~~ ^{Maharaja} who holds a *sanad* of adoption was appointed K.C.I.E., in the same year and G.C.I.E., in 1897. His Highness has been elected a patron of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Hindu Division, Bombay.

3. Some 40 dues have been abolished during the régime of the present ruler ~~Thakore Sahab~~ ^{Maharaja} Shri Bhagvatsinhji. The State is singular in being free from rates, taxes, customs octroi and export duty. It is the only State in Western India where female education is compulsory. Gondal is noted

for the number and excellence of its roads and is one of the pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar. The number of public institutions and schools is a feature of the State.

4. The Thakore Saheb attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November, 1900 and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January, 1903. He attended the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in England on the 22nd June, 1911 and the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, on the 12th December, 1911. The heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Bhojrajji, was born on the 8th January, 1883. A son was born to the heir-apparent on the 13th October, 1914.

3. The Thakore Saheb is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

JĀFRĀBĀD.

1. This small property consisting of 12 villages on the south coast of Kāthiāwār and the port of Jāfrābād, belongs to the Sidi Nawab of Janjira.

2. The founder was Sidi Hilol of the Janjira house. He conquered Jāfrābād from the Muhammadan Thāndār about the middle of the 18th century.

3. The present Nawab His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Sidi Sir Ahmedkhan, G.C.I.E., in 1922. His Highness who is a minor, is being educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and during his minority, the State is administered by his mother Her Highness Kulsam Begum Saheba of Janjira, as Regent, with the aid of the Diwan. A Mamlatdar with first class magisterial powers resides at Jāfrābād.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

JASDAN.

1. Khachar Shri Ala Vajsur succeeded his father Khachar Shri Vajsur Odha on 11th June, 1919, and was invested with full powers of the Taluka on the 1st December, 1925. The Chief was born on the 4th November, 1905.

2. Jasdan, conquered by Viko Khachar, the ancestor of the present ruler in A. D. 1665 is the premier Kathi State and succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture in distinction to the usual Kathi custom which provides for equal division of inheritance.

3. The Chief was educated at the Rāj Kumār College, Rāj kot.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil:—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal:—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

JETPUR.

The Jetpur Taluka is owned by 23⁶ shareholders of whom 13⁷ exercise jurisdiction. They belong to the Vála tribe of Kathis. All have a share in the joint town of Jetpur, except Vadia which has exchanged its share in pectinár with Darbar Shri Mulu Surag and has now no share in Jetpur. Of the villages some are held jointly by several Talukdars while others are the exclusive property of individuals. Jurisdiction exercised by each Talukdar varies.

Maximum jurisdiction exercised at present is—

Civil:—Limited to the value of Rs. 20,000,

Criminal:—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine,

and the minimum is—

Civil:—Limited to the suits of value of Rs. 500.

Criminal:—Sentences restricted to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.

Darbar Shri Vála Raval Ram Jetpur-Bilkha.
(vide map)

JUNÁGADH.

1. His Highness Mahabat Khan, Nawab of Junágadh belongs to a Bábi family. He succeeded his father, the late Nawab His Highness Rasulkhan, G.C.S.I., who died on the 22nd January, 1911, and was invested with full powers on the 31st March, 1920. In recognition of the services of the State in connection with the War, the salute of the Nawab was raised permanently to 13 guns on the 1st January, 1918, and he was granted a personal salute of 13 guns and a permanent local salute of 15 guns on the 1st January, 1921. The Nawab visited Europe in 1913-14. The heir-apparent Muhammad Dilár Khanji was born on the 23rd June, 1922 and a daughter was born to His Highness on the 19th June, 1923.

2. Junágadh was a Rájput State under the Chudásamá Dynasty until A. D. 1472-3 when it was conquered by Sultan Muhamad Begda of Ahmedábád. Under the Emperor Akbar, it became a dependency of the Court of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Subáh of Ahmedábád. About 1735, when the Muhammadan Government had fallen into confusion, Sherkhán Bábi a soldier of fortune and officer under the Subáh, expelled the Mughal Deputy Governor and established his rule in Junágadh. The present Nawab is a descendant of Bábi Sherkhán.

3. The Nawab of Junágadh receives from a large number of the Chiefs of Káthiáwár a tribute termed "Zortalbi" which is collected like the Gáekwar tribute, by the Agency. This levy is a remnant of the Muhammadan revenue from Káthiáwár and gives the Nawab certain superiority over the other States in Káthiáwár.

4. The late Nawab received the K.C.S.I., in 1900 and was promoted to G.C.S.I. on the 1st January, 1909. He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar on the 1st January, 1903.

5. This State contains the Gir Forest, the only part of India where the lion is still to be found.

6. Lord Curzon paid a visit to the Capital on the 3rd November, 1900.
7. Similarly His Excellency the Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited this State on the 26th November, 1924.
8. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

KOTDA-SANGANJ.

1. Thákore Himatsinhji belongs to the Jádeja Clan. He was educated at the vernacular school of the Taluka.
2. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—
Civil:—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.
Criminal:—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.
3. This State is an off-shoot of Gondal. The Ruling Family has been in possession of this State since A. D. 1750.

LAHTAR.

Schib

1. Thankore/Shri Balvirsinhji of Lakhtar is a Jhala Rajput. He is reputed to be an intelligent and good ruler. The town of Lakhtar is close to the Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, north of Wadhwan. *vice na.*
2. The Chief is descended from the Dhrangadhra House. Jhala Abhesinhji, son of Raj Saheb Chandrasinhji of Halvad received Lakhtar in uppanage.
3. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar in Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.
4. The heir-apparent K. S. Indrasinhji was born on the 5th April, 1907. He is studying in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

LATHI.

The proprietor of this small estate is descended from Sejakji the ancestor of the Rulers of Bhávnagar and Palitána. Thákore Shri Pratapsinhji died on the 14th October, 1918, at the age of 27 leaving three minor sons. Thákore Shri Prahladsinhji succeeded on the 14th October, 1918. He was born on the 31st March, 1912. The Chief is studying at the Rájkumar College, Rájkot.

2. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot on the 24th November, 1924.
3. ~~The State is under management on account of the minority of the present Chief.~~ *The State is under management by us Rajput Rana Sahib.*
The State is under management on account of the minority of the present Chief.

LIMBDI.

The present Chief Thakore Sahab Shri Sir Daulatsinhji, K.C.I.E. (Thakore Sahab of Limbdi), formerly known as Rana Shri Dadbha Muluji, ascended the *Gadi* on the 14th April, 1908. He was born on the 11th July, 1868. He received his education in the Jamnagar High School and Military training in different British Regiments. At the invitation of the Australian Government the Government of India deputed him with others in 1901 to represent India at the celebration of the Australian Federation. He had attended the Delhi Coronation Manoeuvres and Durbar in 1903, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911. He travelled over England, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria Hungary and Germany in 1912. The title of K.C.I.E. was bestowed upon him on the 1st January, 1921.

2. The Prince is a member of the Chamber of Princes. He is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and the right of the ruling Princes of the State to adopt a successor has been recognized by a *sanad*.

3. The State is in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, Rájkot.

4. The eldest son of the Thakore Sahab and heir-apparent Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji was born on the 10th April, 1896. The Thakore Sahab has three other sons. Kumar Shri Ramrajendrasinhji, son and heir to the heir-apparent was born on the 12th March, 1917.

MÁLIA.

1. Thakore Raisinhji of Mália is a Jádeja Rajput and descended from Káváji of Wagad and Machhukántha. He succeeded his father Thakore Modji on the 19th October, 1907. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Guman-sinhji died on the 21st October, 1922 and Kumar Shri Rajindrasinhji next heir was born on the 8th December, 1914.

2. Thakore Raisinhji Modji was installed on the 25th September, 1914.

3. The late Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November, 1900.

4. The Miánás, a predatory from Cutch, who settled many years ago have been a constant source of trouble to this State. Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States, exercises supervision over the Miána and the Police matters.

5. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil:—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal:—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

MANÁWADAR. (BANTWA).

1. Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji died on the 19th October, 1918, and was succeeded by his eldest son Babi Gulammoinudinkhanji, was born on the 22nd December, 1911. Government have been pleased to appoint Begum Saheba, mother of the minor, to manage the affairs of the State, under the

supervision of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India. K. S. Gulam-mahomed Abdulhamidkhanji, the second son was born on the 10th April, 1914.

2. The Ruling family has been in possession of the Táluka since about 1733 A. D. When the Chorashi Parganah (which included Mánáwadar, Bantwa, Gidad, now called Sardargadh, and other Tálukas) was granted by Sherkhan Bábi to his brothers Dilerkhan and Sher Zamankhan after their expulsion from Gogha, the grant was held by the two brothers jointly as long as they had to fight for their existence, but when they finally became established they divided it. The elder brother, Dilerkhan, took Mánáwadar. The younger, Sher Zamankhan, took Bantwa and Gidad; and to equalise the shares Dilerkhan got also a share in Bantwa, which his descendants enjoy to this day. The jurisdiction over the Majmu share of the three Bantwa shareholders is exercised by them through a Majmu Nyayadhish with the following powers:—

Civil:—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 5,000.

Criminal:—Sentences restricted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine.

The Majmu town of Bantwa and other Majmu shares in Bantwa Majmu are managed by the three shareholders (Manáwadar, Sardargadh, Khan Shri Sherbulandkhanji) and the jurisdiction is exercised through a Majmu Nyayadhish with the first class magisterial powers hearing civil suits to the value of Rs. 5,000.

Extraordinary.—The Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States, exercises powers of revision.

3. The Chief of Manádar exercises the following powers:—

Civil:—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal:—Sentences restricted to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

MORVI.

1. The ^{Maharaja}Thakore-Saheb is His Highness Thákore Saheb Shri Lukhdirji, a Jádeja Rajput. His Highness was educated in England. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November, 1924.

2. The Rulers of the Morvi State belong to the same clan of Jádeja Rajput as the houses of Cutch and Nawánagar. Rawaji, the ancestor of the present Chief was the Ruler of Cutch. He was murdered and his younger brother, Pragji, ascended the *Gadi* of Cutch. Rawaji's son Kayaji, established himself at Morvi about 1720 A.D. and Morvi still owns a small Taluka called Adhoi in Cutch.

3. Morvi is situated in the District called Machhukántha from the river Machhu, which flows to 30 miles of its territory. It possesses a coast line high up the Gulf of Cutch with a creek at Navlakhi and Wawánia. A British Officer was appointed to record evidence of Cutch and Morvi to report on the best means of effecting a separation of interest between the two States for ending numerous and long pending interstatal disputes. On this report the Secretary of State passed the final orders in 1901 restricting Cutch interests to the north side of the Runn of Cutch, Morvi retaining the Adhoi Mahal on the North side.

4. This State was raised from second to first class in 1887. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Mahendrasinhji was born on the 1st January, 1918.

5. His Highness the ^{Maharaja} Thakore Saheb is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

MULI.

Muli is the only Parmār State in Kāthiāwār. The Parmārs came to Kathiawar from Tharparkar in 1159 A.D. The present Chief Thakore Haris-chandrasinhji succeeded his father on the 3rd December, 1905. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and passed its Diploma Examination. He took his training in administrative matters in Jamnagar under the care of His Highness Sir Ranjitsinhji Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. He was selected by Government to represent the third and fourth class States of Kāthiāwār and invited at the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

The heir-apparent K. S. Dharmandrasinhji was born on the 25th May 1922, 1923.

He attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.


His Chief exercises ----- person under reg.

NAWANAGAR.


1. Maharaja Jām Shri Jasāji who ascended the *Gadi* on the 19th March, 1903, died on the 14th August, 1906. His Highness Ranjitsinhji succeeded him and was installed on the *Gadi* on the 11th March, 1907. He was made an Honorary Major in His Majesty's Army in October, 1914, and served with the Expeditionary Force in France. He was on Field Service up to the 15th November, 1915. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, his honorary rank in the Army was raised to that of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st January, 1918. And his salute was raised permanently to 13 guns with a personal salute of 15 guns. He was at the same time granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction. He was made a G.B.E. on the 30th December, 1919, and received a permanent local salute of 15 guns on the 1st January, 1921. He was created a G.C.S.I. on 2nd June, 1923.

2. The Jūdeja family of Nawānagar entered Kāthiāwār from Cutch and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwās (Porbandar) then established at Ghumli. It is said that Nawānagar was founded in A. D. 1540 by Jām Rāval, the founder of the State. The present Jām is a descendant of Jām Rāval. He was educated at the Rāj Kumar College at Rājkot and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined Lincoln's Inn and studied for the Bar. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911.

3. The Jām Saheb visited Europe in 1908, 1912, 1914 (for War services in France), 1920, 1922, 1924 and 1925. He represented the Indian States at the Assembly of League of Nations at Geneva in 1920, 1922 and 1923.

4. The State has extended sea coast of about 100 miles and the harbours of Jodia, Hedi and S^hāya—the last of which possesses such natural advantages that it may be  y the best port in Kāthiāwār.

5. There are  ries on the Nawānagar Coast.

6. The Mah^a  itled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

7. He holds  adoption.

PALANPUR.

1. Palanpur is a State consisting of 516 villages. Of these 133 are either the property of or are shared with Jagirdars. The Ruling family is of Afghan origin, Lohani Pathan by descent, and has been in possession of the State since the end of the 16th century having captured Jhalor in the 14th century. The late Ruler His Highness Nawab Sir Shermahomed Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *Gadi* with full powers on the 19th September, 1877. The title of Nawab was conferred by Government in 1910 as a hereditary distinction. He died on the 28th September, 1918, and has been succeeded by his elder son Captain Taley Muhomed Khan who ascended the *Gadi* with full powers on the 27th October, 1918. He was granted an honorary commission as Captain in the Army in November, 1916, and was appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 5th June, 1920, and Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the 17th March, 1922. His Highness' son and heir Nawabzada Iqbal Muhomed Khan Saheb was born on the 8th June, 1917.

2. Nawabzada Yavarhussain Khan, younger brother of His Highness died of pneumonic influenza on the 9th March, 1920.

3. The State assisted the British Government by supplying transport animals during the Afghan Wars of 1842 and 1879 as a mark of its loyalty, and also during the Great War of 1914.

4. His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

PALITANA.

1. Thakore Saheb Shri Bahadursinhji Mansinhji is a Gohil Rajput and a descendant of Shahji, son of Sejakji. He was born on the 3rd April, 1900. He received his education first in the Ráj Kumar College, Rájkot, and then at Shrewsbury School in England. He was invested with full powers of the State on the 27th November, 1919. The Thakore Saheb was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar held on the 12th December, 1911, and had the honour of attending as a page in attendance on Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

2. The Rulers of Palitana have been taking a great interest in horse breeding and handsome specimens of the pure bred Kathi and cross between the indigenous breed and English and Arab are to be seen in the State stables.

3. The Thakore Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

4. Thakore Saheb attended the Viceroy's Durbar held in Rájkot on the 24th November, 1924.

5. The Thakore Saheb is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

PATDI.

1. The Chief Desai Shri Daulatsinhji Surajmalji is a Kadwa Patidar by caste. The Chief is aged 44 years and was educated at the Ráj Kumar College, Rájkot. His ancestors came originally from Champaner in the 15th century and settled themselves at Viramgam, which they raised to wealth and importance. In 1741 the then Desai Bhavsinhji was obliged to come to terms with the Moguls and the Marathas under which he had to surrender Viramgam and retained Patdi and its dependent villages. Since then Patdi has been the

seat of his family. The greater part of this State was comprised in the Ahmedabad Zillah at the formation of that Zillah in A. D. 1818.

^{X. S. Rajwade} The heir-apparent was born on the ~~22nd July, 1922~~ and a second son was born on the ~~1st October, 1922~~. ^{3rd January 1926}.

2. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

3. The Chief exercises --- ~~jurisdiction~~ ^{over} ---
PORBANDAR.

1. The State was taken under Government management in 1886 A. D. during the régime of the late Rana Shri Vikmatji on account of maladministration. He died on the 21st April, 1900. His heir and grandson the late Rana Shri Bhavsinhji succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 15th September, 1900, with the powers attaching to the State and died on the 10th December, 1908. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Rana Shri Natvarsinhji the present Ruler on the 26th January, 1920. The Rulers of Porbandar enjoyed the family title of Rana. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, the title of Maharaja was recognised as a hereditary distinction and the salute of the Rana was permanently raised to 13 guns on the 1st January, 1918. The Maharaja belongs to the tribe of Jethwa Rajput. They claim descent from Hanuman, the staunch devotee of the great King Rama. They probably came from the North and established themselves (A. D. 900) near Morvi. The Jethwas are one of the most ancient of all the ruling races in the Peninsula. His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb Shri Natvarsinhji is the 179th Ruler of the family.

2. Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek where country craft can lie up securely during the rains but the creek can only be entered at certain state of the tide. The creek is now being deepened. Loading facilities have been afforded by the construction of quays.

3. The well-known Porbandar lime stone underlies this State and is largely quarried in the Barda Hills within it and exported to different parts of India, Africa, etc.

4. The late Ruler attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rajkot on the 6th November, 1900, and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on the 1st January, 1903. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

5. The present Ruler attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

RADHANPUR.

1. The Ruler is a member of the illustrious Babi family and the descendant of the last Suba of Ahmedabad (Gujarat) at the time of the Mogul Empire. It is bounded on the north by Bhabhar and Terwada, on the east by Kankrej and Patan Districts of His Highness the Gaekwar, on the south by Vanod, Dasada and Jhunjhwada of Kathiawar and on the west by the Runn of Cutch and Varahi. The country is a flat open plain between hills. The soil is either sandy or black, and on the borders of the Runn saltish. Efforts to improve the condition of agriculture and agriculturists are being made. Occupancy right to cultivators have been given. The Vadhiar tract of this country is famous for bullocks.

2. The present Nawab Saheb was educated at the Ráj Kumar College, Rájkot, where he received a diploma for passing the final examination. The Nawab Saheb takes a direct interest in the work of administration. An expert rider and ready shot, His Highness is an excellent sportsman and a good polo player. He won the Gujarat cup in the Pig Sticking Meet on the 16th April, 1911, at Bhandu in which many European Officers also took part. He was the first chief in the Bombay Presidency to win the cup.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

RAJKOT.

1. Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Lakhaji Raj, K.C.I.E., is a Jadeja Rajput, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in June, 1905, and after going through the training of a two years' course left it in March, 1907. He was installed on the *Gadi* on the 21st October, 1907.

2. The headquarters of the British Agency is established on a plot of land close to the town of Rajkot, which is leased from the State. The founder of this State was Jadeja Vibhaji, a cadet of the Nawanagar house. The Thakore Saheb attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar on the 1st January, 1903, with other Kumars of the Province under the supervision of the Principal, Rajkumar College. He also attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911. The Thakore Saheb visited Europe in 1908 and in 1924. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji, was born on the 4th March, 1910, and is now studying at Highgate School, London.

3. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

4. Since the 10th October, 1924, Rajkot State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

ESTATE OF JADEJA PRAVINSINHJI RAWAJI OF SANTALPUR IN BANAS KANTHA AND ADESAR IN CUTCH.

The Thakore is a Jadeja Rajput. He was born on 18th July 1909 and succeeded on the death of his father Rawaji and owing to his minority the estate is administered by a Manager appointed by the Cutch Durbar. He receives his education at the Girassia School, Wadhwan.

The Jurisdictional powers of his estate in Santalpur are those of a third class Magistrate in criminal matters and to hear suits of the value of Rs. 250 in civil matters and are restricted to his swang villages of Gadsai and Kalyanpura. These powers are at present exercised by the Manager.

The Thakore has also the estate of Adesar in Cutch and there exercises the powers of a third class Chief according to the Cutch Classification under the Settlement of 1875. These powers are as under:—

Criminal:—The Thakore can inflict three months' imprisonment and
Civil:—He can hear suits up to the value of Koris 2,000.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

This estate is the most important of all in the Santalpur Taluka.

SAYLA.

1. Thakore Shri Madarsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. Sesabhai the second son of Raj Raisinhji of Dhrangadhra conquered Sayla in 1751 from the Karpadi Kuthis and made it his capital. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Karansinhji was born on the 11th May, 1891.

2. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

SUGAM.

1. This Taluka originally formed part of the Wao Thana Circle which was abolished in 1917 and was subsequently placed in the charge of the Thandar at Deodar.

2. In November 1917 the Talukdars of Sugam were granted powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and to hear Civil Suits up to the value of Rs. 250. These powers were exercised through a Joint Judicial Kamdar approved by the Political Agent. *The powers have recently been withdrawn.*

3. Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

TERWADA.

1. This Taluka is owned by many Baloch Mahomedan shareholders. They have the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hear Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 250. These powers are exercised through a Joint Judicial Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent.

2. Agreements with the British Government were entered into in 1820 and 1826.

3. Successions are governed by the Rule of equal partition amongst brothers except in the share of Thakore Salimkhanji to which the Rule of Primogeniture was applied in 1917.

THANA DEULT (622 n7)

THARA.

There are two principal shares in this estate: viz., Sardarsingji's share and Jasubhai's share. The former's share is now held by his two sons Madarsinhji and Jaswatsinhji, while ~~Gandalsinhji~~, Gambhirsinhji and Chimansinhji are the shareholders of Jasubhai's share. These Talukdars have jointly the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hear Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500. These powers are exercised through a Joint Judicial Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent.

Madarsinhji's son of Takhtsinhji is being educated at the Palanpur High School. Other Kumars are studying in the local school.

Successions are governed by the Rule of equal partition amongst brothers.

THARAD.

The Ruling family claims descent from Kanji, one of the supporters of the Bahi family. The late Chief died on the 9th February, 1921, leaving

three sons, of whom Bhimsinhji the eldest succeeded to the State. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. For many years the larger half of the State consisting of what are known as the Jamiya villages was under British administration. The Government of India however affirmed in 1884 the principle that these villages were a part of the Tharad State and that the jurisdiction belonged to the Thakor. This jurisdiction was restored to him in 1904 when the Tharad Thana was abolished. The majority of the holders of these Jamiya villages are Chuhan Rajputs who were in possession before the Musalmans conquered them. A son and heir was born to the Thakor on the 13th March, 1923.

The powers of the State are as under:—

Criminal:—7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

Civil:—to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

WADIA (VADIA).

1. The Chief Darbari Shri Bawa Jivna is a Kathi of the Virani Branch of the Vala sub-division, and follows the rule of succession by primogeniture. He was born on the 11th July, 1874, and is now 49 years' old. He was educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The Chief of Vadia was a shareholder of Jetpur, but he has exchanged his share in Jetpur with Darbar Shri Mulu Surag, and has now no connection with the Jetpur Taluka.

3. The heir-apparent K. S. Surag Vala is aged 20. He has received secondary education, and is now being trained in the general administration of the Taluka.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil:—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal:—Sentence restricted to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

VALA.

1. Thakore Vakhatsinhji of Vala is a Gohil Rajput. His capital stands on the site of the ancient Valabhi, the seat of an ancient dynasty. Copper plates, coins, rings, etc., are frequently dug up in its vicinity.

2. The Chief has two sons, the elder of whom is Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and his heir was for some years at Harrow School in England, finishing his education with a course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

3. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November, 1924.

4. The founder of the State was Gohil Visoji, the son of Bhavsinh, the founder of Bhavnagar.

VANKANER.

1. Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji, the present Raj Sahab of Vankar was educated at the Rajkumar College and after a tour in India and England was invested with the powers of the State on the 18th March, 1899. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November, 1900. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911, and was made a K.C.I.E. The temporary rank of Honorary Captain was conferred on him while on special service at the front and was made permanent on the 1st January, 1918. For services in connection with the war, he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns on the 1st January, 1918. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption. He has three sons of whom Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, the heir-apparent was born on the 12th April, 1907.

2. The ruler belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs being descended from Sartanji, son of Prathirajji, the eldest son of Raj Chandrasinhji of Halvad. The State was founded in about 1605 A. D. by the said Sartanji.

3. The title of Maharana in favour of the present Ruler and his successors was recognised by Government by an order passed in December, 1924.

VIRPUR.

1. Thakore Hamirsinhji of Virpur is a Jadeja Rajput. He was born in 1876. This State is an off-shoot of Nawanagar. The founder of this house was Bhanji, son of Jam Vibhaji, who received this Taluka in appanage in 1635 A. D. *Taluka permanent*

2. The ~~Chief exercises the following~~ jurisdictional powers. *no talukar*

Civil:—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal:—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

3. *no talukar*

WADHWAN.

1. The Thakore Sahab Shri Jorawarsinhji assumed full powers of the State on the 16th January, 1920, after completing his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He belongs to the Jhala Clan of Rajputs.

2. He attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes, of which he is a member in his own right. He also attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rajkot on the 25th November, 1924.

3. He holds the *sanad* of adoption.

The heir-apparent Surendrasinhji was born on the 4th January, 1922.

4. The Wadhwan State was founded in about A. D. 1630 by Rajoji, the son of Prathirajji, the eldest of Raj Chandrasinhji of Halvad.

5. Wadhwan C. S. which is the headquarters of the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar States, is established on a plot of land leased from the Wadhwan State.

WARAHI (MALEK JORAWARKHANJI).

Malek Jorawarkhan is a Jat Mahomedan. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. During his minority the State was under Agency Management until 1901. For his services during the great famine of 1899-1900 A. D. he was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal 2nd Class. His powers are of a 1st Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and he hears Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 5,000. A son and heir named Mahmud Sher Khan was born to Malek Jorawarkhan on the 11th March, 1920 and died on the 22nd June, 1922. Another son was born on the 11th September, 1922, and is named Umerkhan.

Succession is governed by the Rule of Primogeniture.

WARAHI (MALEK MURIDKHANJI).

After a period of Agency Management Malek Muridkhanji succeeded to the state in 1911. He exercises the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and hears Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 500 through a Kamdar appointed with the approval of the Political Agent. A son and heir was born to Malek Muridkhanji on the 29th March, 1923.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture. The above two Chiefs were entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

WAO.

1. The ruling Chief claims descent from Shambhar and Nandol in Marwar, and also claims kindred with Prathiraj the Chuhana King of Delhi. Rana Vajaji built the town of Wao.

2. The present Rana succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1924 on the death of his father.

Jurisdiction over the Bhayati estates which were under the Wao Thana, was restored to the State on 1st April, 1917, and the Thana was abolished.

The powers of the State are as under:—

Criminal:—Three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

Civil:—to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of success.	Area in square miles.	Formulation by Census of 1921.
1	Manipur	Hla Hlaibekha Maharaja (Chura Chandra Singh, R. H. Maharaja of Kohima).	15th April 1885.	18th Decem-ber 1891.	6,426	742,795
2	Mizawl Kachin and Galin Hills.	U. Harkia Sakh Slem (Christian).	1866	12th June 1922.	629	11,354
3	Cherra	U. Johnmank Slem (Khar)	1883	10th April 1919.	9,261	15,942
4	Khyrim	U. Oim Singh Slem (Khar)	1903	11th Febru-ary 1919.	86,838	45,459
5	Langrin	U. Jorba Singh Slem (Chri-tian).	1830	31st October 1910.	1,252	20,740
6	Maharum	U. Kison Singh Slem (Do.)	1860	12th Decem-ber 1877.	12,649	54,140
7	Malasohmat	U. Jiba Singh Slem (Khar)	1879	6th August 1908.	493	617
8	Maulang	U. Bokir-L. Slem	1855	26 th Aug 1925	2,822	15,100
9	Mawmyram	U. Hahon Singh Slem (Khar).	1855	13th April 1905.	1,631	10,186
10	Maraw	U. Hiron Singh Slem (Christian).	1861	6th May 1888.	2,080	13,168
11	Myllem	U. Kamin Mank Slem, M. H. Slem (Christian).	1866	1st July 1914	21,207	2,353
12	Noboropho	U. H. Slem (Khar) U. H. Slem (Khar)	1887	28 th Nov. 1925	2,146	17,340
13	Nongkhaw	U. Hider Singh Slem (Chris-tian).	1860	12th October 1911.	11,911	9,544
14	Nongsung	U. Pyba Singh Slem (Christian).	1861	11th Novem-ber 1885.	3,055	27,100
15	Nongstoin	U. Sib Singh (Christian).	1880	3 rd July 1926	10,187	6,075
16	Rainral	U. H. Slem (Christian).	1891	6th July 1921	2,070	1,990

* These figures are approximate.

MANIPUR.

1. Area 8,466 square miles, of which 7,350 square miles are mountains and the remainder level land at an elevation of about 2,600 feet above the sea. The total population at the last census was 384,016. The only town is Imphal, which contained at the last census 80,003 persons. The town is really only an overgrown village, as each house stands in its own compound, which is surrounded by a bamboo hedge.

2. There is little doubt that the population of the valley, who have now embraced the Hindu religion, are descended from offshoots of the various tribes which inhabit the hills round the valley. The earliest reliable information

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 6,52,167 7,39,050 7,65,825 7,64,546	Rs. 50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

† Actuals for 1924-25.

‡ Reduced to Rs. 5,000 for 10 years from 1920-21.

we have of the country is from a Shan account, quoted by Captain Pemberton, dated 777 A.D., describing the visit of Samlong, a brother of the Pong King, who found the people in a miserable state. For the next 700 years little is known of what went on, but the Meitei Chief consolidated his power and conquered all the other tribes in the valley. In 1475 A.D., Manipur combined with Pong and defeated the Khumbat Chief and absorbed his dominions. In 1714 Pamheiba, afterwards known as Gharib Nawaz, accidentally shot his father, Raja Churai Romba, and succeeded him. Hinduism began to be introduced shortly before this King's reign, but it made little progress until he gave it the royal support. Gharib Nawaz made several inroads into Burma, but was finally forced to retire. He was murdered by one of his sons, who in

turn was expelled by a younger brother. In the last portion of the 18th and the first portion of the 19th century the country was constantly overrun by the Burmese, who carried off many captives and drove the rest of the inhabitants into Cachar and the hills adjoining the Manipur valley. In 1823, when the first Burmese War broke out and the Burmese invaded Cachar, the East India Company made an alliance with Gambhir Singh, and a Manipuri contingent, which afterwards reached 3,000 men, was taken into British pay and, under command of Captain Grant, drove the Burmese not only out of Manipur, but also out of the Kabaw valley as far as Kale. Subsequent negotiations with the King of Burma ended, however, in the return of the Kabaw valley to Burmese hands, an annual payment of Rs. 6,270 being made to Manipur as compensation. This payment is still continued. By the treaty of Yandaboo Gambhir Singh was declared independent ruler of the country gained with the assistance of the British Government. On Gambhir Singh's death in 1834 his cousin, Nar Singh, placed Gambhir Singh's son Candra Kirti Singh on the *gadi* and declared himself regent during his nephew's minority. Gambhir Singh's widow, however, in 1844, having failed in a plot to murder Nar Singh, fled to Cachar with the youthful Raja, and Nar Singh then took the throne and held it till his death in 1850, when he was succeeded by Chandra Kirti Singh. This prince twice gave proof of his loyalty to the British power, firstly, by sending troops with Sir J. Johnstone, the Political Agent, to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison of Kohima, and secondly, by sending a force with the same officer in 1885-86 to rescue the Europeans in the Kabaw valley, at the outbreak of the last Burmese War. For these services he was rewarded with the K.C.S.I.

3. His successor, Sura Chandra, was more occupied with religious observances than with the governing of his country. On the 23rd September 1890 there was a revolution and Sura Chandra took refuge in the Residency and subsequently abdicated and set out for Brindaban, but on reaching Calcutta he applied to be reinstated, saying that he had been misunderstood as regards the abdication. The matter was under consideration till the following spring, when the Chief Commissioner of Assam visited Manipur with an escort of 400 rifles to announce and enforce the Government of India's order recognising Kula Chandradhaja Singh as Raja, but deporting Tikendrajit Singh, his brother, who had been the moving spirit in the revolution. Tikendrajit Singh refused to surrender and an attempt to capture him by force failed, the troops having to retire. The Chief Commissioner, accompanied by Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson and Mr. Cossins, the Assistant Secretary, entered the fortified enclosure to discuss matters, but were murdered, and the escort made its way back to Cachar. For this outrage, those immediately responsible were executed or transported, and the family of Gambhir Singh was debarred from the *gadi*. The State was declared forfeited, but as an act of mercy was regranted to the present Maharaja His Highness Chura Chandra Singh, a descendant of Nar Singh. Chura Chandra was declared the ruler of Manipur with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. The Political Agent administered the State as Superintendent during the minority of the young Maharaja. In the meantime His Highness was educated at the Mayo College from 1895-1901, and later joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. Early in 1906 he married Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri (Ibemacha), in March 1908 Chingakhiam Syamia Sakhi, in June 1908 Ngangbam Priya Sakhi and in 1912 Chongtham Chetanamanjuri and Haobom Lilabati, thus completing the number of wives which Manipuri custom enjoins for the Maharaja. In February 1925, His Highness married Mainam Subadani Debi. The first Maharani has four daughters living, the second three sons, the third one daughter and one son and the fifth one son. The first Maharani having no

son of her own, has adopted the son of her sister, the third Rani. His Highness's eldest son, Budha Chandra Singh, was born in 1908. He was sent to the Rajkumars' College at Raipur on 7th November 1919. The second son, Priyabarta Singh, who was born in 1911, joined the same College on the 22nd June 1920. A third son, Singh Singh, was born in 1913, joined the College in 1924.

4. Two important changes were made during the Superintendency. One of these was the abolition of *lalup*, a system of enforced labour, by which the whole Meitei population was divided into four *pannas* or divisions, which worked for ten days in rotation, so that every male over 16 years came on duty for 10 days out of every 40. The other change was the substitution of a regular cash assessment throughout the valley for the old system of land revenue payment in kind. An eye-sketch survey of the cultivated land in the valley was made at the same time, and a record of rights prepared. Many other minor reforms and improvements in the administration were introduced and the finances of the State were put on a sound basis.

5. His Highness the Maharaja's minority and the Superintendency came to an end on May 15th, 1907, and His Highness was formally installed on the *gadi* by Sir Lancelot Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the February 4th, 1908. Since then the administration has been in the hands of His Highness, supported by an Advisory Durbar consisting of a Vice-President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and whose services are lent to the State by the Local Government and six nominated Manipuri Members. His Highness the Maharaja was at first President of the Darbar, but since 1916 he has preferred to exercise a merely supervisory control and the Vice-President has become President. The control of the various departments of the administration is distributed among His Highness the Maharaja, the President and four of the members of the Durbar. The President is responsible for all matters concerning revenue and finance, while under orders of the Government of India, the Hill Tribes dependent on the State of Manipur are administered by him on behalf of the Maharaja and are not amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Durbar and other Manipuri Courts. In cases where both parties are Manipuris the Darbar is the Supreme Court, assisted in the administration of justice by subordinate Courts. In all cases in which both parties are Manipuris, His Highness the Maharaja exercises supreme appellate and revisionary powers. The Political Agent deals with all civil and criminal cases in which British subjects are parties, and also exercises powers similar to those of a Sessions Judge in cases in which the parties are hill-men committed to his court by the President who has only powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

6. His Highness' administration has been marked by many important reforms. In 1913 Water Works were completed, supplying some 35,000 inhabitants of the town of Imphal with filtered pipe-water from the hills. In the same year the *pothang* system, under which each village was obliged to carry the baggage of touring State officials and to maintain roads, school houses, etc., within its boundary, was abolished at the request of the people, new taxes being imposed, mainly on land, to meet the consequent extra charges on the State revenues. The Police and Judicial Departments have also been reorganised. In 1910 a Veterinary Department was instituted. Manipuris are being educated outside the State, with State assistance, to take their place in the various branches of the administration, notably teaching, medical, public works and surveying. The revenue of the State collected in the year 1924-25 was Rs. 8,49,280 of which Rs. 4,22,647 was land revenue.

7. On the outbreak of war in August 1914, His Highness the Maharaja placed his personal services and the resources of his State at the disposal of

the King Emperor and loyally supported the Government to the utmost of his ability. In addition to his personal subscriptions to various war funds, he contributed four motor ambulances at a cost of Rs. 28,000 and an aeroplane at a cost of Rs. 22,500. He raised 50 men for service with the Assam Military Police, and a double company for active service, which was attached to a regiment of the Indian Army for training, and served in Mesopotamia. His Highness also recruited a labour corps of 2,000 hillmen for service in France and offered to raise two others. Rs. 1,00,000 of the State funds have been invested in the Indian war loan and Rs. 33,800 in the Loan of 1915-16. For his valuable services in connection with the great European War, His Highness was made a "Maharaja" and the title of Maharaja was made hereditary. He was also appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

8. Unfortunately, determined opposition on the part of some of the Kuki tribes among the hillmen to going with the Labour Corps to France developed in December 1917 into open rebellion against the British Government. Although several columns of Assam Rifles under British Officers operated against the rebel Kukis in the cold weather of 1917-18, the rebellion was not suppressed until the hills in which the rebel villages lie had been occupied in the cold weather of 1918-19, by large forces of Assam Rifles and Burma Military Police operating under the control of the General Officer Commanding, Burma, and a Brigadier-General with headquarters at Imphal. As a result of the operations a large number of unlicensed guns were withdrawn from the rebel Kukis and communications in the hills were improved. The leaders of the rebellion were deported from the State, but all except one Manipuri pretender who was one of the principal ring leaders in the rebellion have either since been allowed to return or have died. The pretender is confined in the Shillong Jail under the provisions of Regulation III of 1918. It was also decided to strengthen the administration of the Hill area by dividing it into four sub-divisions, one to be directly administered by the President of the Durbar as heretofore, and the other three through subdivisional officers who have been lent by the Assam administration. In consideration of the additional expense involved, the annual tribute has been reduced to 5,000 for 10 years, and the State will no longer be asked to contribute towards the maintenance of the cart-road from Imphal of Kohima as heretofore.

9. His Highness the Maharaja attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. Lord Curzon visited the State in 1901 and Lord Kitchener in 1904. Lord Harding intended paying the State a visit in October 1914, but was compelled to cancel his arrangements by the outbreak of war. His Highness the Maharaja visited Lord Chelmsford at Delhi in January 1917. His Highness the Maharaja attended the ceremonies and receptions in connection with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's visit to Delhi in February 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in India. In December 1921, His Highness the Maharaja visited H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in Calcutta.

10. His Highness is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cooch Behar	His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan, Bhup Bahadur, Maharaja of —, Hindu.	15th December 1915.	20th December 1922.	1318 4,507	489 592,372	Rs. 40,03,600 39,17,920 37,74,466 27,85,927
2	Tripura	His Highness Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, Maharaja of —, (Kshatriya). Hindu (Kshatriya)	19th August 1908.	13th August 1923.	4,116	304,437	26,64,448 26,83,277 24,65,437 30,58,524

* The figures are approximate.

† Including zamindaris in British territory excluding towns and deposits.
less Charge Deposits.

COOCH BEHAR.

Nripendra Narayan succeeded his father as Raja in 1863. During his minority the State was managed by the Commissioner of Rajshahi and Cooch Behar. The young Raja was made a Maharaja Bahadur in February 1880, and came of age in 1883, when he was installed as Ruler. His Excellency the Viceroy granted a *sanad* declaring the titles of Maharaja and Bahadur conferred in 1880 to be hereditary and the assumption of the distinctive titles of "His Highness" and "Bhup Bahadur" was also sanctioned, the latter title to be considered a family distinction. In February 1892, His Excellency the Viceroy visited Cooch Behar.

2. Nripendra Narayan was present as Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty at the Coronation in England of His late Majesty as well as that of the present King-Emperor. He died on the 18th September 1911 at Bexhill-on-Sea while on a visit to England and was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan, who died in England on the 1st September 1913.

3. Raj Rajendra Narayan was succeeded by his brother, Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, on the 1st September 1913. The latter's succession was confirmed by Government on the 13th September 1913, and he was formally installed on the ancestral *gadi* as Maharaja on the 17th November 1913 by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. The K.C.S.I. was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1917.

4. The late Maharaja visited England in 1911 and attended His Majesty King George's Coronation as an Honorary A. D. C. to his father Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur. He was also present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and was presented on each of these occasions with Coronation Medals.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAFETY IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE F.O. CES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.									
	39,62,451											
	39,42,668											
	37,18,414											
	66,32,551	57,700-15-0	..	..	..	..	215	..	..	13	..	..
	39,83,119				340							
	38,42,133				344							
	48,45,167	..	..	..	242	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
	30,33,011				303							

* The figures are approximate.

5. The late Maharaja also attended the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes held at Delhi by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in February 1921.

6. He visited England for a few months in 1913 and during his stay there married in August Shrimati Raj Kumari Indira Raja, the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. A daughter was born on the 1st October 1914. A son and heir was born on the 15th December 1915. He was named Jubraj Jagaddipendra Narayan. Another son was born on the 6th July 1918 and was named Maharaj Kumar Indrajit Narayan. The late Maharaja died on the 20th December 1922 while on a visit to England leaving behind his widow; Her Highness Maharani Indira Devi, 2 minor sons and 3 daughters. Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan returned from London with his mother and 2 sisters in January 1923. Major Nawab Khusrul Jung has been appointed Tutor to the young Maharaja and his brother Maharaj Kumar Indrajit Narayan. H.H. with his mother, the Maharani Regent & his sister & sisters accompanied.

7. Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur succeeded his father Jagaddipendra Narayan on the 20th December 1922. His succession to the *gadi* of the Cooch Behar State was recognised by Government on 5th January 1923 and the *Khari* conveying the recognition of the succession by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India was presented to His Highness by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division on the 16th of May 1923.

8. The State was managed by the late Maharaja with the assistance of a Council of which he was himself the President. But as the present Chief is a minor the administration of the State is now conducted by the Council of Regency approved by the Government of India with Her Highness Maharani Indira Devi, Regent, as the President of the Council of Regency, the State Council having been dissolved with effect from 21st May 1923. Major C.T.C. Plowden, I.A., who is in charge of the General Department of the State, is

the Vice-President of the Council. The other members are His Highness' uncle, Maharaj Kumar Nityendra Narayan, Rai Hemendra Lal Khastgir Bahadur, M.A., Revenue Officer of the State who is the Judicial Member, and Kumar Gajendra Narayan who has been appointed as the fifth member of the Council of Regency. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the members of the Regency Council and 7 other official and non-official members. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State of Cooch Behar.

9. Under sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Cooch Behar State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India with effect from the 15th November 1922. The Governor of Bengal in Council acts as Agent to the Governor General of India for the Cooch Behar State.

10. His Highness is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

11. The Victoria College was opened in 1887 in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. In 1894, a narrow-gauge railway was constructed connecting Cooch Behar with the Eastern Bengal Railway system at Mogalhat. It was afterwards extended to the boundaries of the State and since then by Government to the foot of the Bhutan Hills on the Western Duras in the Jalpaiguri district. Its conversion into metre gauge was completed in April 1910.

12. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor General. The form of commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness' sincere friend.

TRIPURA.

1. This State, of which the Capital is Agartala, is of great antiquity, and used to comprise a varying area won by conquest in the plains as well as in the hill tract. At times its armies enlarged its dominions from the Sundarbaus in the west to Burma in the east and south and Kamrup in the north.

2. The military prestige of its Rajas was at its height during the 16th century, but at the beginning of the 17th century the Moguls obtained a footing in the country. In the 18th century it was reduced by the Nawab of Murshidabad, and remained thereafter under Muhammadan control.

3. The Muhammadans, though dominating the whole, actually occupied the plains only, which were parcelled out among the Musalman nobles and placed on the rent-roll under the name of Roshnabad. The British, on assuming charge in 1765, took settlement of these, leaving the hills independent. The two tracts have since been declared to be what is legally known as an "Impartible Raj," and the Raja for the time being is both British zamindar and a Ruling Prince. The position has had an anomalous effect on succession to the State, which has from time to time been allowed by the British Government to follow the establishment of a title to the zamindari in the British Courts. The latest decision* is, however, that the latter have no further jurisdiction than to declare that the ruler selected by the Government for the State is the rightful proprietor of the zamindari.

4. The Raj family of Tripura, like that of Manipur, belongs to the Indo-Chinese stock, with an admixture of Aryan blood. The Rajas have, however, taken the status of the Kshetriya caste and claim descent from the Lunar race.

* Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, IX, page 535, 1883.

Their present title Barman means "armour"—a term applicable to all Kshetriyas, and their family name was "Pha." up to 1279 A.D., when Tugral, then Governor of Bengal, conferred on them the appellation of Manikya (Manik), a jewel. The traditions and history of the family are contained in the Rajmala, or State record, an epic in Bengali, said to be the oldest composition in that language in existence. The family has recently intermarried freely with the stock in Manipur. The family lost its hold on the State on the death of Bejoy Manik who was sent prisoner to Delhi for failing to pay the revenue due to the Mogul, and Shamsheer Jang, a Musalaman, was appointed Governor of Tripura. After the State came under British rule with the *Dewani* of Bengal, Krishna Manik was made Raja by the aid of the English in succession to Shamsheer Jang.

5. In 1862, when Ishan Chandra Manikya died, the succession was disputed, but it was eventually decided in 1870 in favour of his brother, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya, who rendered assistance to Government in the last Lushai Expedition. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya, 140th of his line, was confirmed in succession to his father, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya in 1897.

6. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya died on the 12th March 1909 at Benares, and his son Birendra Kishore Manikya, who was born in 1883, was installed as Raja by the Lieutenant Governor on the 25th November 1909. He was married on the 30th November 1907 to a daughter of the late Rana Padam Bahadur, by whom he had one son, Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman, born on the 19th August 1908 and appointed Jubraj on the 25th November 1909. Three other sons were born to him by the fourth Maharani. The Chief died on the 13th August 1923.

7. Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur succeeded to the *gadi* on the 13th August 1923 and his succession was recognised by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India. But as the present Chief is a minor the administration of the State has been entrusted to a "Council of administration" with Raj Kumar Navadwip Chandra Deb Barman, the uncle of the late Maharaja, as President of Council, Rai Jyotish Chandra Sen Bahadur, a member of the Bengal Civil Service (Executive) who holds a listed post in Bengal and whose services have been lent to the State, as Vice-President, and Raj Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman and Thakur Protap Chandra Roy as members.

8. The Vice-President has also been appointed as Manager of the Chakla Roshanabad Estate in the Tippera District. A survey and settlement of the zamindari under the Bengal Tenancy Act was completed in 1899.

9. Raj Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman, the younger brother of the late Maharaja was admitted into the Imperial Cadet Corps in August 1903, but retired in 1904, from the corps owing to ill-health. He was married on the 8th March 1908 to a sister (by a different mother) of the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur at Dholpur.

10. In 1871, a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Agartala, the capital, with the object of protecting British interests on the frontier, which were in special danger from Lushai raids. In 1878, the Political Agency, as a separate post, was abolished, but it was revived again in 1910. The Magistrate of Tiperra is now *ex-officio* Political Agent of the Tripura State.

11. The British Government has no treaty with Tripura, nor does it receive any tribute. A *sanad* dated the 21st June 1904, was granted to Raja Radha Kishore Manikya by the Viceroy settling the question of succession to the State and its appurtenances. It was presented to the Raja by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on his first visit to Tripura, at a Durbar held in the palace

of Agartala in July 1904. The first visit paid to the State by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal was in February 1913.

12. The Maharaja is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

13. The title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon His Highness the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bhadur on the 18th January 1919. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal invested the late Chief with this title at a Durbar held in Ujjayanta palace at Agartala on the 22nd August 1919.

14. The State was known as " Hill Tippera " till 1920 when its name was changed to " Tripura " at the request of the late Maharaja.

15. Under sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Tripura State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India with effect from the 15th November 1922. The Governor of Bengal in Council acts as Agent to the Governor General of India for the Tripura State.

16. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor General. The form of commencement and conclusion of the letter, is as follows:—My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness' sincere friend.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kharsawan	Ra'a Srimam Chandra Singh Deo, Raja of —, (Rajput)	4th July 1802.	6th February 1902.	153	305 37,400	Rs. 98 494 80,024
2	Seraikela	Maharaja Udit Narayan Singh Deo, Raja of —, (Ma, put).	15th January 1840.	25th November 1883.	440	192 115,530	3,43 658 254-33

* These figures are approximate.

† The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the 4th June 1917.

‡ Personal title.

CHOTA NAGPUR FEUDATORY STATES.

The two Chota Nagpur Feudatory States of Kharsawan and Seraikela were declared to be outside British India in 1891. They pay no tribute to the British Government. They lie within the boundary of the Singhbhum district of the Chota Nagpur Division, and are under the control of the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States. Revised *sanads* defining their relations with the British Government on terms similar to those of the Orissa Feudatory Chiefs of Group III were granted to the Chiefs in November 1919. They had previously in 1914 received *sanads* of adoption which placed them on the same footing in this respect as the Chiefs of the Orissa Feudatory States.

KHARSAWAN.

1. The present Chief's predecessor, Thakur Mahendra Narayan Singh Deo, died in 1902. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Srimam Chandra Singh Deo, who was a minor. During the minority the State was under Government management. The minor Chief was educated in the Raj Kumar College at Raipur. He was installed on the *gadi* on the 4th July 1913, when the title of Thakur was conferred on him as a personal distinction by His Excellency the Viceroy. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in 1917. In 1914 the Chief was authorised to exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class and in 1916 to hear appeals from the Courts of his State. A son and heir was born on the 27th December 1911 whose name is Sriman Purnendu Narayan Singh Deo.

2. The late Chief endeavoured to effect a raiyatwari resettlement of his State a few years ago, but it was of a very unfair character, and would, in all probability, have led to a rebellion among the Kol raiyats. It was consequently disallowed, and a resettlement was ordered to be made at the expense of the State by Government agency. This was completed in 1908.

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SERAIKELA.

1. The present Chief, Maharaja Udit Narayan Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1883 on the death of his father, Raja Bahadur Chakradhar Singh

Serial N.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 1,02,594 84,001	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	338,490 2,54,625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

Deo, who received the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction in 1856. The same title was conferred on the present Chief in 1884 as a personal distinction. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in 1917 and that of Maharaja as a personal distinction on the 2nd January 1922. The heir-apparent Jubraj Aditya Pratap Singh Deo was born on the 30th July 1887. He now exercises the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class and hears appeals from the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates in the State. *The Chief ----- Deo.*

2. The administration of the State is generally satisfactory. But the Chief's attempts at a resettlement of the Kuchank Pir gave rise to serious discontent amongst the tenantry. It was therefore decided that the work of resettlement should be carried out by Government agency. The settlement commenced in 1904 under the supervision of the Director of Land Records and was completed in 1908. — *Aditya Pratap Singh.*

Serial No.	Name of State (or Est.)	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of suc- cession.	Area in square miles.	Popula- tion.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Athgarh	Raja Srikanan Radhanath Bichari Patnaik, Raja of —, (Kayasth).	28th Novem- ber 1909.	22nd June 1918.	168	351 42,889	Rs. 96,321
2	Athmallik	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Sinnant, Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	10th Novem- ber 1904.	3rd Novem- ber 1918.	730	749 59,769	140,772
3	Bamra	Raja Bhanuganga Tribhu- ban Deb, Raja of —, (Rajput).	25th Febru- ary 1914.	1st January 1920.	1,088	134,721 185,482	6,34,128
4	Baramba	Raja Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangraj Maha- patra, Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	10th January 1914.	20th August 1922.	131	39,630	66,873
5	Baud	Raja Narayana Prashad Deo, Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	14th March 1904.	10th March 1913.	1,261	124,416	2,33,656
6	Bonal	Raja Indra Deo, Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	6th January 1884.	10th Febru- ary 1902.	1,200	176 68,486	1,49,644
7	Daspalla	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Bhanj, Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	10th April 1903.	11th Decem- ber 1913.	368	29 31,510	1,40,327
8	Dhenkanal	Raja Sankar Pratap Mohendra Bahadur, Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	16th Novem- ber 1904.	16th October 1918.	1,463	271 233,601	3,84,600
9	Gangpur	Raja Bhawanl Shankar Sekhar Deo, Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	14th May 1898.	10th June 1917.	2,402	271 302,617	5,18,791
10	Hindol	Raja Bahadur Naba Kishor Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb, Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	14th June 1891.	10th Febru- ary 1906.	312	617 38,644	1,12,327
11	Kalahandi (Karoni).	Raja / Brij Mohan Deo, O.B.E., Raja of —, (Nagabansi), (Kshatriya).	14th May 1896.	23th October 1897.	3,745	27 415,248	4,23,69
12	Keonjhar	Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhanj Deo, Raja of —, (Rajput).	16th February 1898.	12th August 1905 27th October 1905.	3,006	496 379,592	7,52,245
13	Khandpara	Raja Harihar Singh Mard- raj Bhramarbar Ray, Raja of —, (Rajput).	26th August 1914.	26th December 1922.	241	9 64,281	91,854
14	Mayurbhanj	His Majesty Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, Maharaja of —, (Ksha- triya).	24th August 1899-1901	21st April 29th Febru- ary 1913. 1918	4,243	314 734,292	22,01,375
15	Narsinghpur	Raja Ananta Narayan Man- singh Harichandan Maha- patra, Raja of —, (Rajput).	9th Septem- ber 1903.	5th July 1921.	109	2 33,004	82,126
16	Nayagarh	Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata, Raja of —, (Rajput).	16th August 1911.	7th Decem- ber 1918.	590	2 122,843	2,16,578
17	Nūgiri	Raja Kishor Chandra Mard- raj Harichandan, Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	2nd February 1904.	6th July 1913.	284	21 65,295	2,04,365
18	Pal Lahara	Raja Muni Pal, Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	26th Novem- ber 1903.	18th April 1913.	452	59 23,791	60,765
19	Patna	Maharaja Rajendra Nara- yan Singh Deo, Maharaja of —, (Chauhan Raj- put).	31st March 1912.	16th Jan- uary 1924.	2,399	45 494,749	6,16,366

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal title.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
				Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 1,64,767	Rs. 2,800	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3 917 1,05,987	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4,79,376 5,70,982	7,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	75,704 74,100	1,308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2,80,638 2,00,723	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1,79,118 1,50,720	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	200 1,20,442	661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5,40,805 4,00,028	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	6,44,264 5,87,409	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1,29,057 1,10,008	551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5,42,611 4,00,263	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
12	5,06,958 8,11,195	1,710	..	..	..	11	118	..	..	..	..	..
13	1,03,450 80,050	4,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	26,07,531 20,00,000	1,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
15	96,012 63,107	1,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	2,27,877 2,11,440	5,525	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
17	2,04,623 1,00,000	3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	85,145 70,000	..	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	634,798 6,00,000	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Ranpur.	Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra; Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	About 1877.	12th July 1890.	203	41,287	88,381
21	Rairakhol.	Raja Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo, Raja of —, (Kadambani Rajput).	1891.	3rd July 1906.	833	31,275 41,291	65,967 66,788
22	Sonpur.	Maharaja Sir Bir Nitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Chauhān Rajput).	28th June 1874.	8th August 1902.	506	226,663	3,33,312
23	Talcher.	Raja Kishor Chandra Birbar Harichandan, Raja of —, (Rajput).	9th June 1880.	18th December 1891.	399	61,000	2,84,235
24	Tigiria.	Raja Banamall Kshatriya Birbar Chamupati Singh Mahapatra; Raja of —, (Kshatriya).	19th March 1857.	8th April 1880.	46	10,535	30,626

* These figures are approximate.

ORISSA FEUDATORY STATES.

The 24 Orissa Feudatory States are divided into three groups as shown below. The five States in group I were transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905; the two States in group II were transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur to that of the Commissioner of Orissa in 1905; while the 17 States in group III were previously known as "the Tributary Mahals of Orissa." The States in the three groups were declared to be outside of British India in 1865-66, 1891 and 1888, respectively, and the all liable to pay tributes. Revised *sanads* defining their relations with the British Government were granted to the Chiefs in May 1915. The Chiefs of Group II again were granted revised *sanads* in November 1919 on terms similar to those of the Chiefs of Group III. They had previously in 1914 received *sanads* of adoption which placed them on the same footing in this respect as the Chiefs of other groups who already enjoyed the privilege. The States are all under the control of the Political Agent and Commissioner, Orissa Feudatory States.

GROUP I.

1. Bamra.
2. Kalahandi.

5. Sonpur.

3. Patna.
4. Rairakhol.

GROUP II.

1. Bonai.

2. Gangpur.

GROUP III.

1. Athgarh.
2. Athmallik.
3. Baramba.
4. Baud.
5. Daspalla.
6. Dhenkanal.

7. Hindol.
8. Keonjhar.
9. Khandapara.
10. Mayurbhanj.
11. Narsinghpur.
12. Nayagarh.

13. Nilgiri.
14. Pal Lahara.
15. Ranpur.
16. Talcher.
17. Tigiria.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		Prima-munt.	Personal.	Total.
				Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20	Rs. 82,892 98,841	Rs. 1,401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	64,363 70,140	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	3,33,385 2,75,323	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
23	2,25,771 2,14,886	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	29,763 88,782	882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

ATHGARH.

1. Raja Srikanan Bishwanath Bebartā Patnaik Bahadur, Chief of Athgarh, died on the 22nd June 1918, and was succeeded by his only son, a minor, then about eight and a half years of age, under the name and title of Raja Srikanan Radhanath Beberta Patnaik.

2. The title of Raja is hereditary under the *sanad* of 1874. The title of "Raja Bahadur" was conferred on the late Chief as a personal distinction in 1908.

ATHMALLIK.

1. The Chief of this State was formerly styled as the Zamindar of Athmallik, and was addressed as Samant. In 1874, however, he was officially recognized as Raja, a title which was also made hereditary, and in 1890 the then Chief, Raja Mahendra Deo Samant, received the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his able administration of the State, especially during the famine of 1889.

2. The tribute of the State was liable to revision after every 20 years, but was made permanent by the *sanad* of 1894.

3. The State was well managed by the late Chief, Raja Bibhudendra Deo Samanta. He died on the 3rd November 1918, and was succeeded by his son, a minor, under the style and title of Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Samanta. He married the daughter of the ex-chief of Keonjhar on the 24th February 1923. The State was released from the administration of Government on the Chief's attaining his majority on the 10th November 1925. He was formally installed on the *Gadi* on the 24th December 1925.

BAMRA.

1. Tribhuban Singh, Chief of Bamra, died in May 1869, and was succeeded by his nephew Raja Sir Sudhal Deo. Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, K.C.I.E., died on the 19th November 1903, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikait Sachidanand Deo, under the style and title of Raja Tribhuban Deo. Raja Tribhuban Deo died on the 11th March 1916 and was succeeded by his eldest son Tikait Dibyashankar Deo under the name and title of Raja Sudhal Deo, who was granted a C.B.E., on the 1st January 1919 for services in connection with the war. Raja Sudhal Deo died on the 1st January 1920, leaving a minor son who succeeded him under the name and title of Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deo.

2. The administration of the State is generally maintained on efficient lines, and much has been done towards opening out the State by the construction of good surface roads.

3. Mr. Hugh McPherson, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been appointed as Superintendent of the State.

BARAMBA.

Raja Biswambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra was the twenty-first in descent from the founder of the State. The Raja having lost his first wife, married again on the 20th January 1904 a sister of the zamindar of Khalikote in the Ganjam District in Madras. The family title was originally Raut. Some of the Chiefs assumed the title of "Mangraj" and a few generations ago the family assumed the title of "Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra." The State was under Government management on account of the minority of the Chief which expired in 1901. It however continued to be under the direct control of Government till January 1908 when it was released under certain conditions. The Chief died on the 20th August 1922 and was succeeded by his minor son under the style and title of Raja Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra. The State has again been brought under Government management owing to the Chief's minority.

BAUD.

1. Till 1837, this State formed part of the then South-Western Frontier Agency. It was liable after every 20 years to a readjustment of its tribute. The last readjustment was made in 1875, but the *sanad* of 1894 fixed the tribute permanently.

2. The title of Raja was made hereditary by the *sanad* of 1874. The late Raja, Jogendra Deo, died on the 10th March 1913.

3. The present Chief, Raja Narayan Prashad Deo, who is forty-sixth in descent from the founder of the State was born on the 14th March 1904. The State which was under Government management during the minority of the Chief, was released on the 14th March 1925. The Raja married the sister of the Chief of Atbmallik on the 28th January 1923.

BONAI.

1. The present Chief's predecessor, Raja Chandra Deo, died in February 1902, and his eldest son, Tikait Dharani Dhar Deo, has been recognised by Government under the name and title of Raja Indra Deo. The State was released from Government management on the 1st October 1915, subject to certain conditions.

2. The State contains extensive forests, which have become valuable owing to the facilities afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Most of these forests have been leased out to respectable timber merchants with the approval of Government.

3. It is the custom in this State for the Ruling Chief to take his grandfather's name at the time of succession.

DASPALLA.

Raja Narayan Deo Bhanja, Chief of Daspalla, who was the 16th in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 11th December 1913. Shortly before his death he adopted the grandson of the Raja Bahadur of Parikud, who was recognised by Government as his successor under the style and title of Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Bhanja. Babu Baishnab Charan Deo, a relative of the late Chief, claimed to succeed him, and, when his claim was rejected by the Local Government, stirred up a serious disturbance among the Khond population of the State which resulted in the siege of the palace and the murder of some of the State officials, and would have had still more disastrous consequences but for the timely arrival of the Commissioner of Orissa with a force of military and police, who put the rebels to flight. In the subsequent trials three persons were sentenced to death and executed, while 89 were sentenced to transportation or imprisonment for various periods. The latter included Babu Baishnab Charan Deo who was transported for life.

DHENKANAL.

Bhagirathi Mahendra Bahadur, who was the 18th in descent from the founder of the State, was a good and enlightened ruler of the State. He was made a Maharaja in 1869. He made liberal donations for the benefit of the Oriyas and founded several scholarships. Being heirless, he adopted a son from the Baud family and thereby raised his family to the status of high caste Kshatriyas. He died in 1877 and was succeeded by his adopted son. The latter died a minor in 1885 and was succeeded by his son Raja Sura Pratap Mahendra Bahadur who married in the family of the Chief of the Seraikela State in the Chota Nagpur Division. The State which had been under Government management continuously since 1877 was released on the 13th February 1906, when the Chief attained the age of twenty-one years. A resettlement of the State was made and approved by Government. Rules were also framed for the management of the State forests. The Chief died on the 16th October 1918, and was succeeded by his son under the style and title of Raja Sankar Pratap Mahendra Bahadur who married the daughter of the Jubraj of Seraikela on the 23rd November 1924.

P. The State was released from the administration of Government on the s attaining his majority on the 15th November 1925. He was formally lled on the *Gadi* on the 18th December 1925. — *addition. vide sup.*

GANGPUR.

1. Raja Bhawani Shankar Sekhar Deo, while a minor, succeeded his grand-father Maharaja Raghunath Sikhar Deo who died on the 10th June 1917. The late Chief ruled over the State for 52 years. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1915. The State was released from Government management on the 14th May 1919 when the minor Chief attained majority. He was formally placed on the *gadi* on the 2nd February 1920. A son and heir was born to him on the 10th March 1920.

2. A serious disturbance occurred in 1897 among certain Gaontias and Naiks. After smouldering for some years, the discontent took the shape of open revolt attended by a number of more or less serious dacoities and a general blackmailing of the villages in the disturbed tracts. It was at length found necessary for the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum with an armed body of British police to assist the Chief in restoring order and in arresting the insurgent leaders. H. D. Christian, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is the Diwan of the State. There is also an Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Dobson, Manager of the Bengal Timber Trading Company, who holds his court at Raghunathpali, a station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Reforms in the Police and Excise administration have been introduced, and the Local Government sanctioned the levy of a modified form of stamp duties in aid of the cost of administration. These have been levied from October 1903.

3. The State is rich in forests and minerals, and large timber and mining concessions have been or are now being made to some of the principal European firms in Calcutta and other leading business-men in India and England. As might have been expected a large influx of Bengali and Marwari traders has taken place into several stations along the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line.

4. The subordinate zamindars all bear a feudal relation to the State.

HINDOL.

The family title for some generations was Deb Jenamoni or Deb Mahapatra, but is now Mardraj Jagadeb. The late Chief, Raja Jonardan Mardraj Jagadeb, who was the twenty-second in succession, from the founder of the State, died on the 10th February 1906, and was succeeded by his eldest son Raja Naba Kishor Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb, while a minor. The State was released from Government management on the 20th February 1913, when the minor Chief attained his majority. He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 20th October 1913. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 12th November 1917. ^{Deputy Commr. of Revenue} The Chief has now been allowed to exercise within the limits of his State powers similar to those with which a District Magistrate may be invested under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On account of the death of the late Rani, the Ruling Chief married for the second time the daughter of the Zamindar of Thuamul Rampur in the Kalahandi State.

2. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1921 as a personal distinction.

KALAHANDI OR KAROND.

1. Udit Pratab Deo, Chief of Kalahandi, died in 1881, and the succession of Raghunath Keshar Deo, the adopted son of the Raja, was recognised by the Government of India. A dispute arose as to the succession, and the Khonds

rose in open rebellion and committed many excesses attended with bloodshed. The disturbances were suppressed, and a British officer was, in 1882 appointed as Political Agent with head-quarters at Bhawani Patna to manage the State. In 1887 this officer was appointed Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories. Raja Raghu Keshar Deo was murdered when he was about 22 years of age by one of his servants in consequence of private enmity.

2. The present ^{Maharaja} Chief, Raja Brijmohan Deo, son of Raja Raghu Keshar Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 20th October 1897, on the death of his father.

3. The State was released from Government management on the Chief attaining majority on the 14th May 1917. He was formally invested with ruling powers on the 10th January 1918. The police force has been fully reorganised under a Deputy Superintendent of Police from the British Police. The financial position of the State is sound.

4. For services rendered in connection with the war, the Chief was appointed to be an Officer of the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1918.

5. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 3rd October 1919.

KEONJHAR.

1. The Raja of Keonjhar had formerly full authority over Pal Lahara. The tribute of the State was originally fixed at Rs. 2,976-11-11 but in recognition of the services of the present Chief's grandfather during the Mutiny of 1857, it was reduced by Rs. 1,000; it includes the amount payable by Pal Lahara. Besides the reduction of the tribute, the Chief was made a Maharaja, and his Diwan, the late Babu Chandra Shikhar Mahapatra, was made a Rai Bahadur, with a life pension of Rs. 200 a month.

2. The present Chief's father, Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhunj Deo, who was the thirty-sixth in succession from the founder of the family, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861. His predecessor died childless, and he, the son of a concubine, succeeded him according to the custom of the family. His rule was not a peaceful one. He was a capable man, but there were more than one disturbance during his time. He commenced his career in bloodshed because the widow of his predecessor would not accept his succession to the *gadi*. The Bhuiyans took the Dowager Rani's side and rebelled. This is known as the Bhuiyan rebellion of 1867-68. The last Bhuiyan rebellion broke out in 1891. A proposal for the re-settlement of the Juang Pirs in the State for a period of 15 years was approved by Government during his administration. He was created a Maharaja in 1877 and had three sons.

3. He died on the 27th October 1905 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo. A son and heir was born to the young Chief on the 26th December 1905. The Chief was given for some time a capable Diwan, Babu Sudam Charan Naik, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. In April 1907, however, the Raja resigned the Chiefship, and his resignation was accepted by Government. The State is now under Government management and Mr. J. H. Price, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been appointed Superintendent of the State. The *sanad* of this State has been revised in the same way as those of the other States, but it cannot be delivered until a new Chief is installed.

Add the following to paragraph 4 of the narrative under Keonjhar—

“The Chief has been vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and also powers to hear all such Civil suits as are made over to him by

KHANDPARA.

Raja Ram Chandra Samanta who was twelfth in descent from the founder of the State died on the 26th December 1922, leaving an adopted son who has succeeded him under the style and title of Raja Harihar Singh Deo Mardraj Bhramarbar Ray. The late Chief had some knowledge of Oriya classical literature and composed several Oriya verses. The family title is Bhramarbar Ray. The State has been brought under Government management owing to the Chief's minority.

MAYURBHANJ.

1. The present Chief's grandfather, Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was an able and enlightened ruler, was created a Maharaja in 1877 in recognition of his efficient administration of the State and of his public liberality, the most prominent instance of which was his donation of Rs. 27,000 towards raising the Cuttack High School to the status of a college.

2. After his death in 1882, the State came under Government management owing to the minority of his son, Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was placed in charge of the State in 1890. He received a liberal education, and was the most enlightened of the Garjat Chiefs. In 1910 he proceeded to England via Japan and America. His State was administered on British lines under his personal supervision, and in a manner which earned the commendation of successive Superintendents. He was vested with extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad*.

3. The late Chief was a guest of the Government at the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903 when the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction. This title was made hereditary in June 1910.

4. The late Chief attended the Imperial Durbar at Delhi in 1911. He died from an accident on the 22nd February 1912 and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed the Diploma Examination of that College in April 1917. The State was released from Government management on the 6th August 1920, when the minor Chief attained majority. He was formally installed on the *gadi* on the 13th November 1920. He has been vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge, District Magistrate and with the powers under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and has been allowed to delegate these powers to his Diwan Mr. S. McLeod Smith.

5. A light railway has been constructed connecting Baripada, the headquarters of the State, with the Baripada Road Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and is worked for the present by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

6. In May 1917 a rising occurred among the Santal inhabitants of the State, the immediate cause of which was the panic caused by an attempt to recruit for a Labour Corps for service in France. The Santals assaulted some of the minor officials who were helping in the work of recruitment, looted certain bazars and broke up the railway line. Order was temporarily restored by the despatch of the armed police reserves from Orissa and 100 infantry from Calcutta. In spite of assurances regarding the recruiting operations, the Santals continued to hold mass meetings in order to discuss sundry grievances with regard to certain features of the administration, and in June a fresh rising

occurred in the Bamanghati subdivision, the bazar of Rairangpur being looted and burnt and a State constable murdered by the mob. Military and police were again called in and the disturbances were quelled by the end of the month. A large number of Santals were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on account of their complicity in these disturbances.

7. For services in connection with the war, the Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918. He was made an honorary Lieutenant on the 29th July 1921.

8. The Minor Chief during 1919 travelled in England and saw many interesting sights and places; he also toured round the battle areas in France and Belgium.

8- The present Chief married in 1925 the daughter of Rajkumar Sarda Singh of Bichpur in Rajpur. He visited England with his late brother in 1926.

NARSINGPUR.

The minor Chief Raja Ram Chandra Harichandan Mahapatra died on the 5th July 1921, and his minor younger brother Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra, who was born on the 9th September 1908, succeeded him on the *gadi*. The State is under Government management owing to the Chief's minority.

NAYAGARH.

1. Raja Balbhadra Singh Mandhata, the twenty-third in descent from the founder of the State, ruled for twelve months, and was succeeded by Raja Raghunath Singh, a blood relation who died in 1897, having on his death-bed authorised his younger Rani to adopt an heir. Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata was accordingly adopted almost immediately after from a family related by marriage. He had received no education, and was too old to learn at the time of his sudden and unexpected elevation.

2. The State is now administered by Government. The Raja was married in May 1903 to the daughter of the Raja of Hindol. It was alleged some years ago that human sacrifice had been practised in the State. The matter was enquired into and it was found that some people had met their death under suspicious circumstances, but there was no proof that they had been offered as sacrifices. The Raja died on the 7th December 1918 and was succeeded by his son, a minor, under the style and title of Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata. The minor and his brother are being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

NILGIRI.

The late Chief, Raja Shyam Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, who was a brother of the late Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo of Mayurbhanj, died on the 6th July 1913 and was succeeded by his son who was then ten years of age, under the name and title of Raja Kishor Chandra Mardraj Harichandan. The State which had been under Government management was released on the 2nd February 1925. A son of the late Raja was born on 22nd June 1927.

PAL LAHARA.

1. This State pays its tribute direct into the Government treasury but it is paid as a part of the tribute payable by Keonjhar.

2. Chakradhar Pal, afterwards known as Muni Pal, the father of the late Chief, was made a Raja Bahadur in 1867-68 for services rendered by him during the first Keonjhar rebellion. The family titles of "Ganeswar Pal" and "Muni Pal" are assumed alternately by the Rajas when succeeding to the *gadi*.

3. By the *sanad* of 1874, the title of Raja was made hereditary. The late Chief, Duti Krishna Pal, succeeded as a minor in 1888, and assumed, according to family custom, the designation of Ganeswar Pal. He died on the 30th July 1912 and the State is now under Government management. Sarat Chandra Pal, son of the late Chief's cousin, has, under Government sanction, been selected to succeed to the *gadi* under the name and title of Raja Muni Pal. A son and heir was born to him on the 24th March 1923.

4. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 26th November 1925. The Chief was formally installed on the *Gadi* on the 11th December 1925.

PATNA.

1. Maharaja Prithwiraj Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, on the 4th February 1910. Maharaja Prithwiraj Singh Deo died on the 16th January 1924 and was succeeded by his adopted son under the name and title of Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo. His succession to the *gadi* was announced at a Darbar in the State by the Political Agent and Commissioner on the 2nd April 1924. Mr. E. S. Baldwin, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been appointed as Superintendent of the State.

2. ~~The State is managed by its own Chief, assisted by a Diwan approved by the Political Agent. The administration of Maharaja Dalganjan Singh was not satisfactory, and it was necessary to place the control of the police, the disposal of judicial business, and the management of finance almost entirely in the hands of the Diwan. The Chief has since been allowed to deal himself with cases and orders of the Diwan which he considers should be revised or modified, and to sanction the budget of his State.~~ The State suffered severely in the famine of 1900, and want of control led to an outbreak of dacoity which extended to the neighbouring British district of Sambalpur. A force of Government police had to be deputed to Patna for the suppression of the outbreak.

3. For services in connection with the war the late Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918.

RANPUR.

The present Chief, Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra, is 98th in descent from the founder of the State. During

the time of the late Chief, who was an imbecile, the State was badly administered, necessitating the interference of Government more than once, and a Government officer, selected by the Superintendent, was lent as Diwan. The present Chief succeeded in July 1899, and the State is now fairly well managed. The family title is "Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra."

2. *The heir is Gubraj Sri Biranchi Narayan Singh Deo who was Goud of the*
1st March 1900. Substituted with

RAIRAKHOL.

The late Chief, Raja Gaura Chandra Deo, was born in 1871 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 10th June 1900. He died on the 3rd July 1906. Before his death he adopted as his heir a brother of the Chief of the Bonai State. The adoption and succession of the adopted son under the title of Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo Jenamani has been recognised by the Government of India. The minor Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State was released from Government management when the Chief was installed on the *gadi* on the 27th November 1916. He married the sister of the Maharaja of Sonpur in May 1912. A son and heir was born to the Chief in August 1914.

SONPUR.

1. The late Chief, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, was born in 1853 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Niladhar Singh Deo, on the 11th September 1891. The excellent manner in which the administration was conducted by him was recognised by Government in the bestowal upon him in 1898 of the title of Raja Bahadur.

2. The present Chief, Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, on the 8th August 1902. He was installed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Sambalpur in November 1902, and was present at the Coronation Darbars held at Delhi in January 1903 and also in 1911. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him in 1908 as a personal distinction. This title was made hereditary in January 1921. *The heir is Maharaj Kumar Sudhanou Sekhar Singh Deo born 1899.*

3. The administration of justice, both criminal and civil, is very efficient. The financial position of the State is generally satisfactory.

4. For services in connection with the war the Chief was appointed a K.C.I.E. and was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns. Maharani Parbati Devi has been awarded a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class for Public service in India.

TALCHER.

The present Chief, Raja Kishor Chandra Birbar Harichandan, is the twenty-second in the line, and succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption in 1891. He was the son of the late Raja's first cousin. His minority having expired on the 9th June 1901, he was allowed to take charge of his State. A son and heir was born to him on the 28th February 1902. The State is well administered, and the young Chief promises well. He has recently been given extended criminal

powers under the terms of his *sanad*. The family title is "Birbar Harichandan."

Coal has been found in the State, but it has been declared to be inferior in quality to Raniganj coal. Explorations were made once in 1841, again in 1855, and lastly in 1875 with the same unfavourable result. The coal-bearing area covers about thirty miles.

vide sup.

TIGIRIA.

This is the smallest of all the Tributary States of Orissa. The present Chief, Raja Banamali, bears the family title "Kshatriya Birabar Chamupati Singh Mahapatra." He has adopted the minor son of a relative of the Chief of Baud. ~~The State is fairly well administered. The present Chief is now as~~
~~he has been allowed to delegate almost all administrative functions to his~~
~~junior.~~

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Savantvadi	Captain His Highness Raje Bahadur, Shrimant Khem Sawant Bhonsle <i>alias</i> Bapu Saheb, Sar Desai of, —, (Maratha).	20th August 1897.	2nd June 1913.	925	206,440	Rs. 1,97,686.42 7,76,830 6,92,508

* The figure is approximate.

SAVANTVADI.

1. Savantvadi, one of the most ancient Maratha States in Western India, is situated between the British District of Ratnagiri and the Portuguese territory of Goa, about 200 miles to the south of Bombay. The ruling family traces its descent from one Mang Sawant, a feudatory under the Muhammadan dynasty at Bijapur. About the year 1784 the title of Raje Bahadur was conferred on the Chief by the Mogul Emperor of Delhi, and this title was subsequently recognized by the British Government. In 1838 Khem Savant III having proved himself unable to manage the State, the British Government assumed its administration and continued to administer the State up to the 29th October 1924. The Ruler is called the Sar Desai. Sar Desai Shriram Sawant Bhonsle, the late Ruler, having died on the 24th April 1913, the Government of India recognised his only son, Khem Sawant Bhonsle *alias* Bapusaheb, as his successor on 2nd June 1913. The present Sar Desai attained his majority on the 20th August 1918. After completing his education at Malvern College in England he went through a military course in the Officers' Cadet Battalion Training School at Cambridge in 1916-17 and after finishing that course was gazetted 2nd-Lieutenant and attached to the 116th Mahrattas. He returned to India on the 22nd September 1917 and, after paying a flying visit to the State, proceeded on the 6th October 1917 to the front to join his

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Perma- nental.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 2,47,251 6-47-194 7,66,513 7,61,518	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	11

* The figure is approximate.

Regiment in Mesopotamia. He returned to India from active service on the 4th March 1919, on the cessation of hostilities. His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred on the Sar Desai the permanent honorary rank of Captain on the 23rd July 1919. His Highness' marriage with Princess Shrimati Lakshmi-devi, grand-daughter of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda took place at Baroda on the 30th April 1922. A daughter was born to Their Highnesses on the 7th March 1923 and was named Tilottama Raje. His Highness was invested with the ruling powers of the State on the 29th October 1924. ^{He. Highness of Baroda was conferred on 13th August 1927 at Poona.}

2. The Savantvadi Local Corps was amalgamated with the Police in April 1909.

3. A permanent local salute of 11 guns was granted to the State on the 1st January 1921 for services in connection with the war.

4. The Sar Desai is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are ordinarily acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jath . . .	Meherban Ramarao Amritrao alias Aba Saheb Daffe Chief of —, (Maratha).	11th January 1896.	13th January 1893.	980.8	82,651	3,22,541 Rs. 3,71,446 3,60,621 2,00,357 2,34,620 3,14,721

* The figure is approximate.

JATH.

1. Jath is one of the Sâtara *jahagirs* and is of no great antiquity. The ruling family is descended from Satwajirao Chawan Patil of Daflapur, to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adil Shah, King of Bijapur, in 1680. The same ancestor acquired *jahagirs* of two Mahâls, Jath and Karajgi, from the Emperor Aurangzeb in A.D. 1700.

2. The late Chief Amritrao Appasaheb Daffe, died without male issue on the 12th January 1892. The present Chief, Ramrao Abasaheb Daffe, succeeded to the *jahagirs* on the 13th January 1893, and was adopted by the senior widow of the late Chief, Lakshmi Bai Saheb Daffe. He was educated at the Râjku

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Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Per- manent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. 47,078 3,68,487 3,57,374 3,31,159 3,30,066 3,19,370	Rs. 10,120*	Rs. 938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The figure is approximate.

College, Rájkot. His heir-apparent is his son, Vijayasinh *alias* Babasaheb, who was born on the 21st July 1909.

3. Since the 6th September 1901 the Collector of Bijapur has been *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State, which was formerly included in the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country Agency.

4. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of accession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Savanur	Captain Meherban Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of —, (Afghan).	7th October 1890.	30th January 1893.	70	16,830	Rs. 1,70,505

SAVANUR.

1. Sāvanur is a small State consisting of 25 villages scattered through the subdivisions of Bankāpur and Karajgi in the Dhārwar District. The ruling family is said to belong to the Miyana tribe of Pathans. On the death of his father in 1892, the present Chief, Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, a boy two years old, was placed under guardianship and the administration of the State was entrusted to a Dewan under the direct superintendence of the Collector and Political Agent at Dhārwar. On the 1st August 1900 the young Nawab was sent to the Rāj Kumār College at Rājkot. The Nawab left Rājkot at the end of March 1908 and went for a short time to Bareilly and afterwards joined the Mayo College at Ajmir. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun in April 1909. On the completion of his training with the Cadet Corps, the Nawab was installed on the *gadi* on the 12th November 1912. A son and heir was born to the Nawab on the 6th March 1919 and was named Abdul Hamid Khan. He has ~~two~~ ^{three} daughters, ~~one~~ ^{two} born on the 4th October 1914, and the other on the 14th August 1923. ^{He died on 3rd May 1927.}

2. The State was under British management almost continuously from 1868 to 1912, with the exception of two brief periods. The administration was conducted on lines practically similar to those of the administration in the adjoining British territory.

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Per- manent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1,58,434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

3. The Nawab was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Land Forces on the 28th November 1912, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Sydenham on the 13th August 1912, and to His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 8th May 1913. The Nawab went on Active Service with the Indian Expeditionary Force employed in the Persian Gulf in November 1914. He was Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Barrett, General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force D. He left on the 12th November 1914 to take up his appointment, and returned to India on the 20th April 1915. He was mentioned in despatches. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, he was promoted to the honorary rank of Captain in the Army on the 1st January 1918. He was appointed Adjutant to the Body Guard of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 24th July 1917, and he is now Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. When the Afghan War broke out in 1919, the Nawab placed his personal services at the disposal of the British Government, for the second time.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cambay	His Highness Nawab Mirza Husain Yawar Khan Sahib Bahadur, Nawab of— (Mogal).	16th May 1911.	21st January 1915.	330	71,715	Rs. 1,12,708 3,98,517 1,05,000 994,934

* The figure is approximate.

CAMBAY.

I. Cambay is a first class State. The Collector of the Kaira District is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State. The Nawab of Cambay is a Shiah Mogal of the Najumisani family of Persia. His hereditary title is Najm-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilawar Jang.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. 7,74,340 7,96,739 8,04,530 8,20,865	Rs. 21,924	...	..	...	10	152 443 146	..	..	11	..	..

* The figure is approximate.

2. The State is now under British administration owing to the Nawab's minority.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Janjira	His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan, Nawab of,— (Muslim.)	7th March 1914.	2nd May 1922	377	99,330	7,40,435 7,41,136 7,41,139 7,47,589

* The figure is approximate.

JANJIRA.

1. There are various accounts of the origin of this Sidi State. It rose into power in the seventeenth century. The present Nawab of Janjira, His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father His Highness Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan, G.C.I.E., in 1922. His Highness, who is a minor, is being educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and during his minority the State is administered by his mother. Her Highness, the Begum Saheba of Janjira, as Regent, with the aid of the Dewan.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN S.A.E. FORCES.		Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. 476 4,04,228 6,45,646 8,13,392	Rs.	Rs.	..	..	..	248 238 240	..	§	11	..	13

* The figure is taken from the Administration Report of the State for the year 1923-24.

§ The Imperial Service infantry units were disbanded in 1917 and the question of their re-employment is in abeyance during the minority of His Highness.

2. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population according to 1:21.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jamkhandi	Meherban Shankarrao Parashuramrao <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	5th November 1900.	25th February 1924.	524	101,225	₹ 7,00,185
2	Kolhapur	His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of,—, (Kshatriya).	30th July 1897	6th May 1922	3,165	832,316	₹ 52,23,487
3	Kurundwad (Senior Br.)	<i>Shri Chankarrao</i> Meherban Bholechandra Chintamanrao <i>alias</i> Anasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	13 th Feb 1821 15th May 1878	10 th Sept 1927 10th February 1908.	185	38,773	1,70,978
4	Kurundwad (Junior Br.)	Meherban Madhavrao Ganpat <i>alias</i> Bhausaheb Patwardhan (Konkanasth Brahman.) Meherban Vinayakrao Harihar <i>alias</i> Nana Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	6th December 1875. 27th March 1877.	20th July 1899. 15th January 1912.	114	31,288	1,53,745
5	Miraj (Senior Br.)	Meherban Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh <i>alias</i> Bala Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	9th February 1866.	6th June 1875	339	82,856	4,11,370
6	Miraj (Junior Br.)	Meherban Madhavrao Harihar <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	4th March 1889.	16th December 1899.	210	34,626	2,31,588
7	Mudhol	2nd Lieutenant Meherban Sir Malojirao Venkatrao Raje Ghorpade, K.C.I.E., <i>alias</i> Nanasaheb, Raja of,—, (Maratha).	14th June 1884	19th July 1900	369	60,141	3,79,700
8	Ramdurg	Meherban Ramrao Venkatrao <i>alias</i> Rao Saheb Bhavo of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman). <i>His Highness</i>	16th September 1895.	30th April 1907	169	34,007	2,10,081
9	Sangli	Lieutenant Meherban Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of,—, (Konkanasth Brahman).	24th March 1889.	15th June 1903	1,136 1,144	221,314	11,71,184

* These figures are approximate.

JAMKHANDI.

1. The present Chief Meherban Shankarrao Parashuramrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, is a minor. He is the only son of the late Chief Captain Meherban Sir Parashuramrao Ramchandrarao, *alias* Bhausaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., who died on 25th February 1924. He is a First Class Sardar. He is married to the daughter of the Jahagirdar of Bawda. A son was born to him on the 22nd April 1925 and has been named Parashuramrao Bhausaheb.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	R 4,56,402	R 20,615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	48,77,908	..	..	156	534	..	His High- ness's old militia is about 60 and 55 guns of which only 10 are mounted.	..	..	19	..	..
3	1,60,820	9,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1,74,930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3,47,630	12,558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1,89,980	7,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3,89,566	2,672	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	9	..	..
8	1,85,493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	10,33,593	1,35,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	..

* These figures are approximate.

The Chief is under a European tutor and guardian. The administration is conducted by a Council of Regency. The Dowager Rani Saheb is Regent and is assisted by a Karbhari appointed by Government and the Sar Nyayadhis of the State as Councillors.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

KOLHAPUR.

1. Kolhápúr claims the first rank among States in the Bombay Presidency, and the ruler, descended from the younger son of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, bears the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj." The founder of the Kolhápúr dynasty was Tarabai, the heroic wife of Rajaram I, son of Shivaji the Great. His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.I.E., the present Maharaja, was born on the 30th July 1897 and succeeded to the *Gadi* as heir and successor on the 6th May 1922 on the death of his father, His Highness Colonel Sir Shahn Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., M.R.A.S. The formal ceremony of ascending the *Gadi* was performed on the 31st May 1922. The Maharaja was educated under Dr. and Mrs. Irwin, spent three years at the Hendon Preparatory School and studied agriculture at the Ewing College, Allahabad. His Highness travelled over a great part of India and parts of Great Britain, the United States of America, and Japan. The Maharaja married the eldest grand-daughter, Princess Indumatidevi (now Her Highness Tarabai Maharani Saheb Maharaj) of His Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaikwar, Maharaja of Baroda in 1918. The second marriage of His Highness with Shri Rajasbai (now her Highness Vijayamala Ranisaleb Maharaj) the daughter of Meherban Atmaramrao Mohite belonging to a noble Kshatriya family at Tanjore, was celebrated at Kolhapur on the 1st of June 1925. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon the late Maharaja hereditarily. The title of G.C.I.E., was conferred on the Maharaja on the 3rd June 1924, and the insignia of the Order were presented to His Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor General of India in November 1924.

2. The Maharaja takes a keen interest in the administration and has considerable experience in administrative affairs, his father having during his lifetime entrusted him with the administration of different departments. His Highness exercises full sovereign powers.

3. During the regime of His late Highness the restraint in Article 7 of the Treaty of 1862 requiring reference to Government in cases involving sentences of death was removed and the residuary jurisdiction in criminal cases arising in the Feudatory Jahagirs in the Kolhapur State, which was exercised by the Resident (formerly Political Agent) under the same Treaty, was relinquished to the Kolhapur Darbar.

4. The Feudatory Jahagirdars of Kolhapur, who are nine in number, may be said to represent the members of the Ministerial Cabinet of the State in bygone days. They hold Jahagirs wherein they are allowed to exercise partial jurisdiction. Grants of these Jahagirs consisting of lands and villages were made to them for the maintenance of troops and their position and dignity.

5. These Jahagirdars pay *nazarana* to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and the military services performed by them in bygone days have been commuted into money payments. They are all in some degree under the supervision of the Resident at Kolhapur who acts as far as circumstances permit in co-operation with the Darbar and when minors are placed under the joint guardianship of the Darbar and the Resident. Any new law enacted or introduced by the parent State comes into force in these Jahagirs with the consent of the British Government. All the civil cases against the Jahagirdars themselves are disposed of by a combined Court consisting of the Resident and a representative of His Highness. All criminal cases within the Feudatory Estates involving death or imprisonment beyond seven years are submitted to the Kolhapur Darbar for disposal by the latter's Criminal Courts.

but the powers of the present Jahagirdars of Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal (Senior), Ichalkaranji and Kagal (Junior) have been enhanced. The Jahagirdars are not allowed to alienate any portion of their estates beyond their lifetime without the sanction of His Highness. Information about the names of the estates, their present holders, area, revenue, etc., will be found in the accompanying statement.

6. The Jahagirdar of Kagal (Senior) was created a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1905, a C.S.I. on the 1st January 1911, and a K.B.E. on the 3rd June 1918.

7. All the Feudatory Jahagirdars, except the Jahagirdar of Torgal, and the late Sar Lashkar Bahadur, were presented with Silver Coronation Darbar Medals in 1911.

8. The administration of the State has been maintained in a high state of efficiency.

9. There are 55 guns in all, of which 10 only, which are used for salutes, etc., are mounted.

10. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Particulars regarding the Feudatory Jahagirdars of Kolhapur.

No.	Name of Feudatory Estate	Name of present holder.	Title or designation.	Caste.	Year of birth.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Gross revenue.
								Rs.
1	Vishalgad	Abajirao Krishna <i>alias</i> Abasaheb.	Pant Pratinidhi	Desastha Brahman	1868	235	35,258	3,19,000
2	Bavda	Madhavrao Moreswar <i>alias</i> Balasaheb.	Pant Amtya	Do.	1858	243	44,680	1,58,770
3	Kagal (Senior)	Gajabhirao Kagal Santajirao Bapusaheb <i>alias</i> Ghate, C.I.E., C.S.I., K.B.E.	Sarjerao Vajratma.	Maratha	1870	115.1	45,324	3,07,129
4	Kapshi	Santajirao Jaysinhrao <i>alias</i> Baba Saheb Ghorpade.	Senapati	Do.	1902	33.1	11,747	1,22,957
5	Torgal	Narsojirao Murarrao <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Shinde.	Senakhaskel	Do.	1910	137.2	12,535	84,070
6	Ichalkaranji	Narayanrao Govind <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Ghorpade.	Pant Sachiv	Konkanastha Brahman.	1872	241	60,336	6,05,199
7	Kagal (Junior)	Dattajirao Balasaheb Ghate.	Sarjerao	Maratha	1874	17.3	6,110	1,31,998
8	Himmat Bahadur	Udajirao Ranojirao <i>alias</i> Abasaheb Chavan.	Himmat Bahadur.	Do.	1877	49.1	17,086	76,702
9	Sar Lashkar	Suttarao Hanmant- rao <i>alias</i> Rao Sahib Nimalkar.	Sar Lashkar Bahadur.	Do.	1886	21.6	6,496	58,826

KURUNDKAD (SENIOR).

1. The present Chief, Bhalchandraro Chintamanrao *alias* Annasaheb Patwardhan succeeded to the *gadi* in 1908. The Chief has passed the B.A. examination of the Allahabad University. He is a First Class Sardar. During the disturbances of 1857-58 the loyalty of the family was most distinguished and noteworthy. The Chief received a Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911. A son was born to the Chief on the 13th February 1921 and is named Chintaman Rao.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

KURUNDVAD (JUNIOR).

1. The State is being administered by its Chiefs, Madhavrao Ganpat *alias* Bhausahab and Vinayakrao Harihar *alias* Nanasaheb. The civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised by Madhavrao Bhausahab only. Both the Chiefs received Delhi Coronation Darbar Medals in 1911.

2. Bhausahab has one son named Ganpatrao Bapusaheb, who was born in 1900. The second Chief, Nanasaheb, has no issue.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

MIRAJ (SENIOR).

1. The present Chief is Sir Gangadharrao Balasaheb Patwardhan. He is the grandson of the late Balasaheb, who won the thanks of Government for his attachment to the British Government in the great Indian Mutiny of 1857. The Chief is a First Class Sardar. He has two sons named Narayanrao Tatyasaheb and Hariharrao Dadasaheb, who were born in 1898 and 1901 respectively. The K.C.I.E. was conferred upon him at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1903 and he was also presented with a Darbar gold medal. He has also received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal, 1911.

2. The State maintains no local force.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

1. The present Chief, Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, is the second son of Meherban Chintamanrao Raghunath *alias* Balasaheb, late Chief of Kurundvad, Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the Chiefship of Miraj (Junior) State and was adopted in December 1899 by Parwatibaisahab, the mother of the late Chief, Lakshmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th February 1899. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and is a First Class Sardar. He was invested with the full powers of the State on the 17th March 1909. He received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911. He has three sons, named Chintamanrao Balasaheb, Hariharrao Dadasaheb and Krishnarao Appasaheb who were born in 1909, 1911 and 1916, respectively.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

MUDHOL.

1. The Raja of Mudhol belongs to the Ghorpade family, the most ancient and distinguished among the Mahrattas. The family is generally believed to be of Rajput origin and to be descended from the Ranas of Udaipur. The present Raja is Sir Malojirao Venkatrao *alias* Nanasaheb. He was invested with the full powers of the State in the month of January 1904. He is a First Class Sardar. He received the Delhi Darbar Coronation Gold Medal in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1920. His eldest son, Govindrao Abasaheb, aged 17, died on the 21st February 1920. His second son Jaysingrao was born in 1909. In connection with the war the Raja offered his personal services, and also an armoured motor car and a Halford lorry, which were accepted by Government. The Raja left India in April 1916, and was attached to the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with the rank of a Lieutenant. He returned from Mesopotamia in August of the same year. His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confirm his temporary rank of Honorary 2nd-Lieutenant and to confer on him the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns in recognition of services rendered in connection with the war. The title of Raja was conferred on him on the 3rd June 1922.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

RAMDURG.

Meherban Ramrao Venkatrao *alias* Raosaheb, the present Chief of the Ramdurg State, belongs to the Bhawe family. The family has enjoyed possession of the *jahagir* since 1753. The Chief having attained majority was invested with the powers of his State on the 21st January 1915 by the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country States. He completed his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and under the Revd. Mr. Darby, Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur. The Chief made a tour in India in company with him. In May 1913 he was married to the daughter of Sardar Biwalkar of Alibag. He received the Delhi Coronation Darbar Medal in 1911. A son and heir was born to the Chief on the 30th July 1925 and is named Narayanrao *alias* Appasaheb. A second son was born on the 9th March 1926. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SANGLI.

The Sangli State ranks first among the Patwardhan Chiefs. The ruling family claims its descent from Haribhat, the common ancestor of all the Patwardhan Chiefs. The late Chief, Dhundiraj Chintaman *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan, died without male issue on the 12th December 1901, and Vinayakrao, the eldest son of the late Chintamanrao and great-grandson of Vinayakrao Bhausahab, who was the adopted grandson of Chintamanrao Appasaheb, was selected by Government as successor. He was subsequently taken in adoption by the late Chief's widow in June 1903 and took the name of Chintamanrao Appasaheb. The Chief was invested with full powers of his State on the 2nd June 1910. He received the Silver Delhi Coronation Darbar Medal in 1911. He has a daughter, named Indumati Taisaheb, born in 1912, and three sons, *viz.*, Madhavrao Rao³Saheb, Pandurangrao Balas³Saheb, and Govindrao Bhaya³Saheb who were born in 1915, 1916, and 1919, respectively.

In recognition of services rendered by the Chief in connection with the war His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer on him the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns. In October 1919 His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred on the Chief the honorary rank of Lieutenant. He was made a K.C.I.E. in 1923 and was appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay in 1924.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He is a First Class Sardar.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

All the Southern Mahratta Country States, with the exception Kurundwad (Junior), hold adoption sanads.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amliyara	Thākor Kesrisinhji Jalamsinhji Thākor of —, (Koli) (Maliwara Koli)	6th November 1887.	17th March 1908.	80	7,644
2	Bhalusna	Thākor Ratansinhji Mulsinhji, (Koli). (Chitrawan Koli)	28th March 1871.	7th August 1917.	..	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.
3	Bolundra	Thākor Hindusinhji Sardarsinhji, Thākor of —, (Rajput). (Kalsana Rajput)	1888	5th November 1913.	6	957
4	Dabha	Thākor Mohobatsinhji, Thākor of —, (Koli) (Maliwara Koli)	25th July 1869	8th August 1893.	12	1,567
5	Dadhaliya	Thākor Amarsinhji of —, (Sindia Rajput).	..	21st June 1915	23	3,597
6	Dants	Maharana Shri Bhavansinhji Hamirsinhji Maharana of —, (Parmar Rajput)	12th September 1899.	20th November 1925	347	23,023
7	Dedhrota	Thākor Pratapsinhji Daulatsinhji, Thākor of —, (Koli). (Maliwara Koli)	4th August 1916.	18th October 1921.	..	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.
8	Deloli	Shareholders, (Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
9	Derol	Thākor Ramsinhji, Thākor of —, (Koli) (Maliwara Koli)	13th February 1888.	17th January 1888.	10.1	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.
10	Gabat	Thākor Rupsinhji Motisinhji Thākor of —, (Koli). (Maliwara Koli)	16th August 1885.	5th December 1904.	10	1,061
11	Ghodasar	Thākor Mohobatsinhji Ratansinhji, Thākor of —, (Dabhi Koli).	3rd November 1904.	27th July 1912	16	5,596
12	Hadol	Thākor Jawansinhji, Thākor of —, (Thakarda).	1st October 1882.	22nd March 1888.	27	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.
13	Hapa	Thākor Wakhatsinhji, Thākor of —, (Koli). (Maliwara Koli)	17th March 1875.	4th August 1889.	..	871
14	Idar	Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Daulatsinhji Pratapsinhji K.C.S.I., Maharaja of —, (Rathor Rajput).	May 1878	June 1911	1,669	226,331
15	Ijpura	Several shareholders, (Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
16	Ilol	Thākor Kalsinhji Mansinhji, Thākor of —, (Koli). (Maliwara Koli)	31st Dec 1910	18th Oct 1917	19	3,931
17	Kadoli	Thākor Kubersinhji Bhawansinhji, Thākor of —, (Koli). (Maliwara Koli)	26th July 1888	4th June 1914	..	Included in the Sagar Kantha Thana.
18	Kasalpura	Shareholders, (Koli). (Maliwara Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
19	Katosan	Thākor Thakatsinhji Karansinhji, Thākor of —, (Koli). (Maliwara Koli)	9th December 1870.	January 1901	10	5,311
20	Khadal	Thākor Fatehsinhji Rajumansji, Thākor of —, (Koli) (Maliwara Koli)	1899	7th February 1912.	8	2,256
21	Khedawada	Thākor Becharsinhji, Thākor of —, (Koli). (Maliwara Koli)	20th June 1892	12th June 1902	..	1,197
22	Likhl	Thākor Himatsinhji Jalamsinhji, Thākor of —, (Koli). (Maliwara Koli)	14th January 1862.	11th March 1899.	9	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.

Serial No.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAFETY IN GUNS.		
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
			To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 63,155 63,582 48,957 47,999	Rs. 63,807 63,618 48,943 44,682	Rs. ..	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2			..	See Saf- insnn.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3,237	44,52 8,288	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	12,255 10,457	12,227 10,822	..	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	17,613 14,009	17,302 14,864	..	1,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	64,708 1,54,873	67,365 1,58,974	..	3,985	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
7	8,099 6,100	7,509 6,890	..	774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4,902 5,108	4,902 5,500	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5,126 4,846	6,140 4,802	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	9,958 6,091	9,763 6,086	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	47,167 88,489	51,664 88,852	..	3,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	2,538 2,405	2,538 2,522	..	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	10,847 9,670	11,312 9,870	..	1,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	16,75,639 10,46,631	15,14,854 9,59,853	..	1,01,340	..	..	..	..	18 20	106 52	15	..	..
15	3,504 2,408	3,504 2,400	..	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	42,837 37,840	44,966 37,898	..	2,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	9,7144 7,816	10,580 7,701	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	2,357 2,782	2,357 2,820	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	49,690 88,802	49,742 88,812	..	5,565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	31,454 28,297	34,733 28,002	..	2,001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	11,759 8,847	11,756 8,870	..	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	7,345 7,022	7,344 7,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.
1	2	3	4	4	6	7
23	Magodi.	Thakor Jaswantsinhji Takhatsinhji Thakor of, —, (Rajput). (Rathor Rajput)	4th October 1905.	8th April 1915	23	2,776
24	Maguna	Eleven shareholders (Koli) (Malwani Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
25	Malpur	Raviji Gambhirsinhji Himatsinhji of, —, (Rathor Rajput).	27th October 1914.	28rd June 1923.	97	11,707
26	Mansa	Ravalji Shri Thakatsinhji, of —, (Chavra Rajput).	11th September 1877.	18th May 1889	25	15,606
27	Mehmadpura.	Seven shareholders, (Koli) (Malwani Koli)	5 th Feby 1886	12 th Nov. 1902	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
28	Mohanpur	Thakor Takhatsinhji, Thakor of, —, (Rathor Rajput).	27th Decem-ber 1861.	9th August 1916.	89	12,565
29	Pala	Thakor Daulatsinh, Thakor of —, (Koli). (Malwani Koli)	2nd June 1876	4th November 1881	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
30	Pethapur	Thakor Fatehsinhji Gambirsinhji, Thakor of, —, (Waghella Rajput).	3rd October 1895.	1896	11	5,233
31	Poto - (Vijaynagar) (Koli) (Kanti)	Rao Shri Hamirsinhji, Rao of —, (Rathor Rajput).	3rd January 1904.	27th June 1916	135	5,858
32	Prempur	Thakor Harisinhji, Thakor of, —, (Koli). (Malwani Koli)	31st March 1900.	5th January 1916.	..	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.
33	Punadra	Shivsindhji, Abhesinhji, Malwani, Thakor of, —, (Koli) (Malwani Koli)	25th August 1885.	4th January 1907.	11	2,217
34	Ramas	Thakor Udesinhji, Thakor of, —, (Koli) (Malwani Koli)	18th September 1888.	4th September 1900.	6	1,216
35	Rampura	Sixteen shareholders, (Koli) (Malwani Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
36	Rahasan	Thakor Takhatsinhji Kesarsinhji, Thakor of, —, (Rajput). (Rathor Rajput)	20th February 1883.	12th November 1917.	80	3,834
37	Ranipura	Shareholders, (Koli) (Malwani Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
38	Rupal	Thakor Hamirsinhji, Thakor of, —, (Rajput). (Rathor Rajput)	7th June 1878	27th November 1896.	16	3,864
39	Sathamba	Thakor Ratansinhji Vajesinhji, (Koli). (Rathor Rajput)	11th May 1900	14th May 1919	18	3,540
40	Satlasna	Thakor Takhatsinhji, Thakor of, —, (Koli). (Malwani Koli)	11th February 1873.	13th February 1903.	..	5,735
41	Sudasana	Thakor Prathisinhji, Thakor of, —, (Rajput). (Rathor Rajput)	24th August 1884.	9th March 1900.	32	6,098
42	Tajpuri	Thakor Kalsinhji, Thakor of, —, (Koli). (Malwani Koli)	12th December 1866.	9th March 1870	..	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.
43	Tejpura (Katosan).	Shareholders (Koli) (Malwani Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
44	Timba	Thakor Sardarsinhji, Thakor of, —, (Koli). (Malwani Koli)	Aged about 40 years.	22th March 1919.	..	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.
45	Umri	Thakor Jaswatsinhji, Thakor of, —, (Koli). (Malwani Koli)	Aged about 35 years.	31st October 1916	..	Idito.
46	Vaktapur	Thakor Vajesinhji Adesinhji, Thakor of, —, (Koli). (Malwani Koli)	7th December 1891.	12th August 1916.	..	Included in the Sabar Kantha Thana.

Serial No.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVINGS IN GUNS.		
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
			To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
23	12,538 Rs. 10,703	Rs. 620 11,015	Rs. ..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	15,172 14,170	15,540 14,170	..	892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	56,744 60,400	46,958 65,115	430	676	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	41,801 1,04,000	57,652 1,07,770	..	11,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1,818 57,304	1,814 57,201	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	47,407 47,407	47,200 47,200	..	0,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	7,729 0,000	7,726 0,700	..	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	35,519 31,010	35,531 30,007	..	5,910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	61,335 40,100	58,241 50,110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	9,246 0,004	9,947 10,007	..	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	16,492 22,471	15,706 22,701	..	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	809 7,044	439 8,070	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	86 8,542	719 3,000	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	30,180 22,150	30,106 22,000	..	1,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	136 2,688	127 2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	582 12,000	13,209 10,000	..	1,527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	39,490 22,475	39,773 25,127	..	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	16,954 15,100	16,690 15,113	..	2,957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	31,794 20,001	31,959 27,004	..	1,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	40,800 0,100	41,49 0,001	..	885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	29,32 0,001	29,21 0,000	..	808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	55,29 4,000	44,47 5,200	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	12,81 1,000	11,75 1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	0,010 0,110	0,013 0,478	..	1,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler	Date of birth	Date of succession	Area in square miles	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47	Valasna	Thákor Vilayatsinhji, Thákor of, —, (Rajput)	17th Novr 1910 18th May 1910	6th Novr 1924 2nd January 1935	21	3,227 . . .
48	Varsoda	Thákor Joravar-sinhji, Thákor —, of (Rajput)	17th April 1914	18th July 1919	11	3,812 . . .
49	Virsoda	Two shareholders (Koli)	..	..	..	Included in the Katosan Thana.
50	Wadagam	Thákor Gopalsinhji, Thákor of, —, (Rajput)	30th September 1891.	8th March 1920.	28	3,080 . . .
51	Wasna	Thákor Bapusinhji Takhat-sinhji, Thákor of, —, (Rajput)	19th September 1896.	26th April 1918	10	3,196 . . .

B AMLIYARA.

1. Amliyara is a 4th Class Taluka. The family are Khant Kolis by caste, but claim descent from Chauhan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmer.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The then apparent K.S. Sardarsinhji, was born in September 1923

DANTA.

1. Danta is a Second Class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency and next in importance though not in rank to Idar. The ruling Chiefs are called Maharanas and are Parmar Rajputs. The Maharana of Danta enjoys special influence from having in his territory the famous shrine of Amba Bhawani, of which he is the hereditary custodian. Pilgrims of all ranks and creeds meet there periodically in large numbers, and their offerings come in the end into the Chief's exchequer. The State has a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

2. The Maharana is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

GADHWADA (THANA).

1. This Thana is situated in the north-western corner of the province, and contains 71 villages, the population of which is 11,304. It takes its name Gadhwada from its position—Gadha means hills and Wada, a fenced place, i.e., a place fenced with hills, and it has no doubt a really strong wall of hills all round.

Serial No.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SOURCES IN CURR.		
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
			To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
47	16,563	Rs. 55,800	Rs.										
7	14,000	14,450	..	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	180	27,757	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	82,000	82,500	..	1,583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	3320	3147	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	4,070	8,027	..	567	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	21,004	21,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	10,081	10,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	24,544	24,346	..	3,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17,288	17,875	..										

* These figures are approximate.

2. The Gadhwada consists of the following non-jurisdictional petty Talukas:—

1. Satlasna.
2. Bhalusna.
3. Timba.
4. Umri.
5. Kotharna.

6. Chandup.
7. Mohur.
8. Gajipur.
9. Hadol.

And other scattered villages.

3. The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate and limited civil powers. His headquarters are at Satlasna. Near Timba on Taranga Hill there is a Shrawak Temple, which is visited by Shrawaks from very distant parts of the country.

4. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Thakor Takhatsinhji of Satlasna has been granted personal powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate and to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 50.

GHODASAR.

1. Ghodasar is a 4th Class Taluka. The ruling family is said to have been originally Rajputs, who by marrying Koli women became known as Dabhi Kolis. Thakor Mohobatsinhji, the Ruling Thakor, was educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

IDAR.

1. Idar is the only 1st Class State in the Mahi Kantha Agency with full civil and criminal powers and comprises more than half its area. The Ruling

family belongs to the same illustrious Rathor family as Jodhpur. The State has a dynastic salute of 15 guns.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sir Daulatsinhji Pratapsinhji, the present Maharaja, was adopted by his predecessor Sir Pratapsinhji. The latter abdicated from the Idar *gadi* in 1911 to become Regent of Jodhpur, and Sir Daulatsinhji was installed on the 21st July of that year. He accompanied his father to England in 1902 and again in 1911 to attend the coronations of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII and His Imperial Majesty King George V. He served in Egypt during the great war and received the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1918. He was appointed a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1920.

3. The heir apparent Maharaja Kumar Himmatsinhji was born on the 2nd October 1899.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by both Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

ILOL.

1. Ilol is a 4th Class Taluka. The Thakor is a Makwana Koli, claiming descent from Makwana Rajputs.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The jurisdictional powers of the Taluka have been raised from 4th to 3rd Class as a personal distinction.

4. The heir-apparent K. S. Shivasinhji was born on the 31st December 1910.

KATOSAN.

1. Katosan is a 3rd Class Taluka. The Thakor is a Makwana Koli of the Chandra race and the descendant of Shamtaji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana, who was the son of the vehias of the Jhala tribe, which sprang from the Anhilwad dynasty. The present Thakor received his education at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and takes a prominent part in the administration of his Taluka as he used also to do in the lifetime of his father. As a personal distinction his jurisdictional powers have been raised to the trial of criminal cases punishable with seven years' imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 10,000 and civil suits upto the value of Rs. 20,000. ~~The appellate powers hitherto exercised by the Agency in civil matters and in respect of offences enumerated in Section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the power of revision exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in respect of the above offences have been withdrawn as a personal distinction.~~

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The heir-apparent K. S. Kirtisinhji was born on the 18th June 1920.

KATOSAN (THANA).

1. This Thana Circle is situated in the west of the Mahi Kantha Agency, and comprises the petty non-jurisdictional Talukas, the proprietors of which are Makwana Kolis of the Katosan family. The Talukas are:—

1. Magunā.
2. Tejpura.
3. Virsoda.
4. Kasalpura.
5. Deloli.
6. Mehmādpura.
7. Ijpura.
8. Rampura.
9. Ranipura.
10. Palaj.

There are 24 villages with a population of 13,063.

2. The Thana is in charge of a Thandar who exercises the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate and limited civil powers. His headquarters are at Santhal.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their Class by the Governor of Bombay.

KHADAL.

1. Khadal is a 4th Class Taluka. The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahmud Begada (1459-1513). The family claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar. Thakor Fateh Sinhji was educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The last appearance K.S. Dadha was before on 10th September 1924.

MALPUR.

1. Malpur is a 3rd Class Taluka, ranking first in that class. The Chiefs are called Ravals and are Rathor Rajputs, an offshoot from the house of the Raos of Idar.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The present Chief, Ravalji Shri Gambhir Sinhji, is a minor and the Taluka has been taken under Agency Management. He is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

MANSA.

1. Mansa is a 3rd Class Taluka. The Chief is descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwad Patan 746-942. The present Chief, Ravalji Takhatsinhji was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and manages

his Taluka personally. In 1913 as a personal distinction, the jurisdictional powers of the present Ravalji were raised to the trial of criminal case punishable with seven years' imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 10,000, and civil suits upto the value of Rs. 20,000. ~~The appellate powers exercised by the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, over civil and criminal cases, and the revisional powers exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, over criminal cases, were withdrawn.~~

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Sajansinhji was born on the 3rd November 1908.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

MOHANPUR.

1. Mohanpur is a 3rd Class Taluka. The Thakor is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and is descended from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The heir-apparent K. S. Sertansinhji is 39 years old.

4. In appreciation of the enlightened and able administration of the Taluka by Thakor Takhatsinhji, Government have withdrawn the residuary jurisdiction exercised by the Agency to the extent that the Agency will not entertain criminal cases from his Taluka other than those punishable with more than 7 years' imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine, nor Civil cases unless the amount involved exceeds Rs. 20,000. ~~The appellate powers of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha and the revisional powers of the Commissioner, Northern Division, both in respect of offences enumerated in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and in respect of Civil cases have also been withdrawn as a mark of personal distinction.~~

PETHAPUR.

1. Pethapur is a 4th Class Taluka. The Thakor is a Vaghela Rajput descended from a branch of the Vaghela Chiefs of Anhilwad Patan. Pethapur is a handsome town on the Sabarmati river, a few miles to the north of Ahmedabad.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The heir-apparent K. S. Mulsinhji *alias* Bhupendra Sinhji was born on the 7th October 1921.

Vijaynagar (Mahi Kantha)
POLO.

Vijaynagar (Mahi Kantha)

1. ~~Polo~~ is a 2nd Class State in this Agency on the north-east frontier of Mahi Kantha in close proximity to Mewar. The country is throughout hilly and wild and the population consists mostly of Bhils. The Rulers of ~~Polo~~ are called Raos and are descendants of Jaychand, the last Rathor Rajput

Chief of Kanouj (1193). The present Chief Hamirsinhji was installed on the 26th October 1924. He was educated at the Scott College, Sadra and the Mayo College, Ajmir.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

PUNADRA.

1. Punadra is a 4th Class Taluka. The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahmud Begada (1459-1513). The family claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Ajitsinhji was born on the 22nd June 1903.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

RANASAN.

1. Ranasan is a 4th Class Taluka in the Mahi Kantha Political Agency. The ruling family are Rehwar Rajputs of the Indra race and descended from the Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The heir apparent ^{Kumar Shri Jaswantsinhji was born on 3rd February 1916.} ~~K. S. Jaswantsinhji is the heir.~~

SABAR KANTHA (THANA).

1. This Thana is situated in the north-west corner of the province and contains about 47 villages, the population of which is 10,329. It takes its name from the river Sabarmati. It consists of the following petty jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional Talukas:—

I. Jurisdictional.

1. ~~Rupal.~~
- 1 2. Hapa.*
- 2 3. Khedawada.*
- 3 4. Kadoli.*
- 4 5. Vakhtapur.

II. Non-Jurisdictional.

1. Dedhrota.
2. Derol.
3. Tajpuri.
4. Likhi.
5. Prempur.
6. Bolundra.

2. The Thana Circle is in charge of a Thandar who exercises 2nd Class criminal and limited civil powers. His headquarters are at Vakhtapur.

3. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

* As a personal distinction.

SUDASNA.

1. Sudasna is a 4th Class Taluka. The Thakor is a Parmar Rajput. The present Thakor Prathisinhji received his education at the Scott College at Sadra and takes a prominent part in the administration of his Taluka.

2. The jurisdictional powers of the present Thakor have been raised to the trial of criminal cases punishable with imprisonment for 2 years and fine upto Rs. 2,000 and civil cases upto the value of Rs. 5,000. ~~The appellate powers hitherto exercised by the Agency in civil matters and in respect of offences enumerated in Section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the powers of revision exercised by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in respect of the above offences, have been withdrawn as a personal distinction.~~

3. The Taluka was raised from the 5th to the 4th Class in 1919.

4. The heir-apparent K. S. Ranjitsinhji was born on the 11th August 1910.

VARSODA.

1. Varsoda is a 4th Class Taluka. The family are Chavda Rajputs of the same stock as the Raolji of Mansa, and are descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwad Patan (746-943).

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

3. The present Chief Jorawarsinh being a minor, the Taluka is under Agency management. He is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Surgana	Pratapray Shankarrao Deshmukh (Maratha).	9th August 1880.	17th June 1890.	360	14,012	Rs. 51,813-54-670 60,072

* The figure is approximate.

SURGANA.

1. The ruler of the State is styled 'Deshmukh.' The present Deshmukh, Prataprao, was formally installed on the 4th December 1901. He exercises unlimited civil jurisdiction, and has power to try all criminal cases arising in his State, except those of a serious nature such as murder, dacoity and other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment exceeding five years, and excepting also cases under Chapters VI, VII and XII of the Code. These are required to be referred to the Political Agent, who decides whether the offence in question should be tried by the Agency or disposed of by the Deshmukh. When the Deshmukh tries cases of importance other than the above, it is open to the Political Agent to tender him advice if it should appear that in any particular case an injustice has been done. The family is descended from the Pawar family of the Dhar State in Malwa. After settling in Surgana, they contracted marriages with Konkani Marathas. The present Chief Prataprao succeeded Shankarrao Ravirao Deshmukh. The succession lay between him and one of his half brothers (Daulatrao), who was older. The Government of India, however, for various reasons selected him in preference to Daulatrao.

The Chief has three wives, Lakshmibai, Bhimabai and Chimnabai. By Lakshmibai he has three sons and three daughters. The sons are (1) Ravirao, born on 7th December 1903, (2) Malharrao, born on 9th June 1905 and (3)

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. 46,880 57,509 54,117.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

* The figure is approximate.

Shivajirao, born on 29th June 1910. The daughters are (1) Sushilabai, born on 15th March 1908, (2) Lilavatibai, born on 8th June 1911 and (3) Bhagirthibai born on 5th March 1917. By his second wife, Bhimabai, the Chief has one son, Yeswantrao, born on 21st July 1902 and two daughters, (1) Menikabai, born on 9th August 1910 and (2) Radhikabai, born on 5th August 1915. By his third wife, Chinnabai, the Chief has one son born on 19th December 1923 who has not been yet named. Of the five sons Yeshwantrao, Ravirao Malharrao and Shivajirao have given up their studies, and the last one is quite young.

The three sons Ravirao, Malharrao and Jeswantrao were married on the 12th December 1913. Malharrao who had lost his wife, married a second time in May 1922.

2. The State is very hilly and difficult of access. The decennial terms of the Abkari Agreement between Government and the State expired in January 1912. A fresh agreement on improved lines was entered into by the Deshmukh on the 24th May 1914.

3. The Chief receives a dress of honour from Government every year, and is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay. Shivajirao was, in 1911,

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bhor . .	Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao, <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Pant Sachiv (<i>Brahman</i>).	20th September 1878.	17th July 1922.	925	1,30,420†	Rs. 5,79,887

* The figure is approximate.

† Census 1921 (provisional total).

BHOR.

1. In 1697 Rajaram, the son of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, appointed Shankaraji Narayan, for services rendered, to the office of "Pant Sachiv" or Minister, one of the eight hereditary Ministers of the State. The appointment was accompanied by a grant of land, and the State of Bhor was thus founded. The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. On the lapse of the Sátára State in 1849 the Pant Sachiv became a tributary of the British Government. Since 1887 the Collector of Poona has been *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State which was formerly included in the Satara Agency.

2. The original British grantee of 1820, Chimnaji Sankarrao, was succeeded as follows:—Raghunath Chimnaji (adopted son) died in 1839; Chimnaji Raghunath (adopted son) died in 1871; Shankarrao Chimnaji, died on the

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. 5,44,020	Rs. 4,684	..	..	..	20	40	..	..	9	..	..

* The figure is approximate.

17th July 1922. In 1920 the Pant Sachiv was given full civil and criminal jurisdiction subject to the proviso that he should not try persons other than his own subjects for capital offences without the permission of the Political Agent.

3. Raghunathrao *alias* Baba Saheb who was born on the 20th September 1878 is the present Ruler, and has two sons, Sadashivrao *alias* Bhansaheb born on the 27th September 1904 and Anandrao born on the 29th June 1922.

4. The Pant Sachiv is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Agar . .	Thakor Gambhir Khan Sardar Khan Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	1860 . .	31st October 1883.	17	2,729	22,124
2	Alwa . .	Thakor Kushal Bawa Sardar Khan, Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	1855 . .	4th October 1900.	5	1,454	8,000
3	Amrapur .	Four shareholders (Barias).	..	..	2	857	630
4	Anghad .	Six shareholders, (Gohil Rajput).	..	..	4.25	3,205	7,020
5	Balasner .	Nawab Babi Jamiat Khan, Manwar Khan, Nawab of —, (Pathan).	10th November 1894.	11th September 1899.	189	44,073	2,51,221
6	Baria . .	Captain His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinghji Mansinghji, K.C.S.I., Raja of —, (Chauhan Rajput).	10th July 1886	29th February 1908.	613	137,289	8,83,194
7	Bhadarwa .	Ranjitsinhji Amarsinhji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	2nd October 1875.	14th December 1917.	27	9,568	50,000
8	Bhilodia .	Two shareholders, (Rajput).	..	..	9	2,015	17,958
9	Blhora .	Thakor Hetam Khan Sardar Khan, Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	1882 . .	15th May 1891	1.75	241	1,888
10	Chhallar .	Rawal Ramsinhji Indrasinhji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	24th December 1913.	18th November 1918.	11	2,192	14,565
11	Chhota Udepur (Mohan).	Maharawal Shri Netwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, Raja of —, (Chauhan Rajput).	16th November 1906.	29th August 1923.	890.34	125,745	7,71,242
12	Chorangla .	Rawal Chhatrasinhji Ramsinhji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	9th June 1880	5th March 1881.	16	2,045	13,650
13	Chudesar	Six shareholders, (Molesalam).	..	..	2.50	477	3,015
54	Devalla (included in Uchad).	....	(Included	in Uchad entry No. 52).	..	..	..
15	Dhk masia alias Van-mala.	Thakor Badhar Khan Kalu Bawa, Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	1866 . .	24th September 1896.	10.50	1,607	15,905
16	Dhari . .	Five shareholders, (Rajput).	..	..	8.75	1,027	5,249
17	Dodka . .	Three Matadars, Patidar (Hindu). (Now under permanent attachment).	..	..	3	1,012	4,208
18	Dudhpur .	Thakor Anopsinhji Dada-bawa, Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	1879 . .	18th November 1888.	1.75	113	723
19	Gad Borlad .	Thakor Omkarsinhji Chandrasinhji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	26th June 1903.	4th July 1925	1.28	5,245	24,088
20	Gotardi .	Four shareholders, (Koli).	..	..	3	315	850
21	Gothda .	Four shareholders, (Koli). (Now under permanent attachment).	..	..	4	518	2,262

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1	28,125	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	8,977	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	680	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	7,638	..	1,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2,50,566	9,766	3,178	..	..	..	81	..	..	9	..	..
6	8,73,696	..	..	..	..	24	197	25	101	9	11	..
7	47,000	..	14,674	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
8	18,161	..	1,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	2,410	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	13,057	..	2,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	7,45,569	..	7,806	..	..	32	157	..	..	9	..	..
12	13,631	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	3,025	..	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	15,822	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5,245	..	731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	3,500	..	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	873	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	24,419	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	850	..	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	2,010	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
22	Itwad . . .	Four shareholders, (Rajput)	..	..	6	1,137	2,463
23	Jessar . . .	Four shareholders, (Pagi)	..	..	1.5	381	728
24	Jiral Kamsoli	Two shareholders (Molsalam)	..	..	5	959	10,163
25	Jumkha . . .	Ratsinh Chandrasinh, Thakor of —, (Baria).	1880 . . .	1st June 1904	1	166	1,028
26	Kadana . . .	Rana Shri Chh. trasalji, Thakor of —, (Paar Rajput)	28th January 1870.	12th April 1880.	130	15,377	54,795
27	Kanoda . . .	Four shareholders, (Baria).	..	..	3.75	1,095	1,412
28	Kisla Paginu Muvadu.	Four shareholders, (Pagi)	..	..	1.	77	330
29	Lunawada . .	His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji Dalesinhji, K.C.I.E., Raja of —, (Solanki Rajput).	28th August 1861.	31st October 1867.	388	83,242	3,21,794
30	Mundwa . . .	Rana Khusalasinhji Sajan-sinhji, Rana of —, (Rajput). Thakur	1911 . . .	8th January 1915.	10.50	5,747	54,21
31	Mevli . . .	Four shareholders, (Pagi)	..	..	6	1,142	—
32	Moka Paginu Muvadu.	Two shareholders, (Pagi)	..	..	1	125	985
33	Nahara . . .	Two shareholders, (Baria)	..	..	3	301	52
34	Nalla . . .	Two shareholders, (Molsalam).	..	..	1	128	978
35	Nangan . . .	Four shareholders, (Molsalam).	..	..	3	454	5,822
36	Narukot (Jambughoda).	Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji, Thakor of —, (Baria).	4th January 1892.	27th September 1917.	143	9,540	92,427
37	Nasvadi . . .	Thakor Meerasinhji Meerasinhji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	24th March 1891-1905	13th Sept. 1917.	10.50	4,197	20,390
38	Palasni . . .	Thakor Indrasinhji Jitsinhji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	16th August 1885.	30th May 1907	12	1,766	14,790
39	Pandu . . .	Five shareholders, (Khanjada Muhannadan).	..	..	9	1,535	7,610.
40	Pan Talvadi .	Two shareholders (Molsalam).	..	..	5	1,777	18,918
41	Poicha . . .	Six shareholders, (Rajput)	..	..	3.75	855	2,404
42	Raika . . .	Two shareholders, (Rajput).	..	..	3	567	4,140
43	Rajpipla . . .	Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of —, (Gohil Rajput).	30th January 1890.	26th September 1915.	1,517.50	168,454	17,21,262
44	Rajpur . . .	Thakur Hirasinhji Hirasinhji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	1899	24th April 1880	1.50	104	926
45	Rampura . . .	Four shareholders, (Rajput).	..	..	4.50	1,006	6,008
46	Regan . . .	Two shareholders, (Molsalam).	..	..	4	353	2,538
47	Sanjeli . . .	Thakor Pushyasinhji Pratapsinhji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	11th December 1892.	1902 . . .	34	9,808	40,913

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.										
22	2,463	..	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	728	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	10,565	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1,028	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	55,181	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..
27	1,407	..	1,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	336	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	3,20,893	9,231	5,001	..	..	53	136	..	..	9	11	..
30	51,030	..	1,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	8,754	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	985	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	52	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	973	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	5,303	..	995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	57,051	..	32	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	..	..
37	25,307	..	1,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	13,727	..	1,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	7,610	..	3,462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	22,147	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	2,404	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	4,140	..	443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	13,96,266	..	50,001	..	..	17	319	25	132	13	..	..
44	925	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	6,514	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	2,423	..	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	20,365	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48	Shanor	Thakur Panchal- Rana Vakhatsinghji Ichu- salsinghji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	13 th May 1849 2nd June 1859	19 th May 1877 22nd September 1916	11.25	1,532	16,206
49	Sihora	Thakor Mansinhji Karan- sinhji, Thakor of —, (Raj- put).	4th November 1907.	22nd August 1924.	15.50	3,287	34,529
50	Siadhiapara	Muhammad Khan Amir Khan, Thakor of —, (Mole- salam).	30th April 1902.	4th June 1913	4	759	5,680
51	Sant	Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of —, (Puar Rajput).	24th March 1881.	31st August 1896.	394	70,964	2,44,509
52	Uchad	Thakor Muhammad Mian Jitabawa, Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	15th October 1895.	24th June 1915	8.50	2,330	24,072
53	Umetha	Thakor Ramsinhji Raisinhji Fadhlar, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	10th August 1891.	1st July 1922	24	5,356	51,197
54	Vajirra	Thakor Kesharkhan Kalu- hawa, Thakor of —, (Mole- salam).	17th October 1876.	3rd April 1881	21	4,900	31,741
55	Vakhtapur	Three shareholders, (Rajput).	..	..	1.50	274	1,557
56	Varnolmal	Two shareholders, (Baria).	..	..	3.5	668	1,298
57	Varnoli Moti	Ratansinh Bhagwanji, Thakor of —, (Rajput).	1888	0th May 1899	2	228	996
58	Varnoli Nani	Two shareholders, (Rajput).	..	..	1	83	425
59	Vasan Sewada	Thakor Isabkhanji Jorawar- khanji, Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	10th Decem- ber 1901.	30th June 1903.	12.50	1,206	7,647
60	Vasan Virpur	Three shareholders (Mole- salam).	..	..	12.50	3,355	24,095
61	Virampura	Thakor Ahmad Khan Nathu Khan Pathan, Thakor of —, (Molesalam).	1880	12th February 1918.	1	145	752
62	Vora	Badharkhan Motabawa Fat- chawa, Thakor of —, (Mole- salam).	30th October 1901.	27th Decem- ber 1911.	5	1,267	9,744

* These figures are approximate.

BALASINOR.

1. Balásinor (Second Class) is the only considerable Muhammadan State in Rewa Kantha. The Nawab belongs to the Babi family, the founder of which was door-keeper (Babi) to the Emperor in the seventeenth century. The late Ruler died in 1899, leaving a minor son, Jamiatkhanji. The administration of the State was handed over to Nawab Jamiatkhanji on the 31st December 1915. The Nawab was in 1890 granted a *Sanad* guaranteeing succession according to Muhammadan law in the event of the failure of direct heirs.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
				Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
48	18,195	..	1,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	39,544	..	3,693	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	5,281	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	2,00,489	5,385	..	..	..	..	179	..	..	9	..	..
52	18,086	..	679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	48,809	..	3,840	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
54	39,560	..	3,852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	1,554	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	1,208	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	996	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	425	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	5,448	..	885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	29,300	..	332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	917	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	7,147	..	655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

2. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

4. The Nawab has no children.

BARIA.

1. The first ruler of this State (Second Class) was a younger brother of the founder of the Chhota Udepur State (*q.v.*), and the State thus dates from

2. The Raja visited England in 1903. He was appointed honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay on the 1st May 1913. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 and a personal salute of 11 guns on the 1st January 1921 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War. He was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1922. *Subsignature*

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. H-E. Lord Dunsin, Viceroy, visited Raja on 28 December 1927.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

1. Chhota Udepur or Mohan is the first among the second class States in Rewa Kántha. The ruling family are Chavan Rajputs, the first Ruler being the grandson of the last Raja of Páwágádh or Chámpáner. The present ruler, Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, succeeded his father on the 29th August 1923. ~~As he is a minor an Administrator has been appointed. The Raja is studying at the Raikumar College, Raikot.~~ v a n u, - x - x

2. ~~The Raja is unmarried.~~ vide sup, 1/2

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

This State ranks as of the Third Class. It was founded by the younger brother of the founder of the Sant State in the thirteenth century. The State was under administration from 1889 to 1901 during the minority of the present Chief Chhatrasalji. The Chief was educated at the Girasia School, Wadhwan, and was associated in the administration before his investiture. The powers of a third class State were conferred upon the Chief, as a hereditary distinction, in November 1919. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

1. The Rulers of this State (Second Class) are Solanki Rajputs, descended from the family ruling in Anhilwád Pátan. The present Ruler, His High-

ness Maharana Shri Sir Vakhatsinhji Dalelsinhji, was permitted to be adopted by the widow of the late Ruler in 1867. Till he came of age in 1880 the State was under British administration. The Raja was created a K.C.I.E. in 1889, and given a *Sanad* of adoption in 1890 and a personal salute of 11 guns in 1922. Of late years a severe attack of paralysis has reduced the share personally taken by the Raja in the management of the State.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, was born on the 8th March 1882. The Raja has, besides, several grandsons. *The heir apparent died on 4*

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

NARUKOT (JAMBUGHODA).

1. This petty State is owned by a Chief of the Bária Koli clan, and is inhabited chiefly by Naikdas and Kolis, formerly notorious robbers and bandits. The Thakor himself claims to be a Parmar Rajput, descended from a family residing in Dhar in Central India, but is considered to be a Bária Koli. The present Chief is Ranjitsinhji. He enjoys fifth class jurisdiction.

2. Before 1894 the State was treated as a Táluká subordinate to the Collectorate of the Panch Maháls, but since then it has been transferred to the Rewa-Kantha Agency.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his class by the Governor of Bombay.

PÁNDU MEWÁS.

1. The Pándu Mewás Estates border on the Mahi River. They are 26 in number and cover a frontage of 58 miles along the river's bank. The Pándu Mewás Estates form four groups, the Chiefs of which are (1) Kolis, (2) Bárais of mixed Koli and Rajput descent, (3) Rajputs and (4) one family of Muhammadans. The assessment of tribute on them payable to Baroda is very heavy and this circumstance, coupled with family sub-divisions and the want of cultivating power, has reduced most of the Chiefs and the Estates to a miserable State of poverty. The following is a list of the Pándu Mewás Estates arranged according to the castes of their Chiefs:—

Caste.	State.
(7) Kolis—	1. Mewli (b).
	2. Gotardi (b).
	3. Kasla Paginu Muvadu (b).
	4. Moka Paginu Muvadu (b).
	5. Gothda (b).
	6. Jesar (b).
	7. Anghad (b).

Caste.	State.
(7) Baria—	
Padhiar	1. Umetha (a).
Parmar	2. Sihora (a).
Solanki	3. Amrápur (b).
Parmar	4. Kanoda (b).
Do.	5. Varnolmal (b).
Do.	6. Nahara (b).
Do.	7. Jumkha (a).
(10) Rajputs—	
Waghela	1. Bhádarwa (a).
Solanki	2. Dhari (b).
Parmar and Maratha	3. Raika (b).
Solanki	4. Chhaliar (a).
Do.	5. Vakhtápur (b).
Do.	6. Rájpur (b).
Rathod	7. Itwad (b).
Do.	8. Varnoli Moti (a).
Do.	9. Varnoli Nani (a).
Waghela	10. Poicha (b).
(2) Muhammadans—	
	1. Pandu (b).
	2. Dodka (a).

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) sub-divide.

2. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of the same class by the Governor of Bombay.

RAJPIPLA.

1. Rájpipla is the only first class State in the Rewa-Kántha Agency. The Rulers are Gohel Rajputs, descended from the family ruling at Perim in the thirteenth century. On the death of His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, K.C.I.E., on the 26th September 1915, his eldest son Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji succeeded to the *gadi*, and was invested with the full powers of the State on the 10th December 1915. His Highness Maharaja Shri Vijaysinhji was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, of which His Highness holds the final diploma and medal. After completing the course at Rajkot, His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, where also

his career was successful. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on His Highness on the 14th October 1919. The permanent salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of the Ruler from Raja to Maharaja on the 1st January 1921. The Maharaja was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1925.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji was born on the 30th March 1912. The Maharaja has, besides ~~one~~^{two} son and two daughters.

3. His Highness visited Europe in 1912, 1921, 1922 and 1924, 1925 & 1926.

1925 at 4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

SANJELI.

1. This petty fifth class State is ruled by a Chief belonging to the Songada Chavan clan of Rajputs. The State was taken under administration on the death, on the 11th December 1901, of the late Chief Pratabsinhji. The Thakor's eldest son and heir, Kumar Ranjitsinhji, (now deceased) having been declared ineligible, the succession of Kumar Pushpasinhji, the second son, was sanctioned. The State was handed over to Thakor Puspasinhji in January 1914, on his attaining majority.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other fourth class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

SANKHEDA MEWÁS.

1. This is a cluster of petty estates on the banks of the Narbada River, owned by Chiefs of Rajput extraction; some have retained their Rajput customs and caste, while others have embraced Muhammadanism. These retain many Hindu customs and are called Molesalams. Some of the Chiefs have been invested with small jurisdictional powers, which they exercise subject to the supervision of the Agency Courts. Vajiria and Mandwa are the largest of the States a list of which arranged according to their sections is as follows :—

Caste.	Estate.	Caste.	Estate.
Chauhan (7)	1. Mándwa (a).	Rathod (7)	1. Vajiria (a).
	2. Shanor (a).		2. Chorangla (a).
	3. Agar (a).		3. Nangam (b).
	4. Sindiapara (a).		4. Vasan Sevada (a).
	5. Dhamasia <i>alias</i> Van-mala (a).		5. Bihora (a).
	6. Alwa (a).		6. Dudhpur (a).
	7. Gad Boriad (a).		7. Vora (a).

Caste.	Estate.	Caste.	Estate.
Chavda (2)	1. Bhilodia (b). 2. Rampura (b).	Dama (4)	1. Vasan Virpur (b). 2. Rogan (b). 3. Virampura (a).
Gori (3)	1. Jiralkamsoli (b). 2. Ghudesar (b). 3. Nalia (b).	Solanki (1) Parmar (1) Padhiar (1)	4. Uchad (a). 1. Nasvadi (a). 1. Palagni (a). 1. Pan Talavdi (b).

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) sub-divide.

2. The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of the same class by the Governor of Bombay.

SANT.

1. The ruling family of this second class State are Puar or Parmar Rajputs of the Mahipavat branch. The present Raja, Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji, was invested with full powers on the 10th May 1902. He was educated at the Rajkumar College. The Raja has one son and one daughter. The son was born on the 1st December 1907.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Aundh	Meherban Bhavanrao <i>alias</i> Bala Saheb Pant Pratinidhi (<i>Brahman</i>).	24th October 1868.	4th November 1909.	501	64,560	Rs. 3,66,621
2	Phaltan	Lieutenant Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao, Naik Nimalkar (<i>Maratha</i>).	11th September 1896.	15th November 1917.	397	43,786	2,29,523

* These figures are approximate.

AUNDH.

1. Aundh is one of the Satara Jahagirs and the Ruling Chief is also a First Class Sardar of the Daccan. The ruling family claims descent from Shrimanth Parasharam Trimbak, who was granted this Jahagir about A.D. 1700 by the Rani of Sátara (Tarabai, widow of Rajaram Bhonsle) and styled Pant Pratinidhi (Viceroy).

2. The late Chief Meherban Gopal Krishnarao *alias* Nana Saheb Pant, who succeeded in November 1905, was deposed by Government and his uncle Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Sahib, who was selected to succeed to the *gadi*; was installed as Chief on the 4th November 1909. The heir-apparent is the Chief's grandson born on the 29th August 1919. A second son named Vijayasinh *alias* Shrivajirao was born to the Chief of Phaltan on 25th May 1925.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Govern-ment	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry. and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma-nent.	Person-als.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 3,20,076	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2,07,050	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

PHALTAN.

1. Phaltan is a Sâtara Jahagir, and the Chief of the State besides being a Jahagirdar and Deshmukh ranks as a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. The ruling family (Nimbalkar) claims descent from one Nimraj, who was granted the Jahagir and Inam with the title of *Naik* by Muhammad Taghalak, Emperor of Delhi, about the year A.D. 1327.

2. Meherban Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, C.S.I., the late Chief of Phaltan, died on the 17th October 1916. His adoptive son Malojirao was installed with the full powers of the State on the 15th November 1917. The s. apparent to the present chief is his second son Pratapsinh born on the 6 July 1923, the eldest son Kishorsinh having died on the 23rd February 1925. A son named Vijaysinh also born on 25 May 1925.

3. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Akalkot	Meherban Shrimant Vijaya-sinh Fatehsinh Raja Bhonsle Raja Saheb of, —, (Maratha).	15th December 1915.	4th April 1923.	498	81,250	Rs. 6,68,392

AKALKOT.

1. The Raja of Akalkot is a Maratha of the Bhonsle family and is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. The ancestor of the family was Ranoji, a son of Sayaji Lokhande, Patel of Pārad in the Shiviri Parganah of the Aurangabad District in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions, who, without being formally adopted by the *Chhatrapati* Shahu Maharaj (grandson of the great Shivaji) of Satara, was taken by him into his family and had the family surname of Bhonsle of the Rajas of Satara conferred upon him.

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVED IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. 7,48,383	Rs. 14,592	..	..	..	..	*47	..	..	..	..	..

*47 Infantry.

2. The present Raje Saheb Meherban Shrimant Vijaysinhrao, born on the 15th December 1915, succeeded his father Captain Meherban Shrimant Fatehsinhrao Shahaji Raje Bhonsle, *alias* Bapu Saheb, who died on the 3rd April 1923. The succession of the present Raje Saheb has been recognised and confirmed by Government, but, as he is a minor, the State is under Administration *vice reg* "Councilors."

3. The Raje Saheb of Akalkot is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Khairpur	His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur, Mir of, —, (Muslim).	8th August 1884.	8th February 1921.	6,030	193,132	Ra. 23,70,000 25,52,913

* The figure is approximate.

KHAIRPUR.

1. As regards its early history, Khairpur State is synonymous with Northern Sind. When the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced, the country was in the hands of the Kalhoras, who had risen to power. They were overthrown in 1786 by a Baluch Tribe, the Talpurs, one of whom, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur State. His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., attached himself to the British interests. During the Sind War he rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, and in 1845 he aided them materially both with arms and diplomacy to put an end to the Turki Campaign. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the Paramount power. On learning that the Shikarpur jail and treasury were threatened by the rebels,

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		STATE MILITARY FORCES.						SAFETY IN GUNS.		
				INDIAN STATE FORCES.			IRRIGU AR TROOPS.					
		To Government.	To other States.	Infantry.	Transport	Total.	Artillery.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs. 28,24,625 27,88,796 Rs. 6,34,772	..	..	238 216 245 214	76 42 76	237 300	2	..	..	15	..	17

* The figure is approximate.

§ A permanent local salute of 17 guns was conferred on 1st January 1921.

Mir Shah Nawaz marched there with troops and assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the death of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan in 1894 his second and only surviving son, His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi*. He died on the 5th March 1909 and was succeeded by his son His Highness Mir Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur, upon whom the title of G.C.I.E., was conferred on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar in December 1911. The honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War. He died on the 8th February 1921 and was succeeded by His Highness Mir Ali Navaz Khan, who was born in 1884 and visited Europe in 1911.

The Mir is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amala	Raja Gulabsingh Kaman-sinh, (Bhil).	1893 . . .	14th August 1912.	110.77	4,082	3849 Rs. 4000 8000
2	Avehar	Naik Nilsinh, Yeshwant Naik of, —, (Bhil).	1900 . . .	5th April 1910.	7.88	680	2000 277
3	Barada	Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji Raja of, —, (Solanki Rajput).	16th February 1888.	21st September 1911.	215	49,125	7,49,417 7,76,492
4	Bilbari	Dhavji walad Mahasla Konkna Powar (Antmist).	1891 . . .	27th August 1903.	1.65	32	85 80
5	Chinchil Gadel	Naik Nanyasingh Ankush, Naik of, —, (Bhil).	1893 . . .	12th February 1917.	27.23	1,051	665 689 502
6	Derbhavti	Sahebrao Badirao (Bhil).	1907 . . .	24th August 1914.	76.25	2,035	432 4377
7	Dharanipur	Maharawal Shri Vijayadevi Mohanadevi, Raja of, —, (Sisodia Rajput).	3rd December 1884.	26th March 1921.	704	95,171	11,81,136 12,51,412
8	Gadvi	Raja Saiparsingh Umar-sinh, Raja of, —, (Bhil).	25th January 1890.	30th March 1890.	170.82	5,447	535 5550
9	Jhari Gar-khadi.	Naik Mahasla Mohan walad Chanchharya, Naik of, —, (Bhil).	15th May 1878.	25th March 1902.	8.17	700	75 72
10	Kirli	Naik Vasta Raja Naik of, —, (Bhil).	1902 1870 . . .	23rd March 1921 16th April 1904.	21	1,021	746 785 789
11	Palasvihir	Naik Gondu walad Laksha, Naik of, —, (Bhil).	12th October 1890.	9th February 1896.	2.02	180	129 180
12	Pimpladevi	Naik Khandu walad Mahasla Pradhan, (Bhil).	1874 1913 . . .	7th January 1904.	3.44	73	157 160
13	Pimpri.	Naik Bhagerao Keshavnarao, Naik of, —, (Bhil).	1894 1904 . . .	22nd December 1918.	72.04	2,223	2995 3000
14	Sachin	Major His Highness Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahommadu Yakut Khan, Mubarak Ali, (Sunni Muslim).	23rd December 1886.	4th May 1907.	49	19,977	4,08,000 4,27,737
15	Shivbara	Naik Rangu walad Sukria, Bhil Naik of, —, (Antmist).	18th October 1884.	17th May 1897.	4.99	152	457 469
16	Vadhyawan	Naik Gangaram Ankush, Naik of, —, (Bhil).	1869 . . .	7th April 1903	4.00	54	153 150
17	Vasurna	Samansinh Pandurao Raja of, —, (Bhil) (minor under the guardianship of mother Bhikhi).	1913 . . .	1st May 1920	132.14	5,337	932 3,889 3751

* These figures are approximate.

BANSDA.

1. Bansda ranks second among the States in the Surat Agency. The Bansda Rajas are Solanki Rajputs. The present Raja, Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji, succeeded his father, Pratapsinhji, in 1911 at the age of 23. He was educated at the Rajkumar College in Kathiawar. In 1856, in consideration of the British Government foregoing its share of transit duties, the late Raja agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 154 on account of *chauth* and to limit his

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN GUN [†] .		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs. 4088	Rs.										
1	3849 3,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	200 277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	82 62 7,00,004 23 657	153-20 454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
4	85 80 64 70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	665 609 605	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	49 44 323 4,077	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	12,77,707 12,00,004 13,22,532	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
8	407 5380 6,556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	85 75 71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	796 785 788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	144 129 180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	162 187 168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4007 3948 8,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	7,22,14 4,05,912 4,31,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	80	9	11	..
15	457 402	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	160 153 158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	332 3,809 3761	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.
† Includes investments made.

customs demands to certain rates approved by Government. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Digvirsinhji was born on the 21st July 1916. The heir-apparent is 15 years 6 months 14 days.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

DHARAMPUR.

1. Dharampur ranks first among the States in the Surat Agency. The ruling family are Sisodia Rajput of the Solanki (or Solar) race. The present Ruler, Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on 27th March 1921 on the death of his father, His Highness Maharana Shri Mohandevji Narandevji. His succession has been confirmed and recognized by Government. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The Raja visited Europe in 1924 for the benefit of his health. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Narhardevji, was born on 14th December 1906.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

4. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SACHIN.

1. Sachin ranks third among the States in the Surat Agency. The ruling family is of African descent. The State was taken under administration by Government in 1873 owing to the death of Nawab Ibrahim Mahommed Yakut Khan and the minority of his son Nawab Abdul Kadar. The latter resigned his claims to the State in favour of his minor son, Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahommed Yakut Khan in 1886 and died in 1896. The State remained under administration until the May 4th, 1907, when Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahommed Yakut Khan was installed on the *gadi* at the age of 20 years. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the Mayo College, Ajmir, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps and holds an Honorary Commission in the Army. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war his honorary rank in the Army was raised to that of Captain on the 1st January 1918, and Major on 4th January 1921. He was at the same time granted a personal salute of 11 guns.

2. In April 1913 the Nawab visited Egypt for the benefit of his health.

3. The heir-apparent Nawabzada Muhammad Haidar Khan *alias* Balumia was born on the 11th September 1909.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

5. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

DANGS.

The tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani. Of the Chiefs 4 are Rajas, 8 are Naiks, 1 is a Pradhan, and 1 a Powar. Formerly the Chiefs, the most important of whom is the Gadvi Raja, harrassed their subjects considerably, but in 1903 law and order were firmly established. The revenue of the Chiefs consists chiefly of (1) an annual subsidy of about Rs. 27,000 received from the Bombay Government for their Forest and Abkari

rights, (II) land revenue at Rs. 6-8 per plough, (III) a fee of annas eight per head on all cattle that enter the Dangs and on cattle of non-Dangi residents and (IV) various giras allowances from the surrounding States and British territory. Formerly the Chiefs were in debt, but now they are commencing to lend money, and one or two have commenced to send their children to village schools: The population, which according to the census of 1921, was 24,576, consists mostly of Kokanis.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth..	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.*	Population.	Average annu- al revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jawhar	Yashwantrao, alias Dada Sahab - Vikramaditya (Guine) 2nd Lieutenant Raja Vik- ramshah Patangshah, Raja of—, (Koli)	11 th Dec 1917 14th Novem- ber 1885.	10 th Dec 1927 16th Novem- ber 1917.	310	49,662	Rs. 4,95,956 5,55,533 5,51,213 5,57,638

* The figure is approximate.

JAWHAR.

No accurate account of the rise of the Jawhar family is available; but it is believed that up to the time of the Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan and even a little later the greater part of the Northern Konkan was held by Koli Chiefs or Palegars. Of these Jayaba Mukn was the most prominent, having his head-quarters at Jawhar. His son, Nemshah whose territory is estimated to have contained 22 forts and to have yielded a revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees, was recognized as Raja of Jawhar by the Emperor of Delhi in or about A.D. 1348, and the present Ruler is believed to be directly descended from him. ~~The late Ruler, Krishnashah died on the 16th November 1917,~~

Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FO. CES.				
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry. and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. 6,68,133 5,37,110	9	..	..

* The figure is approximate.

and his brother Martandrao, who has assumed the name of Vikramshah, succeeded him. He was installed on the 15th April 1918. Vikramshah has a son, Yeshwantrao, who was born on the 11th December 1917. An honorary Commission as 2nd-Lieutenant has been given to the Raja and the State was given a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1921 for services in connection with the War.

2. The Raja of Jawhar is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

3. Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hka-t' Lōng (Kāntgyi or Bhor Khmpti)	Sao Hpa Hkan, <i>Sawbwa</i> of Lokkun (Buddhist)	..	13th August 1915.	†200	6,221	Rs. 600
2	Lokkun (Putao).	Sao Hpa Kkan, <i>Sawbwa</i> of— (Buddhist).	Approximately 1860.	13th August 1915.	200	3,078	..
3	Manse . .	Sao Noi No, <i>Sawbwa</i> of— (Buddhist).	1857 . .	1st June 1915		1,206	..
4	Langnu . .	Sao Noi Mung, <i>Sawbwa</i> of— (Buddhist).	..	..		628	..
5	Langtao . .	Saoba Lang Hu, <i>Sawbwa</i> of— (Buddhist).	1858 . .	1900 (approximately).		584	..
6	Mansekun . .	Sao Tsa Li, <i>Sawbwa</i> of— (Buddhist)	1852 . .	1910 (approximately).		396	..
7	Mannu . .	Sao Noi Su, <i>Sawbwa</i> of— (Buddhist).	1860 . .	1910 (approximately).	200	344	..
8	Mongyak . .	Sao Noi On <i>Sawbwa</i> of— (Buddhist).	1879 . .	1889 (approximately).		207	..
9	Longkyein . .	Sao Noi Tawng, <i>Sawbwa</i> of— (Buddhist).	1856 . .	30th November 1912.		77	..

* These figures are approximate.

† This is the approximate area of the valley and does not include the hills.

STATES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

Every Shan State in Burma is a portion of British India, and the Shan States are thus essentially different from States in India. The only Native States, properly so-called, in Burma are the States of Karenni.

HKAMTI LONG (KANTI GYI).

1. Hkamti Long consists of a group of eight small Shan circles, namely (in order of importance), Lokkhkun (Putao). Manse, Langnu, Langtao, Mansekun, Mannu, Mongyak and Longkyein of Burma. The area of each State cannot be given as their boundaries have not yet been defined.

2. The names of the *Sawbwās* are:—Of Lokkhkun, ~~Sao Hpa Khan~~; of Manse, ~~Sao Noi No~~; of Langnu, ~~Sai Noi Mune~~; of Langtao, ~~Saoba Lang Hu~~; of Mansekun, ~~Sao Tsa Li~~; of Mannu, ~~Sao Noi Su~~; of Mongyak, ~~Sao Noi On~~, and of Longkyein, ~~Vacant~~.

3. Succession to these Shan circles is not governed by the law of primogeniture, but goes to the eldest surviving male agnate.

4. The only revenue the *Sawbwās* collect is the money that is paid as tribute to the British Government; but they exact certain personal services from their subjects.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENT.		MILITARY FORCE.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
		To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
				Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs. A. P.										
1
2	..	1,342 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	..	..	..
3	..	416 4 0										
4	..	210 0 0										
5	..	258 0 0										
6	..	112 6 0										
7	..	88 2 0										
8	..	78 12 0										
9	..	26 4 0										

5. The Hkamti valley is situated at the headquarters of the Mali-hka (Irrawaddi River), 20 marches north of Myitkyina, with which place it is connected by a graded mule-road and telegraph, and it is about the same distance from Sadiya in Assam. The valley is surrounded by high mountains inhabited by Kachins, Nungs and other wild tribes.

6. The staple crop of the valley is rice, which is grown in fields that are irrigated from the numerous streams by which the Hkamti plain is intersected; there is also a good deal of poppy cultivation, the Shans being greatly addicted to the opium habit.

7. The streams are auriferous, and iron, lead and silver are found in the neighbouring hills.

8. These eight Shan circles and the surrounding tribal country were included in the Putao District which was formed in 1914. This district has now been amalgamated with the Myitkyina District, with effect from the 15th April 1925, and the Shan *Sawbwas* come under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of the latter District.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.*	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.
1	Haawnghsup (Thaungthut).	Saw Tun, K. S. M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of—(Buddhist).	1860 . .	1890 . .	700	7,016	Rs. 8,300
2	Sing knling H k a m t i (Zingal ein Kanti).	Saw E, <i>Sawbwa</i> of—, (Buddhist).	1856 . .	10th July 1890.	2,000	2,287	4,500

*These figures are approximate.

HS AWNGHS UP (THAUNGTHUT).

1. Thaungthut or Thaungdut is the Burmese form of the Shan name. The State is now usually called Thaungdut.

2. A history of the State from the time of Buddha is in the possession of the *Sawbwa*. A great deal of it is, of course, legendary, but it is possible to extract from it some facts which are probably true. Gowmonna, which is said to have been the capital of an independent Kingdom up to the time of Anawrata (about A. D. 1010 to 1052) may be the site marked in the quarter-inch map as "Thap or Old Samjok" (Samjok is the Manipuri form of Thaungdut) in latitude $24^{\circ} 31'$, longitude $93^{\circ} 34'$. Anawrata appointed a Burmese Governor with the title of Thokyiwa. In the reign of Tarokpyemin in the thirteenth century, when the Burmese Kingdom lost many of its outposts, the Manipuris conquered Thaungdut and it paid tribute to Manipur until the annexation of that State by Alungpaya. Saw Kan Ho, the *Sawbwa*, at first helped the Manipuris to resist the conqueror, but he fled and afterwards surrendered himself. He is said to have accompanied Alaungpaya in his invasion of Siam in 1760, and to have died at Sagaing on his return. His son, apparently on account of a disputed succession, moved to the neighbourhood of Maingkaing on the Uyu and the State was divided. The history now follows the line of the Maingkaing *Sawbwa* as it is not clear who ruled Thaungdut State. But in 1782 the Maingkaing *Sawbwa* was cashiered for running away with his men in Bodawpaya's disastrous expedition against Siam, and Saw Haw Nga, son of Saw Kan Ho, was appointed with the rank of *Myotaungyi*. In 1806 this man obtained permission to establish the present head-quarters on the right bank of the Chindwin and the rank of *Sawbwa* was restored to his house. In 1813 he was killed in an invasion of Manipur, and was succeeded by his son, Saw Leik Khan, who was given the title of Maharaja, and in 1824 directed to move his head-quarters to Manipur. He soon withdrew, however, and moved to a village on the east of the Chindwin, where he died in 1827. Saw Aung Pa governed the State to 1834, and was succeeded by Saw Shwe Maung. His son, Sow Ni Kan became *Sawbwa* in 1880 and was in possession at the time of the Annexation. He showed himself friendly to the British

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma-nent.	Periodical.	Total.
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 4,400	Rs. 400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2,500	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

Government and received the title of K. S. M. Though related by marriage to the Wuntho *Sawbwa*, he stood firm during the Wuntho rebellion, and refused to allow Bo Lè, who was sent by the Wuntho *Sawbwa* to bring him over, to enter the State. His successors, Saw Kin Mun (1893) and Saw Tun (1899), have been equally well disposed and the title of K. S. M. was conferred on the latter in 1908.

SINGKALING HKĀ MTI (Zingalein Kanti).

1. This State is sometimes called Singaling Kkām̄ti (in Burmese Singalein Kanti) to distinguish it from Hkām̄ti Long or Great Kanti. Singaling is the name of a Naga tribe which occupied the site of the present Kanti before its foundation, and which survives in a few houses at the mouth of the Namaw river in 26° 6' North, 95° 57' East.

2. According to the present *Sawbwa* a large number of people left Great Kanti over a hundred years ago in search of a new dwelling-place. They first went into Assam, whence after some years some of them reached Ninbyin in the Hukong Valley, then as now occupied by Kachins. Ninbyin is marked in the map of Upper Burma in latitude 26° 36', longitude 96° 30". Some of them are still at Ninbyin, while others have made their way to the Amber Mines, Kindaw, Taro and Kanti. Many are still in Assam. (See Mackenzie's North-East Frontier of Bengal, pages 57 to 60.)

3. Saw Ni Kaung, the first *Sawbwa* was appointed by King Bodawpaya (1781-1819). After a long term of office, he was succeeded under King Tharawadi (1837-46) by Saw E. Saw Li became *Sawbwa* about twelve years later, just after the succession of King Mindôn in 1853.

4. In 1868 the Chindwin as far down as the mouth of the Uyu, with the Uyu itself, or nearly the whole of the present Homalin and Maingkaing townships, was added to the State, which had before covered only its present area.

5. In 1873 some Nagas were hired by the *Amat* Saw E to murder Saw Li. He was wounded with a spear but escaped down the river and returned in

force. Saw È, however, met and defeated him, and he was called to Mandalay by King Mindon and told to remain there. Saw È was imprisoned, a Myoök was posted to Hmanbin near Homalin, and the State was included in his charge. In 1876 Saw Li was reinstated as *Sawbwa*, but only over the restricted area controlled by his predecessors. In 1878 Kanti was surprised and burnt by the Tazan Kachins of the Taro valley, a little above the Falls of the Chindwin which form the boundary of the district. Saw Li again fled, but sent his son to represent him. Five years later Kanti was once more destroyed, this time by the hitherto friendly Marip Kachins on account of the treacherous murder of their kinsmen. The State remained almost desolate till the annexation, but at the invitation of the Kachin Chief, Saw Ni Daung, a distant cousin of Saw Li, re-established Kanti, and in 1891 he was recognized as *Sawbwa* by the British Government.

6. Saw Ni Daung died the next year and his son Saw Hon, aged five, was declared *Sawbwa* with Saw Ni Daung's minister Saw È as regent. Saw Hon died in 1894, and another infant *Sawbwa* was appointed in his sister Saw Kin. She also died in 1898, and the regent was then proclaimed *Sawbwa* and still holds the title. Though ruling nominally a large and undefined area, in which Naga villages predominates with a Kachin settlement here and there, he has no direct control of any villages out of sight of the Chindwin except in the detached portion of his State, interlarded between two parts of Homalin township to the south. Even the Kachin village of Neinpaw, which lies on the Chindwin some way before the Falls, does not pay revenue to him, though in other parts some runaway slaves of the Taro Kachins, who are called Kachins themselves but are probably Nagas whose parents have adopted Kachin customs, live under his protection. Some Nagas also have escaped from their Kachin masters and come to live under the *Sawbwa*. In March 1909 Lasemkam, the overlord of the Taro valley, made a midnight descent on one of those settlements, the Naga village of Lasa, within sight of Kanti, and carried off about a hundred people, some of whom escaped on the way. In November of the same year the Deputy Commissioner met Lasemkam at Labaingaik, the sharp bend of the river below the Falls, and induced him to promise the return of captives. Nearly all have since been returned.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.*	Area in square miles.*	Population.*	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hsipaw (Thibaw).	Saw Hke, C.I.E., Sawbwa of—(Buddhist).	1872 . .	1906 . .	4,400	131,410	Rs. 830,6
2	Manglun (Malinglin).	Sao Hka-nan, Sawbwa of—(Buddhist).	1891 . .	1910 . .	2,800	47,298	44,400
3	North Hsaw (Theinni).	Sao Hom, Sawbwa of—(Buddhist).	1902 . .	1925 . .	6,335	221,191	6,17,628
4	South Hsaw (Theinni).	Sao Song, K.S.M., Sawbwa of—(Buddhist).	1888 . .	1913 . .	2,281	84,141	668,078
5	Tawngpeng (Tawng-ping).	Hkun Hsang Awn, K.S.M., Sawbwa of—(Buddhist).	1894 . .	1926 . .	778	41,233	172,481
6	Mongmit (Momeik).	Maung Kln Maung, K.S.M., Sawbwa of—(Buddhist).	1883 . .	1906 . .	3,561	56,498	44,594

* These figures are approximate.

HSIPAW (THIBAW).

1. The State lies to the north-east of the Mandalay District, and is roughly divided into two equal parts by the Lashio branch of the Burma Railways. It consists of Hsipaw proper and the sub-states of Mōng Long, Hsumhsai, and Mōng Tung. Hsipaw proper is controlled directly from the capital while the administration of the sub-states is conducted through subordinate officers, over whose appointment and removal Government exercises a right of veto. Sawbwa Kya Htun who had enjoyed the favour of Mindōn Min, and under whose care the State had reached a high degree of prosperity, died in 1866 and was succeeded by his son Hkun Saing, who had previously received the title of *Kyemōng* or heir-apparent. For the first twelve years of Hkun Saing's administration all went well, but trouble arose after the accession of King Thibaw, which resulted in Hkun Saing being obliged to flee from the State. He went first to Siam and then to Rangoon where he traded as a jewel merchant. Later, owing to misunderstandings on Hkun Saing's part as to the powers he exercised over his followers he was ordered to leave British territory and made his way to Karenni where he found protection with Sawlapaw, Myosa of Kantarawadi. On the fall of Mandalay and the annexation of Upper Burma, Hkun Saing returned to Hsipaw. The State had suffered from great disorder since his flight, and was in a condition of anarchy. He speedily collected a following and entered the capital without opposition (1886). Early in 1887 he submitted to the British Government. The sub-states of Mōng Long, Hsumhsai, and Mōng Tung were incorporated in Hsipaw, and Hkun Saing was recognised as Sawbwa. In Mōng Long there was some opposition to his authority, but it was gradually overcome. Since that time the State has enjoyed peace, and has advanced greatly in population and resources. In 1893 a British officer was lent to the State as Adviser to the Sawbwa. The Adviser-

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						S. U B IN C U S.		
		To Government.	To Federation of Shan States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
				Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	736 111	90,000	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
2	41,546 22,084	500	250 (Fixed Grant)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	648,767	25,000	51%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	149,705 103,220	20,000	51%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	544,844 463,455	30,000	57%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	235,486 284,118	20,000	46%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

ship was abolished in December 1903, when the charge of Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw and Tawngpeng, was created. Now the Assistant Superintendent is in charge of Hsipaw alone. All branches of the administration have been reformed, and Hsipaw is now probably the best-governed of the British Shan States. *Sawbwa* Hkun Saing was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1895 and a member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in 1899. He died in May 1902. His eldest son Saw Hkè, who had been educated partly in England, and for the last five years of his father's life had taken a large share in the administration of the State, was appointed acting *Sawbwa*. The control of the State treasury was, however, taken over by Government. Saw Hkè was confirmed as *Sawbwa* in 1906. The State Treasury, which was administered by Government since 1904, was returned to the *Sawbwa* in June 1917.

2. Saw Hkè and his daughter Sao Nanda were pronounced in May 1912 to be suffering from phthisis and were allowed to proceed to England. Sao Nanda after expert examination was declared free from the disease. Her father, however, spent the autumn and winter at a Scotch Sanatorium and derived so much benefit from the treatment that in April 1913 he returned to Burma *via* Paris, practically cured. The *Sawbwa* during his visit to England was granted the honour of an interview with the King and he was awarded the honour of C.I.E. on the occasion of the King Emperor's Birthday, 1923.

3. The *Sawbwa's* son, Sao On Kya, born 1893, was sent to England in 1907, and after training in private schools was admitted to Rugby in January 1909. In 1911 he was placed under the guardianship of Sir George Scott, K.C.I.E. He left Rugby in August 1912 after his Matriculation Examination and Responsions and entered Brasenose College, Oxford. He took his B.A. degree in 1917 and underwent a course at Wye Agricultural College. He returned to Burma at the end of 1919 and was subsequently placed under train-

ing in the Magwe District. He has been nominated as the *Sawbaw's* successor, and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. He has now returned to the State where he takes a leading part in the administration and officiated as *Sawbwa* during the latter's absence on leave. In 1922 he married Sao Thu Nanda, the daughter of Sao Lu, deceased who was the brother of the present *Sawbwa*.

4. The *Sawbaw's* eldest daughter Sao Kya Nyun married Sao Kawng Tai, son of the Kengtung *Sawbwa*, 1922. The 2nd daughter Sao On Ma married a connection Maung Ba Htay in 1920. Maung Ba Htay is now an official in the State. His 3rd daughter Sao Ma La married the *Sawbwa* of North Hsenwi in 1925.

MANGLÜN (MAINGLIN).

1. Manglün lies on both sides of the Salween, but by far the larger part of the State is on the east of the river. It is divided into East and West Manglün, Mothai, Manghseng and Mawpha. Over the two first divisions the *Sawbwa's* control is fairly complete. Mothai, Manghseng, and Mawpha have subordinate rulers and are regarded rather as feudatories than integral parts of Manglün. The *Sawbwa* also exercises overlordship in Ngekhting. He has little real control there, but tribute is paid regularly. The limits towards the east and north-east, both of the *Sawbwa's* actual authority and of his pretensions, vary with circumstances and are never very strictly defined. West of the Salween the population is mostly Shan, but east of the river Was are in an overwhelming majority. Most of the latter profess Buddhism. They have given up head-hunting, but they have made little further progress in civilization.

2. Up till comparatively recent years the Was of Manglün were no doubt in much the same condition as their brethren of the so-called Wild Wa States are to-day, that is, ideas of government did not extend beyond the village, or group of villages. Aliances, more or less permanent, probably existed and the people were ready at all times to combine against outsiders. There is no coherent account of the growth and consolidation of the State, nor is it possible to say from what period it has had a recognized chief. The present *Sawbwa* is descended from one Ta Awng, a Wa of the Hta-Mö clan who obtained the chiefship early in the last century. Ta Awng was a usurper who supplanted Sao Mawng Hsaü, the representative of the hereditary line of *Sawbwaws*.

3. Upa Yaza, Great-grandson of Ta Awng, and uncle of the present Chief, succeeded as *Sawbwa* in 1852. Next year the younger brother, Sao Naw Hpa, rebelled against him and drove him to Mothai, where he died. Naw Hpa obtained possession of West Manglün and the southern portion of East Manglün. The rest of the State came under Tön Hsang, the father of the present *Sawbwa*. During these troubles several of the petty States which had formerly belonged to Manglün severed their connection and have ever since been independent. On Naw Hpa's death in 1859-60 Tön Hsang obtained possession of the State. He appointed his three younger brothers, Hseng Kyaw, Sao Maha, and Ratana, to the charge of West Manglün. Ratana died shortly afterwards. Hseng Kyaw rebelled and was driven out, and the whole of West Manglün was united under Sao Maha. The relations between Tön Hsang and his brother remained satisfactory until the annexation of Upper Burma.

4. Sao Maha then mixed himself up in various intrigues, evaded submission to the British Government, and finally adopted an attitude of open hostility to his brother Tön Hsang, to whom he was nominally subordinate. In 1892 Sao Maha fled before the approach of a British party and Tön Hsang was recognized as *Sawbwa* of the whole State of Manglün. A few months later Sao Maha made an attempt to recover his former charge with a following collected in the Wa States. He ravaged West Manglün and gained some successes east of the Salween, but was forced to retire to Ngeklek, where he lived till 1903. Early in 1904 he was permitted to return to South Hsenwi, where he died in 1912.

5. Since the consolidation of the State under Tön Hsang there have been certain petty border disputes, but peace has generally been maintained. The country is a mass of hills, the people are poor, and administrative methods are primitive. Manglün is nominally in the charge of the Assistant Superintendent at Mongyai, but there has been very little interference in its internal affairs. Tön Hsang died in 1916 at the age of 84 years and was succeeded by his eldest son Sao Som, who was born in 1890 and died in 1918, and was in turn succeeded by his younger brother Sao Hka-nan, who is now *Sawbwa*, on probation. Sao Hka-nan has proved able to maintain his authority and has obeyed orders loyally and has paid punctually the nominal tribute which has been demanded.

6. Sao Hka-nan married a niece of the *Myosa* of Mawpha, who died in 1918. ~~One daughter was born from the marriage in 1914. He has since married his deceased wife's younger sister Nang Aw, who has borne him two sons, one born in October 1919 and the 2nd in March 1921.~~

NORTH HSENWI (THEINNI).

1. As a separate State, North Hsenwi dates only from the time of the British occupation of the country. It comprises the northern and eastern divisions of the old State of Hsenwi, once the largest and most important of the Burmese Shan States. About the year 1867, an official named Sang Hai rebelled against the Chief, and, though often defeated, succeeded in maintaining himself both against the latter and against a succession of Burmese officials who were sent up to restore order. When King Thibaw ascended the throne of Burma the Chief of Hsenwi, Hseng Naw Hpa, had been re-appointed for the third time and was endeavouring to establish his authority. The State had then lost its southern division, which had been split up and created separate charges, but it still included areas now known as North and South Hsenwi. Up to this time, too, the *Sawbwa*, Hseng Naw Hpa, whether nominally in charge of the State or in disgrace in Mandalay, had been recognized as Chief by the Burmese Government. On his succession, however, King Thibaw imprisoned Hseng Naw Hpa's daughter, who had been a queen of King Mindôn's and killed her son. Naw Möng, Hseng Naw Hpa's son, was at the same time thrown into prison at Mandalay. These brutalities proved that Hseng Naw Hpa need look for no aid from the Burmese Court, and he retired to Möng Si, a Kachin circle north-east of Hsenwi town. Sang Hai's adherents thus obtained undisputed possession of the capital.

2. Sang Hai himself had already fled to the Wa country, where he died in 1876. But he had left as his lieutenant and guardian of his young son, one Hkun Hsang Ton Hung, the son of a village official in West Manglün, who had risen rapidly in his service and married his daughter. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung now headed the party opposed to the hereditary Chief and to the Burmese, and became the *de facto* ruler of the part of the State which had been reduced by the Sang Hai faction. But the fall of Mandalay was followed by the release of King Thibaw's prisoners, and Naw Möng at once came up to the Shan country to support the cause of his father, the aged *Sawbwa* Hseng Naw Hpa. In the fighting which ensued Hkun Hsang Ton Hung was victorious, and Naw Möng was unable to do more than maintain a precarious position in the south of the State, where Hkun Hsang Ton Hung's influence had not extended. The contending parties both submitted to the British Government when a column marched up ~~the~~ the Shan States. A conference was held at Möng Yai (March 1888) which resulted in the division of the Hsenwi into the Northern and Southern States. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung received the Northern and Naw Möng, the Southern State.

3. During the long period of disorder from which Hsenwi had suffered, the Kachins had pressed down steadily from the north. Their assistance had been called in from time to time by both sides, and they had settled in many tracts from which the more timid Shan had fled. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung himself had made free use of Kachin auxiliaries, and indeed owned his success in no small measure to these hillmen. But though a Kachin is a useful fighting man, he is not the sort of subject which a Shan Chief desires, or is competent to control, in the time of peace. Spasmodic attempts at repression on the part of the *Sawbwa* led to open defiance on the part of the Kachins. It became evident that Government interference was necessary, and in 1893 a British officer was posted to the State in general charge of the Kachin tribes. His duty is to assess and collect the revenue, deal with civil and criminal matters, and to administer generally the areas which fall within his jurisdiction. The revenue (after deduction of collection expenses) is paid over to the Chief and goes to the State Treasury.

4. As regards the Kachins, the powers of the *Sawbwa* are exercised by a Government officer, but otherwise his position and functions are the same as those of any other Shan Chief. The State has increased greatly in population and resources since the British occupation. A good deal of money has been spent in opening up the State by roads and motor traffic is now possible between Lashio and Hsenwi, the capital of the State throughout the year and on to Namhkun on the Chinese border in the open season. Administrative methods are still very primitive but reforms are being steadily if slowly adopted. This is due in some measure to the rugged nature of the country and the mixture of races which make up the population. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung divorced his wife, Nang Nang, Sang Hai's daughter, in 1888, and Sang Hai's son, Hkun E, was killed in the same year. His eldest son by Nang Nang, Hkun Ai, born in 1877, died in 1923; the second son, Maha Wong, on account of misconduct is not allowed to reside in the Northern Shan States. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung died in April 1916. The administration of the State was entrusted to a Board of Officials until a son by a minor wife, Sao Hom, born in 1902 was appointed *Sawbwa* 1925. He married Sao Ma La, 3rd daughter of the Hsipaw *Sawbwa* in that year.

5. In January 1907 the late *Sawbwa*'s daughter, Nang Hkam Sing ^{who has since died} was married to Sao Som, late *Sawbwa* of Manglün. ^{His daughter Sumin}

SOUTH HSENWI (THEINNI).

1. The State of South Hsenwi was formerly known to the Burmese as Theinni Ate Let and to the Shans as Hsenwi Kawn Kang, that is the "Central Division" of the old State of Hsenwi. Its existence as a separate State dates from March 1888. Its history previous to that date forms part of the history of the old United State of Hsenwi.

2. Sao Seng, the present *Sawbwa* (born 1888), is a grandson of Hseng Naw Hpa, the last of the hereditary Chiefs of the old Hsenwi State. He succeeded his father Sao Naw Mōng, who died on the 26th January 1913. Hseng Naw Hpa succeeded to the *Sawbwa*-ship in 1846, when the State was in a very disturbed condition. He proved unable to restore order, and he was recalled to Ava in 1849. A succession of Burmese officials followed, and from time to time Hseng Naw Hpa was re-appointed, but all attempts to suppress disorders and to establish a stable government failed. About 1868 an official named Sang Hai rebelled. He was joined by one Hkun Hsang Ton Hung (the late *Sawbwa* of North Hsenwi), who married his daughter and succeeded him as leader of the faction opposed to the hereditary Chief and to the Burmese. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung's party obtained possession of most of the northern part of the State and successfully resisted the efforts which were made to oust him. Hseng Naw Hpa, however, was personally on good terms with the Burmese Court. One of his daughters was a queen of King Mindōn's and another had married the Hmekkaya *Mintha* (Mindōn's son). His son, Naw Mōng (the late *Sawbwa*), was educated at Mandalay, and passed his noviciate in one of the royal monasteries under the special patronage of the King. These were all at Mandalay when King Mindōn died. They were arrested along with the members of the royal family who were regarded with suspicion by Thibaw and who perished in the Palace massacres of February 1879. The young son of the Theinni queen (Hseng Naw Hpa's daughter) was torn from his mother's arms and cut to pieces, and the mother herself was thrown into prison. Naw Mōng also was placed under custody. These brutalities proved to Hseng Naw Hpa that he need no longer look to the Burmese Government for assistance. He retired to the Kachin circle of Mōng Si, north-east of Hsenwi town, and Hkun Hsang Ton Hung's party obtained undisputed possession of the capital. Meantime a man named Sang Aw, known as the Pa-ōk-chok, had established a sort of supremacy in the Central division (the present State of South Hsenwi) and tried to maintain order. A Burmese official with a small force was at Lashio. He was utterly unable to enforce his authority, and though there was no fighting on a large scale between the contending factions the State was devastated by robber bands.

3. The fall of Mandalay in 1885 was followed by the final withdrawal of the Burmese. It likewise led to the liberation of Naw Mōng, who at once set out to recover his father's State. By the beginning of 1887 he had collected a following and occupied Lashio. Here, however, he was defeated by Hkun Hsang Ton Hung. The latter then crushed an attack by the Mōng Si supporters of Hseng Naw Hpa and marching south occupied Mōng Yai (August 1887) driving both Naw Mōng and the Pa-ōk-chok before him. After a time, however, he returned to Hsenwi town and in the following year both leaders made their submission to the British Government. A conference was held at Mōng Yai in March 1888 which resulted in the division of Hsenwi. Hkun Hsang Ton Hung received at Northern and New Mōng the Southern State. The Pa-ōk-chok died shortly afterwards, and the aged *Sawbwa*, Hseng Naw Hpa, who had resigned his claims in favour of his son, died in 1891.

4. Since 1888 the State has enjoyed peace and has increased in population, while the revenue has been more than trebled. The title of *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min* was conferred on the late *Sawbwa* Sao Naw Mōng in 1896, and he was one of the Shan Chiefs who attended the Delhi Durbar in 1903. Sao Naw Mōng died from a complication of diseases in January 1913. He had of late years improved immensely in the interest which he took in State affairs and had become an admirable Chief. An Assistant Superintendent with headquarters at Mongyai has been in charge of the State since 1899.

5. Sao Song (born 1888) was installed as *Sawbwa* at a Durbar held at Mōng Yai in March 1913. In 1910 he married Nang Htun Hka, adopted daughter of the *Sawbwa* of LAI HKA, and appointed her his *Mahadevi* or chief wife in 1915. He has four sons, but so far no successor has been nominated.

6. For services in connection with the War, the title of K. S. M. was conferred upon Sao Song as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918.

TAWNGPENG (TAUNGBAING).

1. The capital of Tawngpeng State, Namhsan, lies about 40 miles due north of Hsipaw. The State is a mass of hills ranging from 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet in height. A cart-road has now been opened between Kyaukmè, Hsipaw State, and Namhsan, but most of the transport is carried on by pack-animals. Tawngpeng is a Palaung State and the majority of the people belong to that race. The staple industry is the production of tea which is exported to Burma proper and the other Shan States.

2. The Palaungs are divided into numerous clans each of which formerly had local self-government. Gradually, however, they were forced to unite for mutual protection. The first Chief to establish his authority over the whole State was *Sawbwa* Hkam Kung Mōng. He is said to have been recognised by the Burmese Government in 1846. On his death in 1858 the *Sawbwa*-ship was seized by one Hkun Hsa. The son of Hkam, Kung Mōng, Hkun Gyaw, thereupon formed an alliance with two other leaders, Hkun Aung Hla and Hkam Kwan, and for three years fighting took place between the rival factions. Hkun Hsa was killed in 1861. Hkun Gyaw died in the same year, and in 1865 Hkun Aung Hla also died. Hkam Kwan obtained the chief power in the State and restored order. He paid homage to the Burmese Court and was recognised as *Sawbwa*. He died in 1880 and was succeeded by his elder brother, Hkam Mōng. The Chief declined to meet the British Political Officer when a column marched up to Namhsan in 1887. His son Hkam Tan Mōng (or Hkun Kyan) was, however, put forward by the people, and was subsequently recognised by Government as *Sawbwa*. Hkam Mōng retired to a monastery, where he died in 1900. Hkun Kyan held the Chiefship till 1895, when he resigned on account of ill-health. He died the following year. His cousin, Hkun Hsang Awn, was then recognised administrator on behalf of Hkun Kyan, and on the latter's death was appointed *Sawbwa*. ~~He is the present Chief.~~ In September 1904 a Government officer was posted to the State to assist in reforming the administration and in dealing with the *Sawbwa*'s creditors. Considerable progress has been made in both directions. Improved administration has led to a notable increase of revenue and the *Sawbwa*'s debts have been extinguished. The title of K. S. M. was conferred upon him in January 1910. ~~Hkun Pan Sing, the *Sawbwa*'s eldest son, has been nominated as his successor and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.~~ He was born in 1894 and was educated at

the School for the Sons of Shan Chiefs at Taunggyi, which he left in 1917. He is now taking a prominent part in the administration of the State and paid a visit to England for 6 months in 1924. He is married to an adopted daughter of the Lawksawk *Sawbwa*.

3. For services in connection with the War, Hkun Hsang Awn was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918. ~~An Assistant Superintendent with headquarters at Namhsan is now in charge of Townpung and Mōng Mit.~~ In July 1923 Taunggyi and Mang Mit were constituted an Assistant Superintendent's charge with Headquarters at Namhsan.

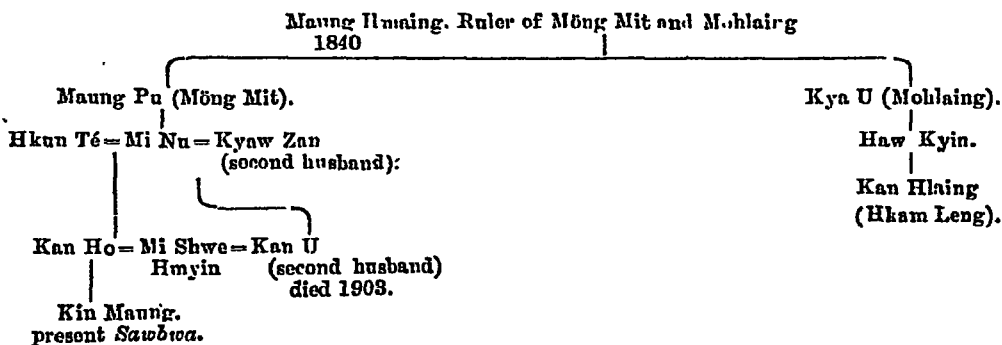
MÖNG MIT (MOMEIK).

1. The Mōng Mit State was founded in 1231 A. D. (600 B. E.) by Shwe Nan Shin, *Sawbwa* of Kēngtung.

2. There are said to have been 289 rulers in the interval up to 1837 (1199 B. E.), when Maung E Pu is recorded as being appointed *Sawbwa* of Mōng Mit by the Burmese King Shwebo Min. This E Pu was grandson of *Sawbwa* Maung Nyun, from whom the present *Sawbwa*, Kin Maung, is directly descended. E Pu was driven out by one of his Generals Mingala Bo, and up to 1840 the Burmese King sent a succession of *Wuns* to turn out the usurpers. In 1850, according to the local chronicles, Maung E Pu, with the aid of Kachins and Palaungs, returned and, expelling the council of four *amats*, was recognised as *Wun*, but killed the only representative of the hereditary family—Kun Pu—he could find. Kun Te (Hkun Ti), son of the murdered man, obtained an order from the King to depose E Pu, advanced and destroyed Mōng Mit, but was recalled and his brother, Haw Kyin, appointed to the place. The Kachins rebelled and destroyed Mōng Mit in 1858.

3. Then alternately and confusedly various outsiders, e.g., *Wuns* sent from Mandalay, Kyaw San, *Sawbwa* of Mōng Long, the Myadaung *Wun*, etc., intervened in the affairs of the State, held brief sway and were ejected till out of the welter in 1236 B. E. (1874) Kan Ho, son of Hkun Ti, emerged from a judicious retirement and ruled Mōng Mit till his death in 1245 B. E. (1883).

4. The following table explains the lines of Chiefs in the twin States:—



N.B.—Khan Ho had another wife, Ma Tok* of Mōng Mit by whom he had a daughter, Hkiu-le gyi who eloped with a Policeman, Fan Mya, from whom she has separated. She is living in Momeik. He also had a 3rd wife, Ma Thé Su of Sawadi in Bhamo District, by whom he had a daughter, Hkin-Le-nge who died. This Hkin-Le-nge married a Sinok of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited in 1908. Mi Nu, Bwadawgyi (grand-mother) of the *Sawbwa*, died of fever on the 30th September 1914 at the age of seventy-six.

5. Unfortunately, as Haw Kyin (of Mohlaing) died at about the same time as Kan Ho had, the position was complicated by the remarriages of the

* Ma Tok died on 20th January 1908.

widows of Hkun Ti and Kan Ho, whose second husbands both acted for some time as regents. The immediate succession became in abeyance, but apparently at the time of the annexation there was no recognised government of Mohlaing (pending consideration of Kan Hlaing's claim) while Mōng Mit was being administered by three Burmese officials on behalf of the minor Kin Maung.

6. In October 1886 Kan Hlaing was induced to come to Katha, where for some time he remained pending the consideration of his claims. Towards the end of that year he absconded and has been a bitter rebel ever since. In April 1887 the Chief Commissioner himself visited Mogôk, received the Mōng Mit officials, and settled the conditions under which Mōng Mit was to be administered, and fixed the boundary between that State and Mōng Long. Kan U (step-father of the young *Sawbwa* Kin Maung) was appointed regent of Mōng Mit during the minority of Kin Maung. Mōng Mit and Mohlaing were at the same time declared to be separate States while the boundaries of both States and of the adjoining British Districts were re-arranged and determined.

7. It was in contemplation at the time to recognize Kan Hlaing as the Chief of Mohlaing, but he persistently declined to obey orders, and made repeated raids and occupied part of Mōng Mit territory. At the close of 1887 it was found necessary to drive him from Mohlaing by an expeditionary force sent from Katha, and Mohlaing State was then finally dismembered, the northern portion being attached to Bhamo District and the remainder added to Mōng Mit.

8. Kan U and the Burmese *Amats* proved, however, unable to keep order in that part of Mohlaing which had been transferred to their charge. Kan Hlaing took up his residence in the Kachin Hills east of Mōng Long and fomented disturbances in the Upper Sinkan Township, as has been noted above. Towards the end of 1888 he established relationship with Saw Yan Naing, the son of the Hmetkaya Prince, who had established himself at Manpon in a difficult position on the borders of the Tawnpeng and Loi Lōng State and Mōng Mit. Together they endeavoured to arrange a simultaneous movement on a large scale at various points on the northern frontier.

9. Although the country was quieted by the breaking down of organised opposition, effort to secure the surrender or capture of Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing and of their leading adherents were unsuccessful. Saw Yan Naing slipped past Lieutenant Daly into Hsenwi and passed thence across the Chinese frontier, where he has since remained at different places in the Shan Chinese States. He was afterwards joined by Kan Hlaing.

10. It became evident that a stronger form of Government than that by the Burmese *Amats* was necessary, and in April 1887, Saw Maung, the *Sawbwa* of Yawngghwe in the Southern Shan States in Burmese times (and since re-appointed to that State) was installed a regent of Mōng Mit for five years from April 1889 during the minority of Kin Maung, the hereditary Chief. Saw Maung unfortunately did not succeed in gaining the good-will of the people of Mōng Mit or in maintaining proper supervision over his subordinate officials. This is perhaps hardly surprising, for he had no experience of Kachins or Palaungs, who form about 80 per cent. of the population.

11. During 1889 the riverine portion of the Mōng Mit State including Twinngé and the five villages of the Daungbon Circle were included in the

Ruby Mines District, while a *Myoók* was put in charge of that portion of Möhlaing which had been handed to Möng Mit as a township. In October 1890 Yabon, the chief village of Manpon, was attacked and the *Sawbwa's* *Amat* driven out by Kachins and Palaungs under the leadership of Sau Saing, Kachin Chief of the Lahkums of Yabon, while in December 1890 the Lakun *Dawa* of Katkon attacked the Möhlaing *Myoók* at Etkyi on the Shweli killing and wounding several of his men and carrying off his property..

12. The Assistant Commissioner from Möng Mit went out with a strong force. The Yabon affair was settled without much difficulty and the ring-leader captured; but the Katkon Kachins offered considerable resistance before their opposition was crushed.

13. By this time it became clear that Saw Maung was unable to manage the State and Government decided to take over the direct management. On the 2nd February 1892, Saw Maung made over charge of the State to the Assistant Commissioner, and from that date it was administered as a sub-division of the Ruby Mines District up to the 31st March 1906.

14. During 1891-92 the boundary between the State and Bhamo District was laid down and the villages in the Kodaung were visited and brought under control.

15. Early in 1893 disturbances in North Hsenwi caused anxiety. Since the direct administration of the State was taken over, however, there has been no internal disturbance.

16. Maung Kan U, the regent appointed in 1887 (see above), died in 1903.

17. The young *Sawbwa* Kin Maung left school about 1902, after which time he was kept under training as a *Myoók*.

18. At the beginning of 1906-07 Kin Maung was installed as Chief at a Darbar held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th April 1906 and the State was administered under the provisions of the Mongmit Administration Order, 1906. The hill tracts to the west and north-west of Mongmit, known as the Kodaung, were administered by means of a Civil European Officer directly under the Superintendent, who was the Deputy Commissioner of the Ruby Mines District. The law in force is the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation, 1895. On the 15th November 1920 the Mongmit State together with the Kodaung was amalgamated with the Northern Shan States and administered from Lashio. In 1921 both charges of Mongmit and Kodaung were placed under one officer and the special appointment of the Civil Officer Kodaung was abolished. When the Federated Shan States came into being on the 1st October 1922, Mongmit took its place among the regular Shan States. The *Sawbwa* assumed responsibility for direct administration subject to the supervision of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, and the Assistant Superintendent at Namhsan is in charge of the two States of Mongmit and Tawngpeng.

19. The *Sawbwa* married in 1906 Ma Ein, the daughter of Payataga Hmat, A. T. M., the Chief Burmese ruby merchant of Mogok. The title of K. S. M. was conferred on him on the 14th June 1912.

20. Ma Nan Khein, half-sister of the Chief, who was married to Maung Kun Thein, son of a pensioned *Myōsa* of Mainglon, died in June 1918.

21. Ma Nang Teao, half-sister of the *Sawbwa* is married to a trader from Mandalay. She receives an allowance of Rs. 50 from the State.

22. Sao Mein half-brother of the *Sawbwa* after training in the office of the Assistant Superintendent and passing through the Police Training School, Mandalay, is now working in the State Police.

23. Sao Hein, youngest half-brother of the *Sawbwa* passed out from the School for sons of Shan Chiefs, Taunggyi, and went to the Government Engineering School, Insein. ~~He is now continuing his training in the Southern Shan States, where he acquired a State Commission in 1921. He has now joined the Federal Public Works Department as an Engineer.~~

24. Sao Hkun Cho, son and heir of the *Sawbwa*, who was born in 1912, is being educated in the Government English High School, Maymyo.

25. Maung Ba Thaw, who was once Bailiff in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Mogok, is now Amatchok and has 1st class magisterial powers and civil and revenue powers to try suits up to a value of Rs. 2,500.

26. The Government Sub-Treasury at Momeik was abolished in September 1921 and a State Treasury instituted, ~~Maung Hla Det, Record Keeper of the Deputy Commissioner's Court, Bhamo, being appointed as Treasury Amat with effect from 15th October 1921. He has been invested with 1st class magisterial powers and with civil powers to try suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.~~

Note on the Federation of the Shan States.

Definite proposals for the Federation of the Shan States were first formulated by Sir Reginald Craddock, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, at a Darbar held at Taunggyi, Southern Shan States, on the 22nd March 1920. The following extract from his Speech shows the basis of the Federation:—

“The main features of the proposals are four in number. First, the Chiefs of all the States at present included in the Northern and Southern Shan States, together with Mōng Mit, to be taken from the Ruby Mines District, shall constitute a Federation of their States for certain defined purposes; second, an Advisory Council shall be constituted to discuss matters of general interest to the States; third, a Commissioner shall be appointed as the local representative of the Government of Burma; and fourth, the Federation shall be financed partly by contributions from the individual States and partly by methods which I shall presently detail.” At the beginning only those departments were federalised which had been entirely or chiefly maintained by the Local Government. These were Public Works, Medical, Education, Agriculture and to some extent Police. All other departments were maintained by the individual States and no interference was contemplated in their internal management. The main income of the Federation consists of a contribution from Government equalling the average amount spent for a period of years on Federal subjects and establishment and of contributions from the individual States which were to replace tribute formerly paid by them. It was found that the amount spent by States on the departments federalised and on Tribute had amounted in the majority of cases to 50 per cent. of their total revenue, therefore, with some few exceptions this was the amount taken as payable by individual States to Federal Funds in lieu of Tribute. The Federation of Burma in recognition of the special relation being preserved between the Government and the States, 5 per cent. of its total revenue or 20 per cent. of the mineral royalties, whichever is greater. The Federation on these lines

came into being from the 1st of October 1922 when the Commissioner, North-East Frontier Division, assumed general control of the Federated Shan States. This arrangement has continued until the present time. From the 1st of July 1925 the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States, will also become Commissioner for the whole of the Federated Shan States.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.*	Population.*	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dawlaké .	Hkun Ngèd, <i>Myosa</i> of— (<i>Spirit-worshipper</i>).	1804 . .	1016 . .	656 600	12,592 8,049	Rs. 36,233 46,860
2	H o p a n g (Hopon).	Hkun Law, <i>Myosa</i> of— (<i>Buddhist</i>) (<i>Minor</i>). Maung Po, Chief Official of (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1807 . .	1000 . .	212	11,870	25,647 29,244 27,173
3	Hsahtung (Thaton).	Hkun Hseng, T.D.M., <i>Myosa</i> of—(<i>Buddhist</i>).	1879 . .	1005 . .	471	10,183	55,247 28,910
4	Hsa Mōng Hkam (Tha- makan).	Sao San Nya, <i>Administrative</i> of—(<i>Buddhist</i>).	..	..	203	15,500	27,450
5	Kantawadi (or Eastern Karenni).	Hkun Li, <i>Sawbwa</i> of— (<i>Spirit-worshipper</i>). <i>Buddhist</i> .	1801 . .	1010 . .	3,000 15	37,054 30,109	137,869 1,18,440 46,223
6	Kehs-Maung (Kyethi Bansan).	Hkun Lu, <i>Myosa</i> of—(<i>Bud- dhist</i>).	1889 . .	1022 . .	551 407	23,684 18,099	5,474 37,158
7	Kē a g ū n (Kyalingnan).	Hkun Maung, <i>Myosa</i> of— (<i>Buddhist</i>). <i>Khaung Maung died in</i> <i>January 1926</i>	1844 . .	1888 . .	51	5,201	0,005 1,75,730
8	Kengtung (Hyalington).	Sao Kawn Kiao Intaleng, C.I.B., K.S.M., <i>Sawbwa</i> of— (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1874 . .	1897 . .	12,400	200,044 2,08,761	1,75,730 2,10,250
9	Kya-w-kku (Kyaukku).	Maung Thing, <i>Nawgunmu</i> of—(<i>Buddhist</i>).	1818 . .	1881 . .	76	4,050	3,508
10	Kyabogyi .	Hkun Saw, <i>Myosa</i> of— (<i>Spirit-worshipper</i>).	1857 . .	1908 1917	700	14,104 12,785	16,873 21,105
11	Kyōng Maung (Kyong).	Po Tin, <i>Nawgunmu</i> of— (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1873 . .	1017 . .	24	2,577	2,058
12	Lal Hka (Ləgya).	Maung Hla Gyi, <i>Hsaka- wngpyu-Myosun</i> of— (<i>Buddhist</i>).	..	..	1,560	30,017	95,435 81,082
13	Lawksawk (Yatsauk).	Hkun Hsōk, K. S. M., <i>Saw- bwa</i> of—(<i>Buddhist</i>).	1863 . .	1000 . .	2,362	28,010	53,164 40,471 58,033
14	Lol Ai (Lwe E).	Maung Saw Maung, <i>Naw- gunmu</i> of—(<i>Buddhist</i>) (<i>Minor</i>). Ma Hsaw Hsin, <i>Yingwim- balk</i> of—(<i>Buddhist</i>).	1006 . .	1013 . .	156	5,039	8,405
15	Lol Lōng (Lwelong).	Hkun Fkam Chōk, K.S.M., <i>Myosa</i> of—(<i>Buddhist</i>).	1874 . .	1895 . .	1,084	30,498	32,248
16	Lō i m a w (Lwomaw)	Vacant.— 1. Kyarngtaga Paw 2. Saya Thiri 3. Letthama Yau 4. Maung Tha ya } Council of elders	..	..	48	3,015	0,025
17	Maw (Daw) .	Saw Hkun Naung, <i>Myosa</i> of—(<i>Buddhist</i>) (<i>Minor</i>).	..	..	741	8,262	11,483
18	Maw k mai (Maunkme)	Hkun Hkawng, <i>Sawbwa</i> of —(<i>Buddhist</i>). Sao San Nya, <i>Administrative</i>	1885 . .	1915 . .	2,200	35,326	1,00,514 80,400
19	Maw nāng (Bawn'n).	Hkun Hk, <i>Myosa</i> of— (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1886 . .	1007 . .	30	4,044	4,782

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN CUNTS		
		To Government	To Federation of Shan States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
				Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 34,944 40,852 26,250 26,000 28,781	Rs. 225 100	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	27,962 24,120	5,000	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	24,120	5,500	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	26,620	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	50,093 1,66,711	25 5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3,10,023 10,889	..	40%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	12,014 <i>been assigned to Union of Kachin & Laungshay State</i>	..	40%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1,75,710 2,98,982	..	40%	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
9	6,800 16,371 26,164	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	2,950	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	62,821	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	5,452 48,644 56,514	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	8,302	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	30,408	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	6,358	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	11,481	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	78,333	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4,782	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.*	Population.*	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Mong Hsu (Maingshu).	Hkun Htun, Myosa of— (Buddhist). Sao Nu	1873 . .	1917 . .	470	20,918	33,617 27,780
21	Mong Kung (Maingkaing). (Including ken-gkam).	Hkun Mong, K.S.M., Sawbwa of— (Buddhist).	1873 . .	1886 . .	1,593	31,714	1,12,955 61,022
22	Mong Nal Mone. (Including ken-gkam.)	Hkun Kyaw Sam, K.S.M., Sawbwa of— (Buddhist).	1861 . .	1914 . .	3,100	55,647	1,32,550 94,500
23	Mong Nawng (Maingnaung).	....	..	..	1,646	42,538	79,289 85,000
24	Mong Pal (Mobyè).	Hkun Ping Nya, Sawbwa of— (Buddhist).	1881 . .	1907 . .	730	20,906	19,148 21,157
25	Mong Pan (Maingpan).	Hkun Ong Sawbwa of— (Buddhist).	1887 . .	1918 . .	2,088	21,728	49,180 27,064
26	Mong Pawu (Maingpun).	Sao Sam Hkun, Sawbwa (Buddhist)	1907	1928	366	15,145	47,103 20,588
27	Mong Sit (Maingselik).	Hkun Pwang, K.S.M., Myosa of— (Buddhist).	1861 . .	1883 . .	357	7,838	19,501 14,912
28	Nam h k ôk (Nankok).	Hkun Pwang, Myosa of— (Buddhist).	1900 . .	1915 . .	108	7,139	12,074 13,298
29	Nam t ôk (Nantok).	Hkun Mawng, Ngicegunhmu of— (Buddhist).	1886 . .	1892 . .	14	910	1,348
30	Nawng Wawn (Naungmun)	Hkun Htun Uk, Myosa of— (Buddhist).	1892 . .	1894 . .	28	4,037	8,218 9,635
31	Pangmi (Pin-hmi).	Maung Nyun, Nguegunhmu of— (Buddhist).	1871 . .	1901 . .	30	3,520	4,040
32	Pang t s r a (Pindaya).	Maung San Nyo, Nguegunhmu of— (Buddhist).	1890 . .	1897 . .	86	16,789	19,786
33	Prêla (Pwe-hla).	Sao San Mya, Myosa of— (Buddhist).	1893 . .	1914 . .	178 162	13,471 8,885	10,632
34	Sakel Sagwe).	Hkun Nyun, Myosa of— (Buddhist).	1880 . .	1913 . .	82	1,090	4,483 5,489 5,120
35	Samka (Saga).	Hkun Kyi, Sawbwa of— (Buddhist).	1893 . .	1909 . .	314	14,140	33,246 30,700
36	Wan y in (Banyin).	Sao Walk, Myosa of— (Buddhist).	1895 . .	1917 . .	210	11,539	27,466 25,918 30,385
37	Yawn ghwe (Nyau-n-gwe).	The Hon'ble Sir Sao Nawng, K.S.M., Sawbwa of— (Buddhist). Sao L. Paw Maung Thun Daw, A.T.M., Nguegunhmu of— (Buddhist).	1890 . . 1881 . . 1896	1897 1928	15015 1393	1,03,004 1,14,349	3,43,064
38	Ye Ngan (Ywangan).	Maung Thun Daw, A.T.M., Nguegunhmu of— (Buddhist).	1873 . . 1862	1898 . . (1917)	350	10,107	10,850

*These figures are approximate.

S E R I A L N O.	Average annual expendi- ture.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SAVING IN CENS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Govern- ment.	To Federation of Shan States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Person- nel.	Loca- l.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
20	10,131	..	40%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	50,582	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	24,570	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
23	28,939	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	12,462 18,354 20,337	..	40%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	25,464	..	40%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	20,441	..	40%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	7,113	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	576 12,040 11,254	..	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	1,310	300	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	6,548 5,027 9,237	1,500	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	4,010	1,000	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	20,006	5,000	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	10,528	2,500	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	4,702 4,081 5,085	750	40%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	25,036 21,251	6,000	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	25,036 28,507	6,000	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	3,44,682	75,000	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
38	10,801	2,750	50%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*These figures are approximate.

BAWLAKÈ.

1. A Western Karenni State, lying to the south-west of Sawlon, the capital of the Kantawowadi State. It is the principal Western State, of which there are four, the others being Kye-dq-gyi, Nawng Palai, and Nammèkon.

2. The independence of the Western Karenni States had been guaranteed by the British Government in the terms of a treaty made in 1875 with King Mindôn and they were therefore left to themselves on the British occupation of the Shan States in 1887. In 1892 the Chiefs were formally recognised as feudatories by the Government of India and presented with *sanads* at Bawlakè, appointing them *Myosa* with powers in all criminal cases over their own subjects only, except in sentences of capital punishment, which requires the sanction of the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. In civil cases the Western Karenni Chiefs have unrestricted powers. Each State pays an annual *kadaw* or *nazzur*, in the case of Bawlakè, Rs. 100, 225.

3. Detached from the main State is the Padaung province, lying north of Kyèbogyi and west of the Nawng Palai State, inhabited by the Padaungs. The women are remarkable for the curious brass collars which they wear.

4. Not being in British India, the forests of Bawlakè are in the entire possession of the Chief and little teak of any girth is now left. Tin and Wolfram deposits are worked by the Mawchi Mines Company under a mining lease, and the outturn of concentrates is now considerable.

HOPŌNG (HOPŌN).

1. Hopōng, with its dependency HAI-LONG, was originally included in the Nawng Wawn State. It was separated and became a distinct State in 1783 A.D.

2. In the disturbances at the time of the Limbin Confederacy, it suffered very severely; the town was burnt on four separate occasions, and at the beginning of 1887 there was not a single house standing in the dependency of HAI-LONG.

3. The then Administrator fled, and one Hkun Wara, who had been a district official, was nominated by the Limbin Prince and given the title of Myoók. Hkun Wara early made his submission to the British Government and was confirmed in charge of the State which he managed very well and rapidly restored to comparative prosperity. The present *Myosa*, Hkun Law, is Hkun Wara's grandson. Hkun Law was installed as *Myosa* on probation on the 8th January 1918, and confirmed in 1921.

HSAHTŪNG (THATŌN).

The main State of Hsahtūng is inhabited mainly by Taungthus and the Chief is of that race. It has two dependencies, Tambpak and Mānglōn, where the people are Shan. *Myosa* Hkun O died in 1896 and was succeeded by Hkun Law, his son, whose claims were preferred to those of Hkun Mung, a brother of Hkun O. For some years the latter succeeded in keeping all real power in his hands, and when, in 1905, the *Myosa* began to assert himself Hkun Mung and his party conspired to have him removed. Hkun Law was

shot dead in his house. The murderers were brought to justice, Hkun Mung and three others being hanged and four sentenced to transportation for life. Hkun Hseng, the present *Myosa*, is a younger brother of Hkun Law, and the State has been peaceful since his appointment. His son Hkun Kyi has been recognised by Government as heir.

HSA MÖNG HKĀM (THAMAKAN).

Hsa Möng Hkām is the most important of the small Myelat States. At the time of the annexation of Upper Burma it was a *Ngwegunhmuship*, but in 1899 the present Chief, Maung Po, was created a *Myosa*. He has first-class magisterial powers.

KANTARAWADI OR EASTERN KARENNI.

Kantarawadi is the most important State in Karenni; it bestrides the Salween between the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude and has a considerable area further south on the west bank of that river. Kantarawadi is an offshoot from Bawlake, the latter State at one time comprising the whole of the Karenni country.

2. When the British Government took over the Shan States in 1887 an attempt was made to open friendly relations with Sawlapaw, the Chief of Kantarawadi. He took no notice of these overtures, and shortly after he invaded the Shan State of Mawkaui. His men were driven out by British troops, and a second raid was repulsed with loss. Sawlapaw was still defiant, however and negotiations having failed a column was despatched against him in December 1888. Little opposition was encountered after the first engagement. Sawlapaw fled to the jungles and refused to come in and at a meeting of the leading men of the State, Sawlawi, the heir-apparent, was elected Chief, and was subsequently confirmed in the appointment by the British Government. Siamese troops had meanwhile occupied trans-Salween Karenni on the plea of co-operating against Sawlapaw. They failed to retire on the downfall of Sawlapaw and subsequently claimed the territory as Siamese soil. A boundary Commission was appointed to examine the facts, and finding that the territory belonged to Karenni, the Siamese troops were ultimately withdrawn. Sawlawi was a man of marked ability and conspicuous loyalty. He was raised to the rank of *Sawbwa* on the 1st January 1903 and died in 1907. His stepson Hkun Nan, succeeded to the State and died in 1909. The present Chief Hkun Li is a son of Sawlawi. During his minority the State was administered by a Council. In July 1913 he was installed as Chief with full powers.

3. The teak forests are the source of the wealth of the State. They have been impoverished by reckless exploitation in the past but steps have been taken recently for the conservation and regeneration of teak-bearing areas.

KEHSI MĀNSĀM (KYITHI BANSAN).

Kehsi Mānsām State consists chiefly of open, rolling country. There is some irrigated cultivation in the west bottoms, and upland fields are worked

everywhere but a large area is given up to pasturage. The State is a cattle-breeding and trading rather than an agricultural one. It is dependent on its neighbours for its rice supply. Kehsi Mānsām is one of the States that refused to join the Limbin Confederacy and, in consequence, it was ravaged by the league. Its subsequent history has been uneventful, and its condition is fairly prosperous.

KĒNGHKAM (KYAINGKAM).

The present State of Kēnghkam is said to have been taken from Mong Nai and created a separate State in 1811 A.D. From 1870 to 1882 it was much disturbed owing to the claim of the ruling family being set aside by the Court at Mandalay, and various officials being appointed to administer it. In the latter year the Mōng Nai *Sawbwa* rebelled against the Burmese Government, and when the Royal troops came he fled through Kēnghkam where fighting took place. There were then but few people left in the State but with the restoration of peace, settlers began to come in, and the population gradually increased. In 1886 the *Myosa* made his submission to the British Government and he remained in charge of the State till his death in 1905. His son Hkun Hawng Hkam then received a *sanaḍ* but as he was a minor, the State was administered by his mother, Sao Nang Tip Hti La until 1914, when he was installed as Chief. Hkun Hawng Hkam was removed from the Chiefship in August 1919 for misconduct. The State has since been amalgamated with Mōng Nai.

KĒNGLŪN (KYAINGLUN.)

A small State entirely surrounded by Kehsi Mānsām. In 1885 the then *Myosa*, Hku Tawng, joined the Limbin confederacy, but the people of the State were opposed to the policy. Hkun Tawng's brother, Hkun Mawng, headed a party against him and with assistance from Kehsi Mānsām, drove him out. The State was then overrun by the Limbin confederacy and many villages burnt. Peace was restored on the arrival of British troops in the Shan States. Hkun Mōng was confirmed as Chief and still governs the State.

Hkun Mawng died in January 1926. The State has since been amalgamated with Kehsi Mānsām State.

KĒNGTŪNG (KYAINGTŌN).

1. Kēngtūng is the most easterly of the British Shan States. It is bounded on the North by Chinese territory, on the East by the French possessions and on the South by Siam. Attempts to subdue it were made both by China and Siam, and it was possibly due to a desire to secure herself against these powerful neighbours that Kēngtūng sought assistance from Burma. From the seventeenth century the *Sawbwās* have applied for confirmation and recognition by the Court of Ava. The Burmese, however, never maintained a large force at Kēngtūng nor was a tribute imposed. Homage offerings of gold and silver flowers were despatched yearly and return presents, frequently of greater value, were sent back. This mild suzerainty came to an end in 1882 amid the general anarchy of King Thebaw's reign, when the *Sawbwa* of Mōng Nai and other Chiefs, who had rebelled against the Burmese, fled to Kēngtūng where they received shelter and assistance. In the years 1885 and 1886 the

Limbin confederacy was formed at Kengtung, the aim of which was to supersede Thebaw and place the Limbin Prince on the throne. Meanwhile, however, the British annexation of Upper Burma had been accomplished and when troops came to the Shan States in 1887, the confederacy collapsed. During the two following years there was occasional correspondence with the Chief and in 1890 Mr. J. G. Scott visited Kengtung with a small escort. After some delicate negotiations the *Sawbwa* made his submission to the British Government. In 1891 the districts of Hsen Yawt, Hsen Mawng, Mōng Hsat and Mōng Pu were incorporated in the State. In 1893 the southern boundary was definitely fixed by the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission. In 1896 the Mekong was declared to be the boundary between the British and French possessions and Kengtung received an accession of all cis-Mekong Kengcheng. In 1898-99 the boundary with China was delimited. The Shan population comprises the Hkūn, Lü and Tai divisions of that family. The Hkūn inhabit the central valley, furnish the Chief and give their character to the State. The mountain ranges are peopled by a variety of curious hill-tribes.

2. In 1894 an Assistant Superintendent was stationed permanently at Kengtung, and a small garrison is maintained there. Domestic slavery has been abolished since 1901, and considerable improvements in the administration have been effected. The people generally are amenable to authority and law-abiding. Kengtung town is a good entrepôt for the distribution of merchandise, and trade with Burma, Yunnan, and Siam flourishes.

3. For services in connection with the war, Sao Kawn Kiao Intaleng was appointed a C.I.E., on the 1st January 1918.

KYAWKKU (KYAUKKU).

A small Myelat State, with which Namhkōn, formerly a separate State, is now incorporated.

KYEBOGYI.

1. A State in Western Karenni which marches with the Toungoo district of Lower Burma. It was formerly part of the State of Bawlakè, from which it broke away about 1845, when Bawlakè was fighting with the Burmese troops.

2. The Chief holds a *Sanad* conferring on him the same powers as are held by Bawlakè. The portion of the State on the Toungoo border is inhabited mostly by Brés, a tribe very low in the social scale and until late years addicted to raiding their neighbours both in Toungoo and in Karenni: of late the Brés have given very little trouble, and many of them enlisted in the army during the war.

3. In the drainage of the Tu stream there existed at one time forests of great value, but they have suffered much from reckless exploitation.

KYONG (KYON).

1. The State has no extant history and probably very seldom existed as anything but a dependency of one of its neighbours. It consists entirely of grassy downs and is very dry.

LAI HKA (LĒGYA):

The State was a prosperous one till the year 1886, when the Limbin confederacy attacked and ravaged it from end to end. The *Sawbwa* was driven out of the State and the population was reduced to a few hundred souls. Hkun Lai (the *Sawbwa*) however refused to join the confederacy and sent representations to the British, who had then reached Mandalay. He next collected his men and recruited in Mōng Kung and Kesli Mūnasm, and marched against Mōng Pawn to punish that State for taking part in ruining Lai Hka. The arrival of British troops prevented much damage being done and Hkun Lai withdrew to his State. He was successful in restoring it and Lai Hka is now distinctly prosperous. The Chief, ~~Sawbwa Hkun Hai, C.I.B., K.S.M., died on the 29th September 1917 and Maung Hla Gyi who married Nang Leng, daughter of the late Sawbwa was appointed to administer the State pending the appointment of a successor.~~

LAWKSAWK (YATSAUK).

Lawksawk was formerly a part of the State of Yawngghwe, but in 1788, and possibly earlier, it was a separate State under a *Myosa*. Between 1847 and 1886 there were many changes of rulers owing to the failure of the old line of *Myosas*. In the latter year Hkun Wéng, grand-nephew of the Yawngghwe *Sawbwa*, obtained a Royal Order and took over the Chieftainship with the title of *Sawbwa*. When the Burmese forces came up to attack Mōng Nai in 1882 Hkun Wéng fled with the *Sawbwa* of that State to Kēngtūng. Lawksawk was then administered by Yawngghwe and later by a district official of the State who succeeded in turning out the Yawngghwe men and establishing himself as *Myoôk*. He maintained his position until 1886, when he was overthrown by *Sawbwa* Hkun Wéng who returned along with the Mōng Nai *Sawbwa* in the train of the Limbin Prince. About six months after his return Hkun Wéng, as a member of the Limbin confederacy, attacked Yawngghwe. He established a body of men in a strong position and attempted to reduce the Yawngghwe capital. He refused to submit to British authority. His forces were driven out by British troops in February 1887 and later, on the advance of a column on his capital, he fled to Kēngtūng and subsequently to Kēng Hūng, where he remained an exile and a bitter enemy of British authority until his death in 1896. One Hkun Nu, hereditary *Myosa* of Tamhpak who had rendered signal services to Government, was appointed *Sawbwa* of Lawksawk in October 1887. On Hkun Nu's death in 1900 he was succeeded by his son, the present Chief. Of late years the State has been opened up by roads, and is fairly prosperous. It has valuable teak forests which are being worked by a European firm, the Chief receiving a share of the profits. Hkun Hsa, son of the present Chief, as been recognised by Government as heir.

LOI AI (LWE-E).

A small Myelat State. The western portion is very hilly: the eastern part is of the regular Myelat character, open, rolling downs, cleared of all jungle.

LOI-LONG (LWE-LONG).

The State is very hilly and in the early days each of the twelve ranges had its own community under its own Chief. There is still a great mixture of races, Taungthu and Karen predominating. The villages are mostly small, and the people almost wholly agricultural. Nam Hkai, a petty neighbouring state whose Chief died in 1916 without issue, was in 1917 amalgamated with Loi long.

LOIMAW (LWEMAW).

A small Myelat State. The eastern portion is very arid, but there is a considerable stretch of irrigated land near the chief village.

MAW (BAW).

A small Myelat State. There is irrigated land along the Zawgyi river, but the southern portion of the State, which is on the Myelat plateau, is rocky and

MAWKMAI (MAUKME).

An important Shan State, part of which extends east of the Salween river. Besides the usual rice cultivation, very good tobacco is grown and the oranges of Kantu-Long are famous. The forests are extensive and still valuable, though they have suffered from overwork in the past. Hkun Hkawng, who had been Administrator of the State of Mawkmái since the 8th September 1913, was confirmed as *Sawbwa* on the 22nd December 1915. He is the son of the Mōng-Sit *Myōsa*. He succeeded Hkun Leng who was removed from the Chiefship having failed as a ruler. Hkun Hkawng received the K. S. M. Medal in January 1925.

MAWNANG (BAWNIN).

Though under a Chief with the rank of *Myōsa*, the State is very small. At one time it was much more important than it is now.

MAWSON (BAWZAING).

A small Myelat State. The only noteworthy fact about it is that it has lead mines. They are worked in a primitive fashion, but a certain quantity of lead is exported to Burma. On 4th November 1921 the State ceased to exist but Myelat was incorporated into Yawngphaw State.

MÖNG HSU (MAINGSHU).

Möng Hsu and Möng Sang were ravaged by the Burmese troops in 1882. Later the Chiefs joined the Limbin confederacy, but took no active part in it. Möng Sang is now incorporated in Möng Hsu. The State is almost wholly agricultural, and little but rice is produced.

MÖNG KÜNG (MAINGKAING).

Möng Küng was one of the States that refused to join the Limbin confederacy in 1886 and it was pillaged by the league. Since the British occupation of the country the State has prospered. The growing and export of rice are the chief industries, a good road connects the State with the railway.

MÖNG NAI (MONE).

The State of Möng Nai suffered more than any other from the misgovernment and oppression of the Burmese. In 1882 the exactions of King Thebaw drove the late *Sawbwa* into revolt. He fled to Kengtung and one Twet Nga Lu, an uncowed monk, received the State. On the fall of Mandalay the *Sawbwa* returned and drove Twet Nga Lu out. He then combined with other Chiefs to place the Limbin Prince on the throne of Burma, but the league submitted to the British Government in 1887, when a party of troops visited Möng Nai. In 1888 Twet Nga Lu made an attempt to regain the State and actually captured the capital, but he was driven out by a small party of troops a week later. Since then peace has been undisturbed, but the progress made in rehabilitating the State has been slow. There is a considerable area of fertile land, and the agriculture is more varied than usual. The population, however, is scanty and does not seem to be increasing. At one time the teak forests were valuable, but they have suffered from reckless exploitation. *Sawbwa* Hkun Kyi died on the 6th May 1914, and was succeeded by his nephew Hkun Kyaw Sam. The administration has been greatly improved under this Chief. Hkun Kyaw Sam received the K.S.M. decoration in June 1920.

MÖNG NAWNG (MAING NAUNG).

Möng Nawng is almost wholly an agricultural State. It suffered severely in the years preceding the annexation of Upper Burma. As the *Sawbwa* of Möng Nai had married a sister of the Möng Nawng *Myosa*, the latter threw in his lot with his kinsman and fled with him to Kungtung when Möng Nai rebelled against the Burmese in 1882. Burmese troops pillaged the State from end to end. In 1886, after the fall of Mandalay, the *Myosa* succeeded in re-establishing himself and was recognized as Chief by the British Government. Many districts of the State were then almost uninhabited, but there has been a steady increase in population and prosperity since.

MÖNG PAI (MOBYÉ).

A State lying along the borders of Karenni, with which country it had constant boundary disputes and other troubles till the frontier was delimited in 1889. There are a great many hill-tribes, Padaung, Karen, and Bre, as well as the more civilized Shans and Taungthus. The State is poor and produces little except paddy.

MÖNG PAN (MAINGPAN).

This State was one of the greatest sufferers during the anarchy that succeeded the fall on Mandalay and the withdrawal of the Burmese troops from the Shan States. At the time of the British occupation of the country most of the inhabitants had fled across the Salween and those that remained were miserably poor. During the years of peace that have followed, the rehabilitation of the State has been rapid. There is a considerable area of fertile irrigable land which produces large quantities of paddy, but by far the greater portion of the State consists of ragged hills. The teak forests of Möng Pan and of its trans-Salween sub-States are valuable. At present they are worked by an European firm.

MÖNG PAWN (MAINGPUN).

Möng Pawn is small State without any great natural resources, but owing to the personal character of its Chief has taken a prominent part in Shan affairs since 1880. The *Sawbwa* was one of the principal members of the Limbin confederacy. He, however, promptly submitted to British authority in 1887, and rendered great assistance in helping to settle the country. The State is well administered, though in a somewhat primitive fashion. *Addition - via sup. x.*

Amis addition via vol. y

MÖNG SIT (MAINGSEIK).

The State is small, hilly and land-locked. Paddy, sugar-cane, and leaves for cigar wrappers are the chief productions. The low-lying ground is very liable to floods.

NAM HKÖK (NANKOK).

A small State in the valley of the Nam Tam-hpak. It produces paddy, leaves for cigar wrappers, indigo, and various garden crops.

NAMMEKON.

A petty Karenni State, lying south of the Shan State of Möng Pai. It consists of a flat well-watered plain, and produces good rice crops. *The small town of Bawolka.*

NAMTOK (NANTOK).

A petty Myelat State, consisting for the most part of flat paddy land on the banks of the Nam Hpilu.

NAWNG PALAI (NAUNGPALE).

A petty Karenni State. It consists of flat, open country, and rice is the only crop of importance.

NAWNG WAWN (NAUNG MUN).

Nawng Wawn is the smallest of the States of the Nam Tam-hpak valley, though at one time it included them all and was of considerable importance. The bulk of the land is under wet paddy cultivation, but ground-nuts and garden crops are also grown.

PANGMI (PINHMI).

A small Myelat State. It is rather hilly, and the people are altogether agricultural.

PĀNGTARA (PINDAYA).

A Myelat State. It consists of open rolling downs with a high hill range to the west. It is exceptionally well-watered and near the capital there is a good deal of wet cultivation. The sanctity of the lake, the cave temple, and a magnificent avenue of pipul trees at the main village attract people from all parts of the Shan States and even from Burma. The annual festival which is held in March, is one of the great events of the Myelat, and is attended by over fifty-thousand people.

PWĒLA (PWEHLA).

A Myelat State, formerly a *Ngwegunhmuship*, but in 1903 the Chief was promoted to the rank of *Myosa*. The State consists of open rolling downs. There are no perennial streams and water is obtained from tanks and wells.

SAKOI (SAGWE).

A small State lying in the valley of the Nam Hpilu river. It has a considerable area of wet cultivation, and paddy is practically the only crop.

SAMKA (SAGA).

The State is in the valley of the Nam Hpilu. It has a fertile paddy plain, and exports a good deal of grain. Ground-nuts, sugar-cane, and various garden crops are also raised. The late *Myosa* was promoted to the rank of *Sawbwa* in 1907. He died in 1909, and the State was administered by an official known as the *Atwin-Myoók* during the minority of his son, Hkun Kyi who was recognised as successor. Hkun Kyi was placed in charge of the State in August 1915.

WĀNYIN. (BANYIN).

Wānyin was formed out of the old State of Nawng Wawn. The western portion is in the plain of the Nam Tam-hpak, rolling downs occupy the central, and a high range of hills the eastern. Rice is the main product.

YĀWNGHWE (NYAUNGYWE).

1. The present boundaries of the State of Yāwngghwe are those which existed at the time of the annexation of Upper Burma. They were formerly much more extensive. The most prominent physical feature of the State is the Inle Lake, a fine sheet of water estimated to cover an area of seventy square miles. The country is well-watered by streams which feed the lake. Of these the Nam Hpilu and the Nam Mong Hsao, or Ta-yaw *Chaung*, are the most important, and together with the lake itself supply many miles of water communication. The eastern portion of the State is separated from the lake valley by a high range of hills whence the ground falls away gradually to the Nam Tam-hpak. Rice is the staple product of the State, but sugarcane, betel-vine, earth-nuts, onions, garlic, wheat, and many varieties of garden crops are also cultivated. There are several important bazars and a considerable trade is carried on with Burma and the Shan States.

2. ~~Sao Mawng, the present *Sawbwa*, was appointed by the King of Burma in 1864. He was then seventeen years of age. Yāwngghwe appears to have been free from trouble till 1885, when one Sao Chit Su, a cousin of the *Sawbwa's* collected men and attacked the State. In an engagement east of the capital the *Sawbwa* was wounded in both legs. Having summoned his elder brother, Sao On, to restore order and manage affairs generally, he withdrew to Burma to recover from his wounds. Sao On ousted Sao Chit Su without difficulty, and took charge of the State. This happened immediately after the occupation of Mandalay by the British and Sao On found himself opposed to the whole strength of the Iambin confederacy whose supporter Sao Chit Su had been. He overlooked his promise to restore the State to Sao Mawng on the latter being cured of his wounds; assumed the *Sawbwaship* himself; and appealed to the British for protection. A force reached Yāwngghwe in February 1887, Sao On being in actual possession of the State was recognised as Chief by the British Government and Sao Mawng received a pension. Sao On ruled till his death in May 1897. Sao Mawng was then appointed *Sawbwa* and returned to his own. Under his enlightened rule Yāwngghwe is one of the best-administered of the Shan States. Sao Mawng was knighted in 1916, & dies on 27 December 1926. Sao Shwe Thae, Talaung Myosa 7 Hla~~

~~Successor was *Sawbwaship* in March 1928.~~

3. Mawson (Bawzaing), a State covering an area of 43 square miles in the Myelat, was amalgamated with Yawngphwe on the death of Ngwegunhmu Maung Kya Ywet, A.T.M. The State was taken over on the 16th of December 1922 and Sao Hkam Seng, a nephew of the *Sawbwa*, was placed in charge of the State as administrator under the over lordship of Yawngphwe *Sawbwa*.
 Since 1st June 1928 the former State of Mawson has been incorporated into Yawngphwe.

YE NGAN (YWANGAN).

A State in the Myelat. The eastern portion consists of dry, undulating downs. The western is hilly and well-watered by the Panlong and its affluents. Standing as it does on the border of Burma the State was seldom free from war and violence in the old days. The Chief was murdered in 1886, leaving a son of eight years. Struggles for the post of Administrator followed, and it was not until the country was taken over by the British Government that order was restored. Saw La Paw is the present Ngwegunhmu.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bastar .	Rani Profulla Kumari Devi, Rani of, —, (Kshatri Somvanshi Chandel).	11th February 1910.	16th November 1921.	13,062	433,263	Rs. 6,08,000
2	Changbhakar	Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, of, —, (Kshatri Agriculturist Chauhan).	15th April 1870.	30th September 1896.	906	24,428	18,000
3	Chhulkhadan	Mahant Bhudhar Kishor Das, of, —, (Bairagi).	April 1891 .	30th September 1903.	154	31,151	1,17,000
4	Jashpur .	Raja Deo Saran Singh Deo, Raja of, —, (Kshatri Surtavanshi Hara).	19th November 1893.	3rd January 1924.	1,063	174,523	2,41,000
5	Kaukor .	Maharaja Jachir, Raja Phanu Pratap Deo, Chief of, —, (Kshatri Chan ravanshi).	1922 .	8th January 1925.	1,420	127,030	3,14,000
6	Kawardha .	Lal Diaramraj Singh Chief of, —, (Raj-Gond).	18th August 1910.	4th February 1920.	708	77,694	2,30,000
7	Khalagarah .	Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh, Raja of, —, (Kshatri Nagbansi).	9th November 1914.	22nd October 1918.	931	155,460	5,95,000
8	Korea .	Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, Raja of, —, (Kshatri, Agriculturist Chauhan).	8th December 1899.	November 1909.	1,631	62,119	1,51,000
9	Makral .	Raja Drigpal Sha Hathliya † Raj, Raja of, —, (Raj-Gond).	24th September 1904.	30th October 1918.	155	11,022	1,00,000
10	Nandgaon .	Mahant Sarveswar Das of, —, (Bairagi).	1906 .	24th June 1913	871	107,258	9,32,000
11	Rajgarh .	Raja Chakradhar Singh, Raja of, —, (Raj-Gond).	10th August 1905.	15th February 1924.	1,486	218,860	4,95,000
12	Sakti .	Raja Liladhar Singh, Raja of, —, (Raj-Gond).	1892 .	4th July 1914.	138	34,548	94,000
13	Sarangarh .	Raja Bahadur † Jawahir Singh, Raja of, —, (Raj-Gond).	3rd December 1888.	5th August 1890.	540	102,070	2,85,000
14	Sirguja .	Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., Raja of, —, (Kshatri Chandravanshi Rakset).	4th November 1893	31st December 1917.	6,055	420,116	3,10,000
15	Udalpur .	Raja Chandra Shekhar Prasad Singh Deo, Raja of, —, (Kshatri Chandravanshi Rakset).	1889 . 5th June 1923	8th December 1908. 1926.	1,052	64,835	1,02,000

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal title.

The title of "Raja" is hereditary.

† The use of the title Hahtiya Raj was sanctioned on the 15th June 1899.

BASTAR.

1. This large State forms the southernmost portion of the Central Provinces, occupying a portion of the northern watershed of the Godavari. It is chiefly a plateau 2,000 feet above sea-level with occasional ranges rising to 4,000 and some low-lying stretches below 1,000 feet. It is mostly covered with jungle, including sal and teak. The population is sparse and mostly aboriginal—Murrias, Marias and Parjas. The begar system prevails.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Salute in guns.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.		Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.			
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 6,00,000	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	17,000	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1,14,000	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1,08,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3,07,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2,26,000	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3,70,000	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1,17,000	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	98,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	6,23,000	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4,81,000	5,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	91,000	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	2,55,000	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	3,02,000	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1,17,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

These figures are approximate.

2. The ruling family are Somvanshi Rajputs who were driven by the Muhammadans from Warangal in the Deccan early in the fourteenth century A. D. and founded the kingdom of Bastar. Their patron goddess is Danteshri Mai to whose worship the large Dantewara estate is devoted. At the close of the eighteenth century the State was a dependency of the Bhonsla Rajas of Nágpur, with which it passed to the British Government in 1863. In 1876 there was a disturbance at the capital, Jagdalpur, due to the oppression of the then Diwan. In 1883, Lal Kalindra Singh, a cousin of the Raja, was appointed Diwan but the arrangement failed owing to his incompetence, and in

1886 an Extra Assistant Commissioner, selected by the Chief Commissioner, was appointed Diwan by the Raja. From 1896 to 1903 the State was administered during the minority of the late Chief by two European officers, Colonel Fagan and Mr. G. W. Gayer. The latter was succeeded in 1903 by an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Panda Baijnath.

3. The late Chief, Raja Rudra Pratap Deo, died on the 16th November 1921, leaving a widow and a daughter by his first wife, named Profulla Kumari Devi. The latter was born on the 11th February 1910 and has been selected by Government as successor to the gadi, as Rani. She was formally installed by the Political Agent on the 23rd November 1922. The State is managed by Government owing to the Rani's minority. Khan Bahadur H. Mohd. Wilayatullah, Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Provincial Service, is Superintendent of the State.

4. Early in 1910 there was a rising of some of the aboriginal tribes—*Murrias, Marias, Parjas and Bhatras*—attributable partly to the introduction of forest conservation and to oppression by petty local officials, partly to ill-feeling against stranger merchants and partly, to palace intrigues. It was accompanied by several murders, arsons and robberies. The rebellion was promptly suppressed and the chief offenders punished, Lal Kalindra Singh being deported to the Raipur Jail and thence to Ellichpur where he died in 1916. Mr. W. A. Tucker is Administrator of the State.

5. The chief Zamindaris of the State are Bhopalpatnam, Sukma, Kotapal, Phutkel, Kutru and Paralkote.

CHANGBHAKAR.

1. This State lies between Korea and Rewah. It first came under the authority of the British Government in 1819, when it was a feudal dependency of the Korea State. In 1849 a separate settlement was made. The ruling family is said to have been descended from a branch of the Korea family. They are Kshattris of the Chauhan class of Agniculas.

2. The present Chief, Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, was born in 1879. He succeeded to the State while he was a minor on the death of his uncle, Bhaiya Balbhadar Singh, in September 1896. During his minority Lal Bajrang Singh, a member of the family was in charge of the State. The present Chief took charge of the State in July in 1900 soon after attaining his majority. In July 1925 he married as his second wife the daughter of Rai Ramphal Singh, malguzar, Jaunpur District, United Provinces.

3. The State is in a very backward condition, and owing to its remoteness, its hilly and jungly character, and small revenue, much improvement can hardly be expected. "The present Chief's only son, Lal Jagdishwar Prasad Singh Deo, who was born on the 16th May 1899 and married to the daughter of Colonel Tarakshay Bikram Jang Bahadur, Rana of Naipalgang, died of dysentery on the 15th May 1923, leaving a widow and three daughters."

4. The Chief is assisted by a Government servant, Pandit Sheoram Anand, as his Peshkar.

CHHUIKHADAN.

1. This State was conferred on Mahant Rup Dass, the founder of the ruling family, by Madhoji Bhonsla about the middle of the eighteenth cen-

tury in satisfaction of a debt. His successor Tulsidass was recognised as Zamindar by the Bhonsla Raja about 1780 and the status of Feudatory Chief was conferred on Mahant Lachman Dass in 1865. In 1897, after the death of Mahant Sham Kishori Dass, the administration of the State was placed in the hands of his eldest son Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass, assisted by an approved Tahsildar as Dewan under the supervision of the Political Agent. In October 1898 there was a conspiracy by the younger branch of the family to supplant the elder. An attempt to poison the Chief (Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass) and his entire family with arsenic resulted in the death of the Chief and of his second son. Proceedings were instituted before a specially appointed Magistrate and Sessions Judge. Tirbeni Dass, a brother-in-law of the deceased Chief, and a cook were hanged.

2. The present Chief, Mahant Bhudar Kishore Dass (born in April 1891), is the third son of Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass (the eldest son having died). He was educated at the Rajkumar College until 1910 when he married the daughter of a respectable Bairagi Malguzar in the Drug district by whom he has a daughter. He was installed in February 1915. The Raj originally descended from *Guru* to *Chela*, but the customs of marriage and descent by inheritance from father to son have now been definitely adopted. A son and heir-apparent was born on the 3rd July 1922.

3. The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the Nandgaon and Khairagarh Feudatory States and the Gandai and Barbaspur zamindaris of the Drug district. It consists of undulating open country and the ryots are chiefly Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars. The principal crops are *tur*, *kodon*, and late *kudki*, with some rice and wheat. There are no subordinate zamindars.

JASHPUR.

1. This State lies between Raigarh, Udaipur and Sirguja. It was ceded to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. It was originally treated as a feudal dependency of Sirguja, but has been long dealt with as a separate State except for the fact that it still pays tribute through Sirguja. The ruling family belong to the Hara class of the Suriavanshi division of Kshattris.

2. The late Chief Raja Bahadur Bishun Prasad Singh Deo was recognised by the Government of India in September 1900 subject to his retaining for a period of 2 years a Diwan selected by Government. In accordance with these conditions Mr. G. R. K. Mears, the late District Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, was appointed Diwan and in January 1903 the State was placed under the direct management of the Chief himself. In 1911 the Chief was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur. In 1923, owing to maladministration, the State was taken under the administration of Government and the powers of the Ruling Chief were withdrawn. ~~Khan Sahib Abdul Ghaffar Khan of the Central Provinces Provincial Service was appointed Superintendent and Settlement Officer of the State.~~ Raja Bahadur Bishun Prasad Singh Deo died on the 3rd January 1924 and was succeeded by his son Deo Saran Singh Deo who was born on the 19th November 1893. ~~The State continues to be under the administration of Government.~~

3. The State is hilly and the population is largely aboriginal. The Korwas, a wild hilly tribe, gave considerable trouble from time to time and attempts are now being made to settle them on the land.

KANKER.

1. This State was held from the Mahrattas on condition of furnishing 500 men for the service of the Government, free of expense, whenever required to do so. In 1809 the Chief of Kanker was deprived of his estate, but it was restored to him in 1818 under the authority of the British Resident at Nagpur on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 500. This was remitted in 1823, and the Chief now pays no tribute.

2. Maharajadhiraj Narhar Deo was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1853. In 1889 his mind became unhinged and a Diwan was, in 1890, appointed to administer the State. In 1892 the State was taken under management, but in 1894, with the sanction of the Government of India, it was restored, subject to the condition that the Chief should consult the Political Agent as to his budget. The Chief died on the 9th May 1903, leaving no issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, Lal Komal Deo, with the hereditary title of Maharajadhiraj. Maharajadhiraja Komal Deo who was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 12th of December 1911, died on the 8th January 1925, at the age of 52. He left one daughter born to him by the senior Maharani in July 1916. On the 4th of January 1925, he adopted a son by name Bhanupratap Deo, a son of his senior Maharani's sister and a grand son of the Maharaja of Chota-Nagpur. Bhanupratap Deo was born in 1922 and his succession to the *gadi* with the hereditary title of Maharajadhiraja has recently been sanctioned. Owing to his minority the State is under the direct management of Government. Mr. Raghunath Prasad is the Superintendent of the State.

3. The State lies between the Raipur district and the Bastar Feudatory State. With the exception of the eastern portion, which is open, it is chiefly forest. The population is sparse and more than half of it are Gonds. There are no zamindaris.

KAWARDHA.

1. Kawardha is held by a branch of the Pandaria zamindari family, and was conferred for military services by Raghoji Bhonsla. In 1863 Bahadur Singh was recognised as Chief of Kawardha, but died shortly afterwards, when he was succeeded by his nephew Rajpal Singh, who was born in 1849.

2. In consequence of the maladministration of Rajpal Singh, the Government of India in 1884 sanctioned his removal from power for a period of five years, the arrangements being subject to reconsideration at the expiration of that time. In November 1889 the Government of India sanctioned the continuance of the same arrangements for a further period of five years, the State being administered by an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, who was called Superintendent, assisted by a Tahsildar.

3. Thakur Jadunath Singh, who was born in 1886 and succeeded his uncle and adoptive father Rajpal Singh in 1891, died on the 4th February 1920,

leaving two sons. The elder son Lal Dharamraj Singh, was born on the 18th August 1910 and the second in May 1915, both of whom are being educated at the Rajkumar College. The State is under the management of Government owing to the minority of the Chief. Mr. Hazarilal, retired Tahsildar of the Central Provinces is the Superintendent of the State.

4. The tribute originally fixed at Rs. 2,000 was subsequently more than quadrupled by the Bhonsla family; it now stands at Rs. 30,000. The State lies in the north-west corner of the Chhattisgarh plain and the adjacent hills. About one-sixth of the area is forest and the rest fairly open country. The principal castes are Telis, Gonds, Lodhis and Chamars, and the chief crops are *kodan*, rice and wheat. There are two zamindaris—Rengakhar and Bhonda of which the latter is under management on account of indebtedness. The Boria Zamindari has been resumed owing to failure of direct heirs.

KHAIRAGARH.

1. The family are Nagvanshi Kshattris who appear to have migrated originally from Chota Nagpur. The territories of the state were acquired partly from the Gond Rajas of Mandla, partly in satisfaction of a debt from the Kawardha State and partly from the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur.

2. From 1873 to 1883 the State was under administration, at first on account of maladministration and afterwards by reason of indebtedness. Kamal Narain Singh, father of the late Chief, succeeded in 1892. The title of "Raja" was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1896 and subsequently was made hereditary in 1898. He was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903 and subsequently received the gold Delhi Durbar Medal. He died in 1908 and was succeeded by his son Raja Lal Bahadur Singh, who died of pneumonia on the 22nd October 1918 leaving two sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter died of injuries received due to her clothes accidentally catching fire. A posthumous daughter was born on the 22nd January 1919. The eldest son, Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh, has been recognised as Feudatory Chief, but owing to his minority the State is under Government management. The second son Lal Bikram Bahadur Singh was born on the 20th December 1915. Both the minor Chief and Lal Bikram Bahadur Singh are being educated at the Rajkumar College. Rai Sahib Chakur Umrao Singh, (Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Provincial Service is Superintendent of the State.

3. The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the Feudatory States of Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan and by the zamindaris of Gandai and Silheti both in the Drug district. About one-eighth of the State is hilly forest and the rest open country. The chief crops are *tur*, *kodon*, rice and wheat. The population consists chiefly of Lodhis Telis, Gonds and Chamars. The finances of the State are somewhat hampered by the maintenance allowances of the numerous Raj family which absorb a large portion of the income. There are no zamindaris.

KOREA.

1. This State lies between Changbhakar and Sirguja. The ruling family trace back their descent to Dhanrel Singh, a Chief of the Chauhan clan, who

conquered Korea several centuries ago. The State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bonsla in 1818. In early times there had been some indefinite feudal relations with the State of Sirguja, but these were ignored from the first by the British Government.

2. The late Chief, Raja Pran Singh Deo, and his two sons died of small-pox in July 1897, and the State was reported to have become an escheat to Government. Pending the decision of the question, the State was temporarily placed under the management of a leading zamindar for nearly two years. The question was finally decided in favour of one Sheo Mangal Singh Deo, whose claim to be a distant cousin of the late Chief was eventually admitted by Government. He was born in 1874. A Government officer was appointed Diwan in the year 1907. The Raja died in November 1909, and was succeeded by his edest son Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo who was born in 1899. Owing to his minority the State was taken under the direct management of Government. In April 1920, Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo married the second daughter of Maharaja Pratap Udainath Shah Deo of Chhota-Nagpur and a son was born to him on the 19th March 1923. In April 1924, he took his B. A. degree at the Allahabad University and on the 5th January 1925, he was installed with full powers by His Excellency the Governor at a Divisional Darbar at Raipur. He has two brothers Lal Ram Sharan Singh Deo ~~who is being educated at the Muir College, Allahabad, and Lal Sharan Singh Deo who is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.~~ There are two large zamindaris, Khargawan and Patna. The State is very hilly, inaccessible and backward but is making rapid progress. The population consists of Gonds, Kanwars and Rajwars.

Mr. H. P. Verma & Son
for the State.

MAKRAI.

1. This petty State struggled with varied fortune against the Peshwa, Sindhia and the Pindaris, and was eventually taken under British protection. In 1858 the Chief was placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad (in which district the State lies) as Political Agent. The State is now within the charge of the Political Agent, Central Provinces Feudatory States.

2. The late Chief Raja Hathiya Rai Chhatrasal Sha, who succeeded to the *gadi* on the 16th October 1911 on the death of his father, Raja Hathiya Rai Lachu Sha, died childless on the 30th October 1918. Before his death he adopted Kuar Drigpal Sha, his cousin, a minor and the latter was accordingly installed on the *gadi* on the 30th October 1918. He was born on the 24th September 1904, and was educated at the Rajkumar College. ~~The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and is now being trained in administration.~~

3. During the minority the State was managed by Rani Bhup Kunwar as Regent with a Council of nine members. Raja Drigpal Shah Hathiya Rai was invested with full powers as Ruling Chief by His Excellency the Governor at a Darbar held at Pachmarhi on the 20th October 1925. ~~Babu Mulchand of Hoshangabad is the Diwan of the State.~~

4. The State is partly hilly and partly open country. There are no zamindaris.

NANDGAON.

1. The country comprised in the Nandgaon Chiefship was first conferred in 1723 by Raghoji Bhonsla on a religious devotee named Ram Das, who was the family-priest of the ruler. Celibacy being one of the observances of the sect to which Ram Das belonged, the succession was at first to the *chela* or spiritual disciple. The late Chief, Ghasi Das, however married and following the Hindu custom had his son married at an early age. On a representation made by him in 1879, the Government of India assured him that marriage would not be allowed to invalidate the succession.

2. Ghasi Das died in November 1883 and was succeeded by his son, Balram Das, who was born in 1866. The administration of the State, until Balram Das attained the age of 21, was entrusted to his mother aided by a Diwan. In 1887 the Chief received the title of Raja and in 1893 the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction. In 1888, owing to the lax supervision of the Diwan and the general remissness of the State police in dealing with crime, an Extra-Assistant Commissioner was appointed as Diwan to conduct the administration of the State in the name of the young Chief, Raja Balram Das till he should prove himself capable of managing its affairs. Raja Bahadur Balram Das died in 1897.

3. The minor Chief Mahant Rajendra Das, a most promising boy, died on the 25th May 1912 and has been succeeded by Mahant Sarveshwar Das who was born on 30th March 1906. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, ~~and is now being trained in administration.~~ The State ~~remains under the management of Government.~~ The late Superintendent, Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din, greatly improved the position of the State financially and otherwise. He was appointed a Companion of the Imperial Service Order on the 3rd June 1913. *M. B. P. Tiwari is Diwan of the State.*

4. The State is open and fertile and there is a large cotton mill at the capital which is located on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line. There are also good roads. ~~There are no zamindaris. Rao Bahadur S. R. Pandit, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, of the Central Provinces Provincial Service, is Superintendent of the State.~~

RAIGARH.

1. This State lies on both sides of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Sarangarh and Udaipur. The family claim descent from the old Gond Rajas of Chanda. They originally held from Sambalpur but on the annexation of the latter by the Mahrattas, concluded a treaty with the East India Company about the year 1800.

2. The zamindari of Borgah was in 1833 conferred on the Chief of Raigarh, Deonath Singh, its former holder having been convicted of rebellion. Deonath Singh rendered good service in 1857, died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son Ghansham Singh. Owing to maladministration, the State was in 1885 taken under Government management. Ghansham Singh died on the 31st January 1890 and was succeeded by his son Raja Bhup Deo Singh, who was born in 1869. The Chief was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur on the 12th December 1911.

3. Raja Bahadur Bhup Deo Singh died on the 22nd March 1917 leaving three sons, Lal Natwar Singh, Lal Chakradhar Singh and Lal Balbhadra Singh. Lal Natwar Singh who was born on the 13th March 1891 and was recognised as the Ruling Chief died on the 15th February 1924 and was succeeded by his younger brother Lal Chakradhar Singh who was born on the 19th August 1905. He was married in 1923 to a sister of the Zamindar of Bindanawagarh in the Raipur district and a son and heir-apparent was born to him on the 17th September 1924. Lal Balbhadra Singh was born in 1907 and was adopted by the Zamindarin of Tispali.

The State remains under the management of Government. Pandit Gouri Shanker Agnihotri, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Provincial Service, is Administrator of the State.

4. The northern portion of the State is hilly and the southern open. There are many aboriginal tribes in the population, the most numerous being Kawars. The chief crop is rice. There are 9 zamindaries, chief among these being Tispali and Tarapur. The rest are small and consist of only a few villages each.

SAKTI.

1. This State lies on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between the Raigarh State and the Champa and Chandrapur zamindaris. It was formerly held as a tributary to the Maharaja of Sambalpur. The late Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh, was born in 1836. He was deprived of power in 1875 on grounds of misconduct and the management of the State was assumed by the British Government. In February 1892 the Government of India sanctioned the installation as Chief of Rup Narayan Singh, his elder son, born in 1855; and the appointment of a Tahsildar as Diwan of the State, by whose advice the Chief was to be guided. Later this restriction was withdrawn but, owing to the famine of 1900 and to mismanagement, the affairs of the State fell once more into disorder, and in 1902, as an alternative to Government management, a Diwan, selected by the Chief Commissioner was again appointed and was entrusted with a large share of the administration. There has since been a marked improvement in the several branches of the administration of the State, and the financial position, owing to better supervision, is now established on a sound basis.

2. Raja Rup Narain Singh died in July 1914 and was succeeded by Raja Liladhar Singh who was formally installed in February 1915. He was married in 1914 to the sister of the zamindar of Bindranawagarh who has since died. A son Lal Jiwendra Nath Bahadur Singh was born on the 12th August 1916.

3. The State is mostly open country and the chief crop is rice. The population consists chiefly of Gonds and Kanwars. There are no zamindaris.

SARANGARH.

1. This State lies south of the Mahanadi. At the time of its cessation by the Mahrattas to the British Government, it formed one of the Sambalpur group of the Garhjat States.

2. In 1878 mismanagement was found to exist in the State, and the young Chief, Raja Bhawani Protap Singh, had been allowed to grow up without education. Temporary management of the State during his minority was accordingly assumed by the British Government. Raja Bhawani Protap Singh died in September 1889 and was succeeded by Lal Raghubar Singh, his cousin, and father of the present Chief.

3. The present Chief, Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, was born in 1888 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Lal Raghubar Singh, on the 5th August 1890. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, which he left in September 1906, and of which he is now one of the Governing Body. On the 4th March 1907 he married a daughter of the zamindar of Khargawan in the Korea State. He married a second time on the 8th January 1908, and a son named Kuar Nares Chandra Singh was born to him by the second Rani on the 21st November 1908. The Chief was installed on the 3rd November 1909. He has been appointed the Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts for the Central Provinces and Berar. The State suffered severely from the effects of famine in 1897 and 1900, but it has now recovered and is in a prosperous condition. The financial condition is sound. On the 3rd June 1918 the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the Chief as a personal distinction. The State is mostly open rice-growing country and the ryots are excellent cultivators, belonging to various castes. There are two zamindaris, Dangarpali and Karanpali.

SIRGUJA.

1. This is the largest of the five Chhota-Nagpur States and lies in the middle of them. The ruling family is descended from the Raksel Rajas of Palamau. In 1818 the State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla, and Captain H. Simcock was appointed Superintendent of the affairs of Sirguja. When order was restored, Lal Amar Singh was declared Raja, and in March 1826 was invested with title of Maharaja.

Maharaja Bahadur Raghunath Saran Singh Deo, the father of the present Chief, succeeded to the *Gadi* while still a minor on the death of his father Maharaja Indrajit Singh Deo. The latter was insane and his younger brother Raja Bindeswari Prosad Singh Deo, C.S.I., father of the late Raja of Udaipur was appointed Sarbarankar or Manager of the State by Government. This arrangement continued up to March 1876 when the late Maharaja Bahadur was still a minor. The title of Maharaja Bahadur was granted to the latter as a personal distinction in 1895-96. The title of Maharaja was made hereditary in the Sirguja family in 1918 on the understanding that it is not to be regarded as a territorial title.

2. The practice of 'begar' prevails, the cash demand being light and much of the revenue being paid in the form of labour. The State is backward and inaccessible and needs improved means of communication though of late considerable improvement has been made in this respect. Much of it is difficult hill and jungle country and a large proportion of the area is in the hands of estate-holders of whom the chief are the Udaipur family (who hold the tappas of Partabpur, Paharulla, Chalgali and Binjpur) Jhilmili and Lakhanpur-Mahari. These used until lately to control their own excise and police, which have however now been taken over by the State. They hold these grants on

antiquated terms of service and inadequate takolis, which hamper the finance of the State and the improvement of the administration. The name of the capital of the State has been changed from Bistrampur to Ambikapur.

3. The present Chief Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., who was born on the 4th November 1893, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 31st December 1917. ~~He is one of the two elected representative members of the Chamber of Princes from the Central Provinces States.~~ The Chief has two sons and one daughter from his first Maharani, who died on the 20th November 1921, and a son born on the 5th June 1923 by his second Maharani whom he married in April 1922. His eldest son was married to the sister of the Zamindar of Bansi in the United Provinces in January 1925. His youngest son Kumar Tribhuneswar Saran Singh Deo, born on the 5th June 1923 from his second wife was adopted by the Ruling Chief of Udaipur on the 17th November 1925. Mr. D. D. Dadimaster, retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Provincial Service, is the Chief Minister.

4. In this State the wild Korwa tribe is a standing cause of trouble. An armed expedition had to be sent against them in the year 1883, and a band of them committed several murders and robberies in 1910. Towards the end of April 1918 the Kisans and Oraons in the State adjoining the Palamau district and the Jashpur State rebelled and several murders and robberies were committed. The rebellion was promptly suppressed and the chief offenders punished. Measures have been taken for reclaiming and settling them.

5. The State is largely hilly, but contains much good land. The principal crop is rice. The population is mainly aboriginal, consisting chiefly of Gonds, Goalas, Pans, Kanwars and Oraons.

UDAIPUR.

1. This State lies to the south of Sirguja and was formerly held by a distant younger branch of the Sirguja family. It was ceded to the British Government by Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. In 1852 the Chief and his two brothers were convicted of man-slaughter and Udaipur escheated to Government. Subsequently, in 1860, the State was conferred on Lal Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo who for his good services obtained the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction and was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. His grandson, the present Chief, Raja Chandrashekhar Prasad Singh Deo, O.B.E., was born in 1889 and educated at the Rajkumar College. He was installed on the 13th December 1912. The Raja was married in 1908 to the daughter of the Raja of Chainpur in the Palamau district of Chota-Nagpur. In April 1914 he married a second wife, the niece of Rana Giri Varsingh of Benares and has since married three more wives. On the 17th November 1925 the Chief adopted Kumar Tribhuneswar Saran Singh Deo, third son of the Ruling Chief, Sirguja, as his son and heir. The State together with Khorposhdari estates belonging to the Chief situated in the Sirguja State ~~have been taken under the direct management of Government owing to continued maladministration.~~ Pandit Gorelal Pathak, retired Tahsildar, is the Superintendent of the State. ~~The Chief died on the 30 December 1926.~~

2. Besides the Udaipur Feudatory State, the Chief holds the two valuable tappas of Partabpur and Paharulla (besides two others, Chalgali and Binjpur, which are in the hands of Sub-Khorposhdars) in maintenance (Khorposhdari) grant in the Sirguja State. These were granted to his grandfather

Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo, who was at that time a person of much importance in the Sirguja State, of which he was at one time Manager. These estates bring in a revenue about equal to that of the Udaipur Feudatory State.

3. The Udaipur State territory is chiefly undulating ground, covered with *sal* forest, and is unhealthy. The main crop is rice. The principal caste is that of the Kanwars. A land revenue settlement was successfully completed in 1912 and the practice of 'begar' curtailed and regulated. There are two zamindaris, Chal and Bagbahar.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census of 1921)	Average annual revenue.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dujana	Jalal-ud-Daula, Nawab Mohammad Iqtidar Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaqill-i-Jang, Nawab of, (Afghan).	20th November 1912.	21st July 1925.	100	25,833	Rs. 1,20,000 1,64,785 2,80,648
2	Kalsia	Raja Raylesher Singh, Raja of, (Sikh).	30th October 1902.	25th July 1908.	192 (including forests).	57,371	2,37,441 4,09,532
3	Pataudi	Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of, (Afghan).	17th March 1910.	30th November 1917.	53	18,097	1,35,354 1,34,442

* Of last 3 years.

DUJANA.

1. The founder of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under the Delhi Emperor. He received a high command in the Mahratta Army which assisted Lord Lake against Sindhia, and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mohrana and Dujana. The Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horse when required. Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab. Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879 and died in 1908. Nawab Mohammad Khurshaid Ali Khan succeeded to the Chiefship in 1908 and died on the 27th June 1925. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi, in December 1912. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he placed all the resources of his state at the disposal of Government and also offered his personal services. He received the C.B.E. in June 1919 and the C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921 in recognition of his war services.

2. The present minor Nawab Mohammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, who was born on 20th November 1912, succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the death of his father and was formally installed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division, on 22nd January 1926. During the minority of the Nawab the State is being administered by a Council consisting of a President and two members.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

Serial No.	Average annual expenditure.*	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES:						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
				REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
		To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rs. 0 20,000 1,24,155 4,65,943 15,800 3,34,470	..	..	..	..	4 21 8	58 83 78	..	..	..	..	..
2	0-7-2 1,22,070 1,31,838	..	..	..	..	17	146 88	..	..	..	..	..
3	0-7-2 1,22,070 1,31,838	..	..	..	..	5	44 74 80	..	..	..	..	..

*These figures are approximate.

KALSIA.

1. The founder of the Kalsia family was Sardar Gurbakht Singh, a prominent member of the Karora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundi. His son, Jodh Singh, succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy and by his great abilities and personal daring he managed to secure the lands adjacent to the Ambala District which form the present State of Kalsia, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh considered himself the equal of the Phulkian Princes and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in both the Sikh Wars, and did good service in the Mutiny. It was one of the nine Cis-Sutlej States which were allowed to maintain their independence when the others were reduced after the 1st Sikh War to the status of jagirs. Sardar Lahna Singh was granted a *sanad* in 1862, securing to him, and his successors, the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs. The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception that capital punishments must be referred for sanction to the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. Sardar Ranjit Singh succeeded his elder brother in 1886 and died in July 1908. Kalsia ranks sixteenth among Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Chief, Raja Ravisher Singh, succeeded on the death of his father in 1908. During the Raja's minority the State was managed by a Council consisting of a Sikh President and two members, one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan. The Council was subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala Division. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbār in December 1911, and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and paid a visit to Europe in 1921. He returned from England in December 1921 and

was reinstalled as a Ruler with full powers on the 6th April 1922 by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab. He is now administering the State himself with the help of his Dewan, who is a member of the Punjab Provincial Service. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. They also contributed handsomely to War Funds and for the purchase of ambulance cars. The settlement of the State was completed during the year 1915.—*Asst. Secy. Govt. P.*

3. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Chief on the 1st January 1916. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Chief, Sardar Ranjit Singh, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

PATAUDI.

1. Pataudi is a small State within the political charge of the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Shaikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Mahrattas, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier, and was granted the Pataudi *ilaka* in perpetual jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab is said to have been conferred on him in the same year. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. Pataudi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded in 1898, when Nawab Mumtaz Hussain Khan died without issue. During Mumtaz Hussain's lifetime it was found necessary to deprive him of control over the income and expenditure of the State. The State remained under Government control until the finances had been put upon a proper footing. Certain powers were in 1903 conferred on Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan whose conduct, which had hitherto proved unsatisfactory, then showed signs of improvement. It was, however, found necessary to withdraw these powers in 1906, as he had proved himself incompetent to exercise them, and the State was placed under management. In 1911 the Nawab was permitted to exercise full powers subject to certain restrictions. He died on the 31st May 1913 and was succeeded by Nawabzada Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The installation of the Nawab was performed by the Commissioner of Ambala at Pataudi on the 16th October 1913. Full powers of administration with certain exceptions, were granted to the Nawab in 1916. Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan died of pneumonia at Delhi on the night of the 29th November 1917. He was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan who is a minor, and is under education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. During his minority the State was first administered by a Council consisting of two members but later on a Tehsildar of the Punjab was appointed as Dewan who carried on the administration of the State up to 23rd February 1924. The State is now under the Executive charge of a European Manager Captain W. Jackson, who was Superintendent of Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hissar before, and also rendered distinguished services during the war. He is on the list of accepted candidates for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. Settlement operations were completed and

the final assessment was announced in 1909. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the late Nawab offered his own personal services and the resources of the State. He contributed liberally to the War Funds.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, and was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and at the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December 1912.

Serial No.	Name of State of Estate.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Baghal . .	Raja Surender Singh, Raja of, —, (Puar Rajput).	14th March 1909 .	4th October 1922 .
2	Baghat . .	Raja Durga Singh, Rana of, —, (Rajput)	15th September 1901	30th December 1911.
3	Balsan . .	Rana Atar Singh, Rana of, —, (Rajput) .	1868 . . .	1st March 1920 .
4	Baseahr . .	Raja Padam Singh, Raja of —, (Rajput)	1873 . . .	5th August 1914 .
5	Bhajji . .	Rana Birpal, Rana of, —, (Rajput) . .	19th April 1906 .	9th May 1913 .
6	Bija . .	Thakur Puran Chand of, —, (Rajput) .	27th December 1896.	20th June 1905 .
7	Darkoti . .	Rana Raghunath Singh, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	1888 . . .	24th September 1918.
8	Dhami . .	Rana Dalip Singh, Rana of, —, (Rajput) .	6th November . .	4th January 1920
9	Jubbal . .	Rana Bhagat Chand, Raja of, —, (Rajput)	1888 . . .	29th April 1910 .
10	Keonthal .	Raja Hamendar Sen, Raja of, —, (Rajput)	21st January 1905	2nd February 1916
11	Kothar . .	Rana Jagjit Chand, Rana of, —, (Rajput)	17th April 1887 .	19th April 1896 .
12	Kumharsain	Rana Vidyadhar Singh, Rana of, —, (Rajput).	1895 . . .	24th August 1914 .
13	Kunihar . .	Thakur Hardeo Singh, Thakur of, —, (Rajput).	26th August 1898 .	7th October 1905 .
14	Mallog . .	Thakur Durga Chand, Thakur of, — (Rajput).	5th April 1898 .	17th September 1902
15	Mangal . .	Rana Sheo Singh, Rana of, —, (Rajput) .	1888 . . .	15th February 1920
16	Nalagarh (Hindur).	* Raja Jogindra Singh, Raja of, —, (Rajput)	1870 . . .	18th September 1911
17	Sangri . .	† Rai Hira Singh of, —, (Rajput) . .	24th February 1861	10th May 1927
18	Tarooh . .	Thakur Surat Singh, Thakur of, —, (Rajput).	4th July 1887 .	14th July 1902 .

* The title of Raja was conferred on the 10th January 1860.

† The title of Rai was conferred in July 1887 as a hereditary distinction.

BAGHAL.

1. Baghal lies to the north-west of Simla. Its capital is Arki. The ruling family are Puar Rajputs. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Chief was confirmed in possession of his territory by a *sanad* granted in September 1815 under condition of rendering service in time of war. Raja Kishan Singh grand-uncle of the present Raja, evinced great loyalty on the outbreak of the Mutiny. For the services rendered by him on this occasion he was granted the title of Raja. Baghal ranks fourth among the Simla Hill States in order of precedence.

2. The late Chief, Raja Dhian Singh, who was born on the 27th January 1842, and succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877, was regarded as the most capable among the minor Chiefs. He died on the 10th of April 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikka Bikram Singh, who attended the Aitchison College at Lahore from 1905 to 1908. The administration of the State pending the investiture of the Raja with full powers was carried on by

Serial No.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census of 1921).	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		Armed Police.‡	EXPENDITURE IN GUNS.		
					To Government.	To other States.		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
	124	92,018	84,520		3,600	..	15	..	..	..
	36	1,10,000	41,045		..	..	36	..	..	..
3	51	84,581	07,141		1,080	..	..	..	..	..
4	3,820	3,34,287	2,22,086		3,945	..	75	..	0	..
5	90	60,925	70,250		2,440	..	..	..	..	..
6	4	9,896	8,944		124	..	4	..	..	..
7	8	2,000	3,356		..	..	..	..	..	..
8	20	45,576	30,000		7201	..	..	..	..	..
9	288	8,82,100	5,82,000		2,520	..	45	..	..	..
10	116	1,31,409	1,42,425		..	..	12	..	..	..
11	20	37,596	30,614		1,000	..	12	..	..	..
12	90	47,709	60,078		2,000	..	..	..	..	..
13	66	17,063	11,861		180	..	..	..	..	..
14	43	41,305	41,554		1,440	..	10	..	..	..
15	12	1,200	1,000		72	..	..	..	..	..
16	256	2,11,097	2,10,573		5,000	..	58	..	..	..
17	16	7,500	9,700		..	..	..	..	..	..
18	75	1,30,000	1,20,000		228	..	0	..	..	..

* Of last 3 years.

† Half tribute remitted for life.

‡ There is no Infantry or Artillery in Simla Hill States.

a Manager appointed by Government up till 1921. In that year the post of Manager was replaced by a Wazir and the Raja was granted enlarged powers of administration, on certain conditions. He died of cholera on the 3rd October 1922 while on a pilgrimage to Hardwar and was succeeded by Mian Surendar Singh, the present Chief, in 1922. The State has again come under Management. ~~P. Warat Chand the present Manager is administering the State on progressive lines.~~ Arbitration Panchayats have been successfully established and experiments are being made in fruit farming and mule breeding. The settlement which commenced in 1906 was completed in 1908. A land revenue assessment of Rs. 69,500 has been approved by Government. Raja Surendar Singh was born on the 14th March 1909. He was married to the daughter of the Rai of Sangri on the 25th July 1925.

BAGHAT.

1. Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Subathu and Kasauli. The house of Baghat, a Rajput family, came

originally from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh. The ruling house has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. Being an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, Rana Mohindar Singh remained in possession of his territory under the Gurkha rule. He remained loyal to his friends during the Gurkha War, and lost five parganas in consequence, which were made over to Patiala. The remaining three lapsed to the British on the death in 1839 of Mohindar Singh without issue. In 1842 Lord Ellenburgh restored the State to Bije Singh, brother of Mohindar Singh, but in 1849 he died heirless, and the State was again escheated. Umed Singh, the Rana's cousin, set up a claim, sent a Vakil to England and employed Mr. Isaac Butt to plead before the Court of Directors. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim, and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, only survived the good news a few hours. His son, Dalip Singh, was installed as Rana at the age of two. Baghat ranks sixth among Simla Hill States.

2. The late Rana Dalip Singh, was made a C.I.E., in 1895-1896. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and died shortly after his return to the State. His son Durga Singh the present Chief was formally installed on the 23rd May 1913 and during his minority the administration of the State was conducted by his uncle the late Rai Sahib Kanwar Amar Singh. In September 1919, the young Chief, who completed his education at the Aitchison College, was granted the powers of a Manager of the State with a trained Accountant to assist him. He was invested with full ruling powers, by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 16th September 1922. *The title Raja was conferred upon him as Chief on 14th June 1923 do. a hereditary position.*

3. The Rana offered the services of the State on the outbreak of the War in 1914. *vide sup.*

BALSAN.

1. Balsan lies about 30 miles east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the Raja of Sirmur. The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and, previous to the Gurkha Invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a *sanad*, dated the 21st September 1815. Jograj Singh lived to the ripe old age of 87. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, and gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jutogh. The Thakur was created a Rana for his services and was rewarded in open Durbar with a valuable *khillat*. He was succeeded by Bhup Singh, who died in 1884, aged 64. From 1884 to March 1920 Bir Singh, the Great Grandson of Jograj Singh was Chief. The Chief exercises full power of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences exercised by the Superintendent, Hill States. Balsan ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

2. The present Rana Atar Singh, who for long had managed the State affairs, succeeded on the death of his brother the late Rana Bir Singh on the

1st March 1920. He was finally installed by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 14th June 1921.

3. Tika Ran Bahadur Singh, heir-apparent of Rana Attar Singh, was married to the daughter of the Rana of Kot Khai on the 1st July 1925.

BASHAHR.

1. The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn, a mythical hero of Benares. The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. From 1803 to 1815 Bashahr was in the power of the Gurkhas, but in 1815 they were expelled by the British Government, who granted a *sanad* to Rajah Mohindar Singh, grand father by adoption of the present Ruler, confirming him in all his possessions except Rawin, which was transferred to Keontal, to whom it originally belonged, and Kotguru or Kotgarh, which was retained as a British possession. The country, though the largest in extent of all the Simla Hill States, is sparsely populated and the people are poor. Kaneti and Darkoti are tributaries of this State. Bashahr ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States, and ninth among Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Chief, Raja Shamsher Singh, was born in 1838. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was not exemplary, and it was proposed to depose him; but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable. The *régime* of the Raja being unsatisfactory, in 1886 his son Raghunath Singh born in 1868 was placed in administrative charge of State. He ably administered its affairs until his death in February 1898 and under his supervision a settlement of the State was effected. After his death the old Raja made an attempt to regain the administration but Government interfered and an official Lala Mangat Ram was made Chief Wazir and subsequently Manager of the State. In 1911 an officer of the Punjab Commission was appointed Manager.

3. Raja Shamsher Singh had no legitimate son but adopted K. Surendra Shah, brother of the late Raja of Tehri Garhwal in 1907. The adoption which was recognised by Government was subsequently cancelled and Surendra Shah was expelled from the State in consequence of his complicity in an attempt to murder the Forest Officer Mr. Gibson. Shortly before his death which occurred on the 4th August 1914 Raja Shamsher Singh was permitted to adopt Mian Padam Singh. His succession to the State of Bashahr was confirmed and he was duly installed as Raja by the Superintendent, Hill States, at Rampur on November 13th, 1914. The settlement of the Rohru Tahsil was taken in hand during the year 1912 and was completed by the Manager, Mr. Emerson, I.C.S. The new assessment has been well received. Mr. Mitchell, I.C.S., succeeded Mr. Emerson and acted as Manager from 1914 to the 30th November 1917 from which latter date the Raja assumed full powers subject to certain minor reservations. For services in connection with the War a personal salute of 9 guns was granted to Raja Padam Singh on the 4th October 1918.

4. A wire rope suspension bridge has been made over the Sutlej at Rampur by the Public Works Department at the expense of the State, and another by Government on the Nogari Nullah on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, four miles from Rampur. The State forests are on lease to, and managed, by Government.

5. Tikka Devindar Singh, born in 1905, the heir-apparent, died in May 1922. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Raja on the 1st July 1924, who also died in infancy.

This heir apparent died on the 11th of March 1926.

BHAJJI.

1. Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej due north of Simla. Opium celebrated for its purity is an export. The capital, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs which have a medicinal virtue. The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas overran the country between 1803 and 1818 and were expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by the *sanad* under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. The family name is Singh. Bhajji ranks eighth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

2. Rana Durga Singh succeeded his father, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, in 1875 and died on the 8th May 1913. Tikka Birpal, born on the 19th April 1906, has been recognised as Rana in place of his late father. He is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The administration of the State was originally in the hands of a Council of 4 members, which has now been replaced by a Manager appointed by Government.

A revenue settlement was satisfactorily concluded in 1924. The finances of the State are sound and the State is well-managed by Rai-Sahib Pandit ~~Rai Ram~~ ^{Sardar Gyan Singh}.

The Rana was formally installed on the 22nd February 1918. He was married to the daughter of the Raja of Raj Kanika, District Cuttack, on the 25th November 1925. A son (heir apparent) was born to him on the 27th July 1927.

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Rana offered the resources of his State.

DHAMI.

1. The house is Rajput. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab-ud-din Ghori invaded India in the 12th Century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a *sanad* dated the 4th September 1815. This *sanad* was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, a boy of 12 who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half of the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his life-time. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. Fateh Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by Hira Singh who was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1913 and received the remission of half his tribute for his general good administration. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He died in January 1920.

2. Rana Dalip Singh, the present Chief, succeeded on the death of his father, and the installation ceremony was performed by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, on the 16th April 1920. During his minority a Council has been appointed to carry on the administration. He is receiving his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Rana Dalip Singh was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Tharoch State in January 1925. Dhami ranks eleventh in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

JUBBAL.

1. Jubbal lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The country is very beautiful and is well covered with magnificent forest trees. The family of Jubbal is Rajput, and claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, Jubbal became independent after the Gurkha War, and the Rana Puran Singh, received a *sanad* from Lord Moira on the 18th November 1815. Jubbal ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States:

2. The late Chief, Rana Gyan Chand, was born on the 16th October 1887. He was recognised as Chief when his father, Rana Padam Chand, died in November 1898, and was formally installed in October 1899. The State, which for a short time after this was disturbed by the intrigues of Kanwar Gambhir Chand, the Rana's uncle, and by quarrels between the Rana's mother and the late Wazir, who died in 1902, is now prosperous. The administration during the Chief's minority was after the death of the Wazir conducted by a Manager appointed by Government. In order to remove them from the faction element in the State, the Rana and his half brother Bhagat Chand were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore, in the winter of 1901. The Rana was invested with powers in 1908 and died in 1910.

3. The present Chief, Raja Bhagat Chand succeeded the late Rana Gyan Chand. The title of Raja, as an hereditary distinction, was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1918, and it was decided that, in accordance with past precedent, this higher title entitled the State to take precedence, in future, above Hill Ranas. Jubbal therefore now ranks above the Rana of Baghat. The Raja was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. Tikka Digbijaya Chand, born on the 5th April 1913 is the heir-apparent. The Raja has two other sons born on the 31st July 1914 and the 19th November 1915.

4. A revision of the revenue settlement which was originally carried out in 1893, was completed in 1907. The management of the Forests was made over to the Rana in 1915.

5. On the outbreak of the war in 1914, the Rana offered his own and his brother's personal services; he also contributed liberally to the War Funds.

6. The Raja was elected representative member of the Simla Hill States to the Chamber of Princes and occupied such office from 1921 to 1924.

KEONTHAL.

1. The Keonthal State ranks third amongst the Simla Hill States and twelfth among Indian States in the Punjab. The family is Rajput, and the family suffix is Sen. Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghuond, and Ratesh are tributaries of this State, though in many respects practically independent. The Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the Gurkha War, and as he had given no assistance to General Ochterlony a portion of his territories was confiscated and made over to Patiala. In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange. The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had

become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services.

2. Raja Balbir Sen, who died in 1901, was succeeded by his son Raja Bijē Sen. The management of the State was entrusted to him on June 1902 on certain conditions, and, owing to the indebtedness of the State it was found necessary to appoint a financial adviser. On the death of Raja Bijē Sen in February 1916 his son, Tika Hamendar Singh, the present Chief, succeeded him. ~~He was educated at the Aitchison College, which he left in 1923. During his minority the administration is being carried on by a Manager appointed by Government. He has since received Settlement and Judicial training and is now about to assume definite responsibility in the State. He was married to the daughter of the Raja of Alipur in November 1924. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Raja on the 13th September 1925. Two daughters of the late Raja Bijē Sen were married in February 1916 to His Highness the Raja of Tehri-Garhwal and the youngest daughter to the Tikwa of Vizianagram. The settlement of the State undertaken in 1912 was completed during 1915.~~

3. The late Raja Bijē Sen was present at the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911. On the outbreak of the war he offered his personal services and the resources of his State.

KUMHARSAIN.

1. The founder of this State, Kirat Singh, came from Gaya about 1000 A.D. and acquired the State by conquest. This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr, but after the Gurkha War a *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power. On his death in 1839, leaving no direct heirs, his estates lapsed to the British; but were restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh. Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by Rana Bharani Singh who ruled for 17 years and was in his turn succeeded by Rana Hira Singh on the 12th November 1874. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli, and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Kumharsain ranks seventh among the Simla Hill States.

2. Owing to Rana Hira Singh's mental incapacity the State was at first managed by a Council and afterwards by a Manager appointed by Government until the Rana's death which occurred on the 23rd August 1914. He was succeeded by his son Tikka Vidyadhar Singh.

3. The present Chief Rana Vidyadhar Singh was installed on the 12th November 1915 and he was then invested with the powers of Manager of the State, and in 1920 full powers were conferred upon him. A revenue settlement of the State is in hand. ~~was settled during 1922~~

MAILLOG.

1. The ruling house is Rajput. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and settled at Bhowana. After vicissitudes of fortune, the Thakur

settled at Pata, which has been the capital of the State for 21 generations. The State was held by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815 and, on their expulsion by the British, a *sanad*, dated the 4th September 1815, confirmed the Thakur in the possession of his territory on the usual conditions of rendering service required in time of war. Sansar Chand, to whom the *sanad* was granted, died in 1849, and was succeeded by Dalip Chand, who died in 1880. He was succeeded by Thakur Rughnath Chand, who died in September 1902.

2. Until 1898 the Chief was styled Thakur; but in that year the title of Rana was conferred on Rughnath Chand as a personal distinction. He was a good administrator, and had the interest of his people at heart. He suffered much bereavement by the loss of many sons in infancy, but two are still alive, the elder of whom, Durga Chand, was recognised as the successor to the *gadi* with the title of Thakur. The administration of the State was carried on by a Council until 1907 when, owing to dissensions among the members, the Council was abolished and a Manager was appointed. During his minority the Chief was educated at the Aitchison College, on leaving which in 1918 he was trained in the administration and invested with full powers early in 1921. Thakur Durga Singh was married to the sister of Raja Bir Sher Jodhi Singh of Barpali, Sambhalpur district, in the same year. Mailog ranks ninth among the Simla Hill States.

NALAGARH (HINDUR).

1. The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Chanderi. Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother, Gajeh Singh, from whom the present family is descended. Raja Ram Saran Singh greatly extended his possessions by conquest, but his power was broken and his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803. When the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Saran Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war, was granted a *sanad* which confirmed him in his possessions, but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion. The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States. Nalagarh ranks second in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Chief, Raja Isri Singh, succeeded his father, Raja Agar Singh, in 1876. Mian Jogindar Singh, who was born in 1870, was recognised as Chief on the death of his brother, Raja Isri Singh, in September 1911. The Council of Regency was abolished in December 1914 when Chaudhri Ramji Lal, Naib Tahsildar, was appointed Wazir and the Raja was permitted to exercise the powers of a Ruling Chief subject, till the extinction of the State debt, to the control of the Superintendent, Hill States. A rebellion took place in the State in August 1918, and, as the enquiries therewith showed the need for securing a reasonable standard of administration from the Raja, certain conditions were imposed upon him. After the death of Chaudhri Ramji Lal in November 1920, Rai Sahib Lala Ragubir Singh was appointed Wazir. During the latter's administration the State debt amounting to over a lakh of rupees has been cleared off and the finances placed on a firm footing. The State is being administered on progressive lines. Rai Sahib Pt. Lajp, Rao & Co. Wazir. Co-operative Banks and Societies have been opened out.

A revenue settlement of the Pahar Ilaga was completed in 1923-24 and approved by Government. A son (heir-apparent) was born on the 13th January 1922.

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Benares	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of <u>Benares</u> , (Brahman).	26th November 1855.	30th June 1889.	875	362,735	Rs. 20,69,000

* The title of G.C.I.E., was conferred on His Highness on the 1st January 1908, and G.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1921.

† From Bhadobi and Chakia Rs. 8,40,000. Other receipts including net Imlak revenue Rs. 8,10,000.

BENARES.

1. The State of Benares was formed on the 1st April 1911. It consists of the Districts of Bhadobi and Chakia (formerly known as parganas Bhadobi and Kera Mangraur respectively of the Family Domains in the Mirzapur District) and Ramnagar (comprising the Ramnagar town and a few adjoining villages). His Highness the Maharaja has one son, the Maharaj Kumar Aditya Narayan Singh, born on the 17th November 1874. His Highness retains the Supreme Executive authority in his own hands. He is assisted

Average annual expendi- ture.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS. †		
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	Cava'ry.	Infantry and Artill- ery.	Cava'ry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cava'ry.	Infantry	Perma- nent.	Person- al.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. 24,54,248	Rs. 2,19,000	..	..	10	..	222	50 70	294 444	13	15	15

† Besides this there are 20 camel riders included in the Imperial Troops.

by his son. His Highness was appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 24th November 1909 and held office up to the 23rd November 1912. His son Maharaj Kumar Aditya Narayan Singh was appointed a member of the Council and held office from the 4th January 1913 to 1920. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-1906 by His Majesty the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales, the Maharaja visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of an informal return visit. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war, His Highness was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Benares on the 13th December 1921, as the guest of His Highness the Maharaja.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rampur	Major General Colonel & His Highness Alifjah Farzand-i-Dilpizir-i-Daulat-i-Ingilishia Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nasir-ul-Mulk Amir-ul-Umdra Nawab Sir Saiyed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur Mustaid Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab of —, (Saiyed Shia Mohammadan).	31st August 1875.	27th February 1889.	892.54	453,607	Rs. 54,24,481 52,45,374 26,71,346

† The title "Farzand-i-Dilpizir" was conferred on the 25th November 1889, the addition of "Daulat-i-Ingilishia" being sanctioned on 10th January 1878. The title "Alifjah, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umdra Mustaid Jang;" are old titles granted by Mughal Emperors and were restored to the Ruler in 1879.

RAMPUR.

1. The State of Rampur is the sole surviving representative of what was once termed the Rohilla Power. The present Ruler, Nawab Sir Saiyed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur was born on the 31st August 1875, and succeeded his father, Nawab Sayed Mushtaq Ali Khan Bahadur on the 27th February 1889. He left on a tour round the world in March 1893, returning in December of the same year. The countries visited were Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, Hong Kong, Japan, Canada, the United States and England. His Highness also visited Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Athens and returned *via* Egypt. During his minority the affairs of the State were managed by a Council of Regency which was dissolved on his being invested with ruling powers on the 1st June 1896. His eldest son died in 1911. He has three surviving sons, *viz.*, Nawab Sayed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Heir-Apparent born 17th November 1906, Sahebzada Sayed Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur, born 27th December 1906 and Sahebzada Sayed Abdul Karim Khan Bahadur, born 9th August 1911. Sahebzada Sayed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, son of the heir-apparent born on 22nd November 1923.

2. Up to February 1907 the Nawab was assisted in the administration of the State by a Minister, appointed by the Government. The post of Minister was then abolished and the administration of the State is now under His Highness' direct control.

3. The Army is under the direct command of His Highness. The State Forces are being reorganised under the new scheme as per statement given above. The Rampur Infantry (now called the Rampur Pioneers under the new scheme) returned from East Africa in March 1918, after serving there for 3½ years and a detachment of the Rampur Lancers trained Government Remounts at the Remount Training Depôt, Aurangabad. The Regiments also did garrison duty in British India during the Afghan War of 1919.

4. His Highness the Nawab takes a close interest in the business of the State and sat on the United Provinces Legislative Council as a Member from the 24th November 1909 till the 24th December 1916.

5. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-06 by His Majesty the King Emperor, when Prince of Wales, the Nawab visited His Royal Highness at Lucknow and received the honour of a return visit. On the occasion of the visit of the

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.		
			REGULAR TROOPS.]		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.				
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. 58,40,000 58,40,000 58,40,000 24,44,905	Nil	Nil	..	..	209	685*	331	1400 1,396†	75	..	..

* This includes Palace Guards 625, Band 40 and Bicycle Sowers 20.

† This includes Pioneers 591 and Infantry 805. 15th Rampur Infantry 541, Second Infantry 652 of Rampur Gurkha Company 159.

present Prince of Wales to Lucknow in December 1921 there was no exchange of formal visits between His Royal Highness and the Nawab. His Highness was given a private audience.

6. The Nawab was made a G. C. I. E. on the 1st January 1908 and was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, in his capacity of Ruling Prince, Aide-de-Camp to the King and Member of the Durbar Committee and received the G. C. V. O. at the hands of His Imperial Majesty. For services in connection with the War, His Highness was granted a personal salute of 15 guns on the 1st January 1918, which was made permanent on the 1st January 1921. He was made a G. C. S. I., on the 4th June 1921.

7. The State maintains a well known residential Arabic College (Madrassa-i-Adia), which attracts scholars from all parts of the country. The instruction is mainly religious. The total number on the rolls of this College on 1st January 1926 was 433. There is also a fine Library which attracts scholars from far and wide. It contains many manuscripts, the duplicates of which are not available in India. The total number of books is 28,549 of which 8,984 are manuscripts. These are continually being added to.

8. Much attention is paid to irrigation and to buildings. Masonry weirs have been constructed on the Kosi, Behulla and Pilakhar streams. 16,564 acres were irrigated from distributaries from 1st May 1925 to 1st January 1926 as compared with 8,866 during four months ending 30th April 1925. The income of the State from water rate varies from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 90,000 according to the season. The land is protected from drought to such an extent that no relief works were required in the last famine. Of late years many new public buildings have been completed in Rampur. A new Palace known as the Khas-Bagh Palace has recently been built outside the city. The outer circular road from Ganesh Ghat Railway bridge to Benazir has been raised and metalled. It not only serves the purpose of light traffic, but also protects the city from the inroads of the river Kosi, the road having been raised 3 feet above the water level of the abnormally high flood of 1911. An electric light installation fitted with the most modern apparatus has been established and the principal streets of the city and the roads leading to the Railway Station are now lit by electricity. There is telephone communication between all public buildings and Palaces in the city, and also between the city and the Shahabad Tehsil.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and Caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tehri-Garhwa.	Captain His Highness Raja Narendra Shah, C.S.I., Raja of —, (Kehatriya Panwar).	3rd August 1898.	25th April 1913.	4,500	318,482	Rs. 15,34,244 14,97,967 16,41,306

TEHRI.

1. The State is situated in the Himalayas, and the Commissioner of Kumaun is Political Agent for the State, His Excellency the Governor, United Provinces, being Agent to the Governor General for the State.

2. The ruling family are Rajputs of the ^{Agrivansha or fire race} solar race (Agni-Bans). The Raja Captain His Highness Raja Narendra Shah, C.S.I., is the son of His Highness late Raja Sir Keerti Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., and succeeded his father who died from apoplexy on the 25th April 1913. Captain His Highness Raja Narendra Shah, C.S.I., was born on the 3rd August 1898, was recognised by the Government of India and was formally installed on the 8th December 1913. The Raja was sent for his education to the Mayo College at Ajmer. In 1916 the Raja was appointed as Honorary Lieutenant and with effect from 4th October 1919 promoted to Captaincy in the army and has been attached as an honorary officer to the 1st Battalion 18th (late 39th) Royal Garhwal Rifles. During his minority the administration of the State was for a time conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of four members under the Presidentship of the Rani, the minor's mother. Owing to the illness of the Rani, the Tehri Darbar asked for the loan of the services of a civilian to officiate as President, and with the sanction of Government the services of Mr. F. C. Chamier, I.C.S., were lent to Tehri State for a period of six months. Mr. Chamier took over charge of the office of President on the 21st October 1914. The deputation of Mr. Chamier was extended for a further period of one year from the 4th April 1915, and again for a further period of two years from the 4th April 1916. Mr. Chamier died of cholera on the 16th July 1916, and Mr. Clay, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Garhwal was appointed as President as a temporary measure. Mr. G. B. F. Muir, I.C.S., was then appointed as President for the period up to the 11th May 1918. He took over charge of his office on the forenoon of the 23rd October 1916. The

Average annual expenditure.	PAYMENT.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.			
			REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATE FORCES.					
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry. and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs. 14,45,788 14,78,147	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 3391	11	..	..

‡ 129 sappers.

deputation of Mr. Muir was extended by six months with effect from the 12th May 1918. The Raja left the Mayo College, Ajmer, in May 1918, and started learning the details of State control with Mr. Muir, I.C.S., President, Council of Regency of the State whose term was further extended up to end of October 1919. On the 4th October 1919, Captain His Highness Raja Narendra Shah, C.S.I., was invested with full ruling powers when the Council of Regency ceased to exist and Mr. Muir reverted to Government.

3. The Raja enjoys a hereditary salute of eleven guns. The Raja's eldest sister is married to the son of His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhopal Singh Bahadur of Ajaigarh State, Bundelkhand, his second sister who was married to the son of the Maharawat of Partabgarh, died some years ago and the Raja's third sister is married to the son of His Highness Maharaja of Idar and

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(3) In the fifth line after the word "and" add the word "the".

(4) In the sixth line after the word "to" add the word "the".

(5) In the ninth line after the word "(heir-apparent)" add the words "was born".

(6) In the fourteenth line after "1922" put a full-stop and after the full-stop add "H. H. Raja Narendra Shah, C.S.I.".

(7) In the last line after "1924" add "His Highness proceeded to Europe again on 20th November, 1926".

firing salutes. The Rajas of Tehri are required to give free access into their territory to British subjects, to assist the paramount power in case of emergency and to allow the British Government to make roads through the country.

By a *sanad* granted to Raja Bhawani Shah in 1862 the rulers of Tehri were given the power of adoption.

The present Ruler is one of the members of the Chamber of Princes.

List of Ruling Princes and Chiefs (both salute as well as non-salute), classified according to provincial order of precedence.

No.	Name of State.	REMARKS.
BALUCHISTAN.		
1	Kalat.	
2	Las Bela.	
CENTRAL INDIA.		
1	Indore.	
2	Bhopal.	
3	Rewa.	
4	Orchha.	
5	Datia.	
6	Dhar.	
7	Dewas (Senior Branch).	
8	Dewas (Junior Branch).	
9	Samthar	The title of Maharaja is personal to the present Chief. The hereditary title is Raja.
10	Jaora	This position was assigned to Jaora previous to 1884 and was retained at the Delhi Durbar of 1903 and 1911 (Secret I., July 1887, Nos. 14-16; Secret I., April 1909, No. 1 and Secret I., May 1912, Nos. 31-41);
11	Ratlam.	
12	Panna.	
13	Charkhari.	
14	Ajaigarh.	
15	Bijawar.	
16	Baoni.	
17	Chhatarpur.	
18	Sitamau.	
19	Sailana.	
20	Kejgarh.	
21	Narsinghgarh.	
22	Baraundha.	
23	Nagod.	
24	Sarila.	
25	Maihar.	
26	Jhabua	This position was assigned to Jhabua previous to 1884 (Secret I., July 1887, Nos. 14-10).
27	Barwani.	
28	Ali Rajpur.	
29	Korwai.	
30	Khilchipur.	
31	Sohawal.	
32	Kothi.	
33	Piploda.	
34	Jobat.	
35	Muhammadgarh.	
36	Basoda.	
37	Dburwai.	
38	Bijna.	
39	Tori Fatehpur.	
40	Banka Pahari.	
41	Jigni.	
42	Jaso.	
43	Lugasi.	
44	Paldeo.	

No.	Name of State.	REMARKS.
CENTRAL INDIA—<i>contd.</i>		
45	Pahra.	
46	Taraon.	
47	Bhaisaunda.	
48	Bihat.	
49	Beri.	
50	Alipura.	
51	Kamta-Rajaula.	
52	Gaurihar.	
53	Garrauli.	
54	Naigawan Rebai.	
55	Pathari.	
56	Mathwar.	
57	Kathiwar.	
58	Ratanmal.	
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.		
1	Chitral.	
2	Dir.	
3	Amb.	
PUNJAB STATES AGENCY.		
1	Patiala.	
2	Bahawalpur.	
3	Jind	The Chiefs of Jind and Nabha are equal in rank and honour, but Jind takes precedence of Nabha on public occasions, except as regards a return visit which is paid first to Nabha (Secret I., June 1913, No. 17 and Internal A, August 1915, Nos. 64-65).
4	Nabha.	
5	Kapurthala.	
6	Sirmur (Nahan)	Sirmur and Mandi are equal in rank and take precedence according to the relative seniority for the time being of their respective Chiefs calculated from the date of installation in each case (Internal A, August 1913, Nos. 17-18).
7	Mandi.	
8	Bilaspur (Kahlur).	
9	Maler Kotla	According to the provincial order of precedence Maler Kotla comes after Basahr (a non-salute State).
10	Faridkot	
11	Chamba.	According to the provincial order of precedence the Raja of Faridkot comes after the Rajas of Nalagarh and Keonthal (who are non-salute Chiefs) and before the Raja of Chamba.
12	Suket.	
13	Loharu	
		According to the provincial order of precedence Loharu comes after Kalsia and Pataudi, both of whom are non-salute Chiefs

LIST OF RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS.

No.	Name of State.	REMARKS.
RAJPUTANA.		
1	Mewar.	Jaipur and Jodhpur have always contended for the second place but circumstances have hitherto favoured the recognition of the former's claim to that position (Secret I., July 1887, Nos. 14-16).
2	Jaipur	
3	Jodhpur.	
4	Bundi.	
5	Bikaner.	
6	Kotah.	
7	Karauli.	
8	Kishengarh.	
9	Bharatpur	
		Bharatpur claims to take precedence of Karauli and Kishengarh, but the claim has not yet been decided.
10	Jaisalmer.	Tonk was given this position in 1869 and retained it at the Delhi Durbar of 1903 (Secret I., July 1887, Nos. 14-16, and Secret I., April 1909, No. 1).
11	Alwar.	
12	Tonk	
13	Dholpur.	In 1908 Sirohi put forward his claim to a seat in Viceregal Durbars on a par with that accorded to Bundi, but the matter was allowed to drop (Secret I., April 1901, No. 1). He made a similar claim in 1911, which was rejected (Secret I., January 1912, Nos. 2-9).
14	Sirohi	
15	Dungarpur.	
16	Pertabgarh.	
17	Banswara.	In 1887 Jhalawar was placed above Dungarpur but it was then a 15 gun State (Secret I., July 1887, Nos. 14-16).
18	Jhalawar	
19	Shahpura.	
20	Kushalgarh.	
21	Lawa.	
SIKKIM		
1	Sikkim	} Relative position not yet determined.
2	Bhutan	
WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY.		
<i>List showing the Western India States Agency Chiefs' formal precedence on State occasions.</i>		
1	Cutch.	
2	Junagarh (Junagadh).	
3	Navanagar (Nawanagar).	
4	Bhavnagar (Bhaunagar).	
5	Porbandar.	
6	Dhrangadhra.	
7	Palanpur.	

No.	Name of State.	REMARKS.
WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY—concl'd.		
8	Radhanpur.	
9	Morvi.	
10	Gondal.	
11	Vankaner (Wankaner).	
12	Palitana.	
13	Dhrol.	
14	Limbdi (Limri).	
15	Rajkot.	
16	Wadhwan (Vadwan).	
N.B.—This list does not include the names of the non-salute Chiefs in the Western India States Agency as no such precedence list exists.		
List showing the Western India States Agency Chiefs' formal precedence on social occasions.		
1	Cutch.	
2	Junagadh.	
3	Navanagar.	
4	Bhavnagar.	
5	Porbandar.	
6	Dhrangadhra.	
7	Palanpur.	
8	Radhanpur.	
9	Morvi.	
10	Gondal.	
11	Vankaner.	
12	Palitana.	
13	Dhrol.	
14	Limbdi.	
15	Rajkot.	
16	Wadhwan.	
N.B.—This list does not include the names of the non-salute Chiefs in the Western India States Agency as no such precedence list exists.		
BENGAL.		
1	Tripura	} These Chiefs take precedence <i>inter se</i> according to the dates of their accession.
2	Cooch Behar	
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
1	Patna.	
2	Mayurbhanj.	
2	Kalahandi.	
4	Sonpur.	
5	Bamra.	
6	Rairakhol.	
7	Gangpur.	
8	Keonjhar.	
9	Dhenkanal.	
10	Baud.	
11	Soraikela.	
12	Bonai.	
13	Khandpara.	
14	Daspalla.	
15	Nayagarh.	
16	Talcher.	
17	Nilgiri.	
18	Hindol.	

No.	Name of State.	REMARKS.
BIHAR AND ORISSA—contd.		
19	Kharsawan.	
20	Athmallik.	
21	Ranpur.	
22	Narsinghpur.	
23	Athgarh.	
24	Pal Lahara.	
25	Baramba.	
26	Tigiria.	
BOMBAY.		
List showing the Bombay Ruling Chiefs' formal precedence on State occasions.		
1	Kolhapur.	
2	Idar.	
3	Khairpur.	
4	Rajpipla.	
5	Cambay	Minor.
6	Janjira	Minor.
7	Aga Khan	Granted for his life-time a salute of 11 guns together with the rank and status of a First Class Ruling Chief in the Bombay Presidency (Secret I., May 1916, Nos. 76-91). The Aga Khan's rank was raised in 1922 (File No. 774-G. of 1922).
8	Sher and Mokalla.	
9	Lahoj.	
10	Fadthli.	
11	Sishn and Socotra.	
12	Savantvadi.	
13	Dharampur.	
14	Bansda.	
15	Chhota Udepur.	
16	Baria.	
17	Lunavada.	
18	Balasinor.	
19	Santh.	
20	Sachin.	
21	Mudhol.	
22	Sangli.	
23	Jawhar.	
24	Danta.	
25	Aundh.	
26	Akalkot	Minor.
27	Bhor.	
28	Phaltan.	
29	Jath.	
30	Savanur.	
31	Miraj (Senior).	
32	Miraj (Junior).	
33	Jamkhandi	Minor.
34	Kurundwad (Senior).	
35	Ramdurg.	
36 } 37 }	The two Chiefs of Kurundwad (Junior).	
N.B.—This list does not include the names of the non-salute Chiefs in Gujarat as no such precedence list exists.		

No.	Name of State.	REMARKS.
BOMBAY—concl'd.		
<i>List showing the Bombay Ruling Chiefs' formal precedence on social occasions.</i>		
1	Kolhapur.	
2	Idar.	
3	Khairpur.	
4	Rajpipla.	
5	Janjira	Minor.
6	Cambay	Minor.
7	Aga Khan	Granted for his life-time a salute of 11 guns together with the rank and status of a First Class Ruling Chief in the Bombay Presidency (Secret L., May 1916, Nos. 76-91). The Aga Khan's rank was raised in 1922 (F. No. 774-G. of 1922).
8	Baria.	
9	Lunavada.	
10	Lahej.	
11	Sher and Mokella.	
12	Fadthli.	
13	Kishn and Socotra.	
14	Sachin.	
15	Savantvadi.	
16	Dharampur.	
17	Bansda.	
18	Chhota Udepur.	
19	Belasinor.	
20	Santh.	
21	Mudhol.	
22	Sangli.	
23	Jawhar.	
24	Danta.	
25	Aundh.	
26	Akalkot.	
27	Bhor.	
28	Phalton.	
29	Jath.	
30	Savanur.	
31	Miraj (Senior).	
32	Miraj (Junior).	
33	Jamkhandi.	
34	Kurundwad (Senior).	
35	Ramdrug.	
36 } 37 }	The two Chiefs of Kurundwad (Junior).	
<i>N.B.—This list does not include the names of the non-salute Chiefs in Gujarat as no such precedence list exists.</i>		
BURMA.		
1	Kengtung.	
2	Hsipaw.	
3	Mong Mai (Mone).	
4	Yawngwe.	
5	Tawngpong	Personal salute.
6	South Hsenwi.	
7	North Hsenwi.	
8	Mong Mit (Momeik).	
9	Mong Pei (Moby).	
10	Lawksawk (Yatsauk).	
11	Lai Hka (Legya).	
12	Mawksmai (Maukme)	
13	Mong Pan (Maingpan).	
14	Mong Pawn (Maungpun).	

No.	Name of State.	REMARKS.
<i>BURMA—contd.</i>		
15	Manglun (Maunglun).	
16	Kantarawadi.	
17	Samka.	
18	Hsawnghsup (Thaungthut).	
19	Nawng Wawn (Naung Mun).	
20	Mong Nawng (Mainglaung).	
21	Mong Kung (Maingkaing).	
22	Mong Sit (Maingseik).	
23	Kehsi Mansam (Kyethi-Bansam).	
24	Mawnang (Bawnin).	
25	Loi Long (Lwelon).	
26	Hsahtung (Thaton).	
27	Wanyin (Banyin).	
28	Hopong (Hopon).	
29	Nam Hkok (Nan-kok).	
30	Sakoi (Sagwe).	
31	Mong Hsu (Mainghsu).	
32	Kenglun (Kyauinglun).	
33	Bawlake.	
34	Kyebogyi.	
35	Hsa Mong Hkam (Thamakan).	
36	Pwela (Pwehla).	
37	Maw (Baw).	
38	Ye Nyan (Ywangan).	
39	Pangtara (Pindaya).	
40	Pangmi (Pinhmi).	
41	Loi Ai (Lwe E).	
42	Kyawkku (Kyaukku).	
43	Loimaw (Lwe maw).	
44	Kyong (Kyon).	
45	Namtok (Nantok).	
46	Lokhkun.	
47	Mansi.	
48	Langtao.	
49	Langno.	
50	Manno.	
51	Mansehkun.	
52	Mong Yak.	
53	Long-kyein.	
54	Singaling Hkamti.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
1	Bastar.	
2	Kanker	Entitled to a personal salute of nine guns.
3	Sirguja.	
4	Udaipur.	
5	Jashpur	The title of Raja Bahadur is personal. The Chief has the hereditary title of Raja.
6	Raigarh.	
7	Sarangarh.	
8	Makrai.	
9	Sakti.	
10	Kawardha.	
11	Khairagarh.	
12	Korea.	
13	Nandgaon.	
14	Chaukhadan.	
15	Changbhakar.]	

No.	Name of State.	REMARKS.
MADRAS.		
1	Travancore.	
2	Cochin.	
3	Pudukkottai.	
4	Banganapalle.	
5	Sandur.	
PUNJAB.		
1	Bashahar.	
2	Hindur (Nalagarh).	
3	Keonthal (Junga).	
4	Kalsia.	
5	Pataudi.	
6	Dujana.	
7	Bhagal.	
8	Jubbal.	
9	Baghat.	
10	Kumharsain.	
11	Bhajji.	
12	Mailog.	
13	Balsan.	
14	Dhami.	
15	Kothar.	
16	Kunihar.	
17	Mangal.	
18	Bija.	
19	Darkoti.	
20	Tarooh.	
21	Sangri.	
22	Kaneti	} Tributaries of Bashahar (No. 1).
23	Delath	
24	Koti	
25	Theog	} Tributaries of Keonthal (No. 3).
26	Madan	
27	Ghund	
28	Ratesh	} Tributaries of Jubbal (No. 8).
29	Rawin (Raingarh)	
30	Dhadi	
UNITED PROVINCES.		
1	Rampur.	
2	Benares.	
3	Tehri-Garhwal.	

No. and date of correction slip.	Initials of clerk and date of posting.	No. and date of correction slip.	Initials of clerk and date of posting.
<p>30-12-1927</p> <p>2-1-1928 & 30-6-1928</p> <p>1-7-28 & 1-1-28</p> <p>2-1-28 & 30-6-28</p>	<p>D.Rae 12-4-28.</p> <p>D.Rae 18-4-1928</p> <p><u>D.Rae</u></p> <p><u>D.Rae</u></p>	<p>1-4-28</p>	

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